THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK

1945

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The Municipal Year Book

1945

The
Municipal Year Book
1945

The authoritative résumé
of activities and statistical data
of American cities

EDITORS

Clarence E. Ridley
Orin F. Nolting

Price $8.50

CHICAGO
The International City Managers' Association
1945

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PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS COMPANY
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA, AND CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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FOREWORD

THE chief purpose of this volume continues to be that of supplying municipal officials with discussions of the current problems of cities throughout the country, facts and statistics on individual city activities, and analyses of trends by population groups.

Among the new features in this edition that reflect to some extent the changing emphases on municipal activities are certain data on municipal personnel administration, planning, and public health. The personnel section contains information on retirement systems for municipal employees, including number of employees covered, whether on actuarial basis, contributory and non-contributory, minimum and compulsory retirement ages, and a brief analysis of state-wide retirement plans for municipal employees. Employment data are more complete this year than formerly and include hours of work per week for city hall employees and methods of overtime pay used for administrative and clerical employees, skilled workers, and unskilled laborers, as well as hours of work per week and per single shift or tour of duty and vacation allowance for firemen and policemen. The planning section contains information on zoning ordinances, subdivision control, and extent of regional planning activity. The health section presents up-to-date information on the organization and financing of city-county health units which are being established in many areas of the country.

A significant new section shows important economic and social characteristics of each city over 10,000 population, including the major type of employment within the city—manufacturing, retail or wholesale trade, or government, and so on; the amount of industrial activity as shown by the manufacturing ratio; and the relation between the number of people who live in the city and those who work there. Suburbs in metropolitan districts are classified into residential, employing, and balanced communities, and given a rent level classification of low, medium, high, or exclusive. These data will be useful in analyzing and interpreting information on municipal activities presented in other tables in the YEAR BOOK.

Other new data include official post-1940 populations for some cities, number of suburban municipalities and the number of units of local government in each metropolitan district, federal-city relations in 1944, relation of mayor to council, debt issued and retired in cities over 25,000, refuse collection charges and sewer rentals, and traffic safety data. A notable section in this edition brings up to date the information on the classes of cities and forms of municipal government which last appeared in the 1938 YEAR BOOK.

In addition to these new data most of the regular features of the YEAR BOOK have been retained and brought up to date, including new sources of municipal revenue, annual municipal reports, typical utility bills, directories of city officials, model municipal ordinances, analysis of court decisions affecting cities, assessed valuations and tax rates, and fire and police activities. More emphasis than in previous editions is placed on charts showing trends in activities and costs. Special attention is directed to the first article "Highlights of 1944" and to the summary articles in each field of municipal activity. These articles review the significant developments during the year, and the articles preceding each of the major tables analyze data reported by hundreds of cities. Another important regular feature of the YEAR BOOK is the Sources of Information data for each municipal activity.

Every section of the YEAR BOOK is revised to contain the latest available data. In selecting new material the editors are guided by the suggestions of YEAR BOOK users and the most important problems facing local officials. The aim each year is to present as much information as possible within the limitations of the number of questionnaires which municipal officials can reasonably be expected to answer and the cost of compilation and printing.

The editors of the YEAR BOOK continue to rely heavily on the cooperation of many officials and students of government. Nearly five thousand municipal officials supplied data, the 48 state correspondents reported the most important developments affecting the cities in their states, and editorial consultants analyzed and interpreted developments in their special fields so as to give YEAR BOOK users a discriminating summary and comment on events and trends during the past year. Special contributors, various state and federal officials, and the headquarters staffs of professional and technical organizations provided invaluable assistance and advice. To all those who have assisted in the preparation of this twelfth edition of THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK we express our sincere appreciation.

THE EDITORS

Chicago
April, 1945

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Highlights of 1944

By John A. Perkins

Assistant Editor, The Municipal Year Book

By the end of the third year of active participation by the United States in the war there was unmistakable evidence that cities had successfully adjusted to warborne problems. Services were maintained at an acceptable level and sometimes improved by the adoption of new policies and managerial innovations. Continuation of these commendable wartime developments when present scarcities have disappeared give promise of better municipal government than ever before. To this same end cities were making departmental and comprehensive plans as never before. Anticipation of not too distant peace and overcoming the stubborn obstacles of war combine as the theme of the story of municipal progress in 1944.

Intergovernmental Relations. Some wartime federal-city arrangements were dissolved but new cooperative peacetime programs were unfolding. Basic physical facilities in overcrowded areas were well established and the agency which was responsible for coordinated federal, state, and local responsibility, the President's Committee on Congested Production Areas, was dissolved at the end of 1944. Among the federal agencies aiding local government were the Office of Civilian War Services and the Public Health Service, both of which cooperated directly with municipal health, police, recreation, and other departments confronted with the war-aggravated social problems of prostitution and juvenile delinquency. The Office of Price Administration early in 1944 created a municipal affairs committee to enlist municipal aid and to help the agency avoid interfering with city functions. The committee invited urban authorities to stabilize rents by community action but few did so. An advisory council composed of state and local officials was created in the government division of WPB to assist in measuring the amount of equipment and essential material and supplies needed by local governments. These were a few of the cooperative arrangements looking to the more effective handling of war-borne problems.

Limited action was taken in Washington to implement the recommendations of the Federal Real Estate Board that the national government extend and improve the policy of contributing in lieu of taxes to state and local governments. An amendment relating only to the property of the Department of Agriculture was attached to the Flood Control Act of 1944 providing that the federal government should pay annually to the county in which acquired lands are situated a sum equal to one per cent of the purchase price or value at the time of acquisition. The United States Supreme Court decided that federally owned machinery held by private contractors for war production may not be added to the latter's property tax assessment.

Surveys made by federal agencies and several acts passed by Congress in 1944 give unmistakable indication of the rôle the federal government will play in relation to municipal government after the war. The most notable legislation was the Federal Highway Act of 1944 which makes funds available for the first time for roads in urban areas. Of the amount made available for the first year, one-fourth ($125,000,000) may be assigned to projects in urban areas having 5,000 or more population. Part of the $150,000,000 available for secondary and feeder roads may be used within cities in the more densely populated states. Significant too was the Surplus Property Act which under section 13 established a policy of giving local governments a priority and counting as partial payment for the purchase any benefit which accrued to the federal government from the use of the property by the local unit. Although no appropriation has as yet been made, the Federal Works Agency was authorized in title 5 of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 to make loans or advances to aid in financing local plans for postwar construction projects. At the suggestion of Congress a survey was made during the year to determine the extent to which cities were scheduling postwar public works. The Civil Aeronautics Administration, after making a survey, proposed that 3,000 new airports be constructed, existing fields improved, and that the total cost (roughly $1,270,000,000) be borne jointly by the three levels of the government.

Many intermunicipal arrangements were made during 1944, some of them like joint city-county health units also involving the federal and state governments. Others like the metropolitan airport commission which took over the responsibility for the principal airports of Minneapolis and St. Paul involved only the local governments. Several communities worked toward the integration of city, county, and school district recreational activities. Neighboring local governments cooperated in discharging responsibilities toward juvenile delinquents and veterans. Regional planning became a fact in several urban areas. In Boston a prize-winning solution called for a metropolitan authority comprising 66 towns in the area to take over many functions under a city-management form of municipal corporation. Further examples of intergovernmental cooperation will be noted in the discussion of virtually every function of government considered below.

Municipal administrators by 1944 had a better understanding than ever before of federal wartime policies affecting cities. Reverberations indicated, however, that future centralizing tendencies will be accepted only over vehement local protest, although this may not be necessary for federal officials agree that independent and vigorous local government has increased national strength during the "rigorous testing" period of war.

Organization and Administration. The outstanding development in municipal organization was the adoption of the council-manager plan by 28 cities and one county, the largest number in any one year since 1923, making a total of 596 municipalities in the United States operating under this plan. Boards and commissions for administrative purposes seem to be in the decline with five cities creating new recreation departments although five other cities set up recreation commissions. Several municipalities consolidated recreation with the park department or with the corresponding department of the county or the school district. The continued use of car pools to conserve equipment and gasoline lead some cities to centralize the management of automotive equipment and make plans for central garages. Among new municipal activities undertaken in 1944 were: several police departments created special juvenile divisions; nearly two score communities established committees on race relations; many cities assumed leadership in setting up veterans' information centers; several cities created separate traffic courts; 35 municipalities operated rapid treatment centers for venereal disease in cooperation with the federal government; and many cities started municipal collection of garbage and refuse. Consolidating inspectional services in the health department in San Francisco improved service and lowered cost. A number of cities adopted the sanitary-fill method of garbage and refuse disposal.

A total of 103 cities issued general annual municipal reports in 1944 as compared to 98 in 1943. The radio and movies were not used as frequently as in previous years but an unusual number of cities mailed circulars on debt, expenditures, and revenues with tax or utility bills.

Personnel. Lack of manpower created by selective service and migration of public employees to higher paying industrial jobs was the common critical problem of most cities. To make jobs in the city hall more attractive, further increases in take-home pay were made by giving overtime pay and bonuses; sick leaves and other employee benefits were established; a few cities waived resident requirements; and women were substituted for men wherever practicable—policewomen in Indianapolis comprised 10 per cent of the force.

The use of in-service training programs helped to offset manpower shortages and to bring employees to the fullest and most effective use of their skills. More than 80,000 governmental employees of various jurisdictions were enrolled in federally aided training courses in 37 states, according to the Office of Education. The Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, now in its tenth year, enrolled more students in its eight correspondence courses than ever before, and servicemen with civilian experience in municipalities were admitted to these courses through the Armed Forces Institute. At least nine colleges and universities, the FBI, Georgia's new police academy, as well as many individual cities were known to conduct special training for local police officers in 1944. Training institutes were held in several states for local assessing officers and for planners. There were short courses in several states for engineers, firemen, and other employee groups, and at least three cities trained supervisory employees on the pattern of "training within industry" courses designed by the War Manpower Commission.

Eight cities and three counties adopted civil service during the year making a total of 947 cities and 241 counties under the merit system. The trend toward adopting classification and pay plans continued, a notable example being the cooperative plan developed by 14 independent units of local government in the Louisville-Jefferson County, Kentucky, area and the uniform pay schedules created in the Detroit metropolitan area for employees of the city, county, school board, and publicly owned street railway system. At least 150 municipalities brought their employees under retirement plans in 1944 either by adopting systems of their own or exercising their option to come under state plans.

Improvements in employment policy were not enough to avert strikes and threatened strikes by municipal employees. Wage arbitration was frequently necessary. Two large cities (Baltimore and Philadelphia) signed collective bargaining agreements with labor unions. Employee organizations affiliated with national labor groups were organized in 102 cities over 10,000 and disbanded in 51 other cities. A survey covering 165 representative cities indicated that refuse collection employees were unionized in 66 of them. Rulings against police affiliation with unions were made in several large cities but by the end of 1944 A.F. of L. locals had been established in 39 cities.

With the return of many servicemen to their former positions cities were confronted with veterans' preference problems. Machinery for reinstatement stood the test and returning employees were put back to work without difficulty or delay, although further legislation extending veterans' preference was a discernible trend. Cities were made definitely aware that the special interest of the veterans in entering or re-entering municipal employment must be safeguarded without jeopardizing the public interest in the continuation of a sound personnel system.

Finance. Cities continued to reduce their debts in 1944 and some became debt free. Although capital improvements were largely at a standstill, reserves to start such projects were greatly increased. In spite of these favorable trends, municipalities devoted more thought than usual to new sources of revenue because with the end of hostilities lower tax collections are anticipated, supplemental delinquent payments have already disappeared, and outlays for deferred maintenance, public works projects, and new services will be necessary. While no far-reaching changes in local revenue structures appeared, Michigan and New York studied the problem, and more equitable distribution of state-collected taxes appeared to be the solution. Meanwhile, some cities adopted admission taxes, occupational license taxes geared to gross incomes, gross receipts taxes on utilities, and service charges. Voters gave general approval to local bond issues—most of them for postwar construction. New issues were greater in volume than in the two preceding years and were offered principally by authorities independent of the central municipal corporations. The cost of municipal borrowing reached a new low with what seemed to be an end-all reaffirmation by the United States Supreme Court of the tax exempt feature of municipal bonds.

The assessing problem causing local officials the greatest concern was whether the rising real estate prices represented inflationary or permanent increases in market values. The tax exempt or taxable status of property owned or leased by the federal government continued to aggravate assessors. While four states repealed their laws exempting federal property from the real estate tax, 25 have not yet taken this measure of self-help. In the field of purchasing the most notable development was formation of the National Institute of Governmental Purchasing to foster new standards and specifications, make tests, sponsor "in-service" training courses, and otherwise serve member agencies.

Planning and Housing. Postwar planning was one of the most popular home front activities in 1944. New city planning agencies were created (Providence, Rhode Island, and Charlottesville, Virginia), others were reorganized (Rochester, New York), and large sums of money were appropriated to get plans under way. State aid stimulated local planning in California, Michigan, New York, and New Jersey. A score of planning institutes were held during the year to instruct personnel, give officials ideas as to what postwar problems must be solved, and outline steps to be taken toward their solution.

In view of the wide enthusiasm for planning, facts gathered on postwar public works plans were disappointing. A survey by the Federal Works Agency and the United States Bureau of the Census revealed that three-fifths of the cities of the country lacked either the authority or funds to bring their postwar plans now in the "design," "preliminary" and "idea" stages up to completion. Most plans were in the "preliminary" stages and 60 per cent of the completed plans were in cities of over 100,000 population. The vast majority of cities under 25,000 reported very little progress in planning needed postwar public works. A definite federal policy with regard to providing financial assistance for planning was requested. It is encouraging that all planning was not confined to physical projects for rapid strides were made in programming recreation, health, library, and education services.

Very little consideration was given during the year to housing plans, which indicates that responsibility for maintaining a housing supply has not yet been assumed by city officials. Perhaps the most significant step was the release by the regional offices of the Federal Public Housing Authority of a simplified application form on which local housing authorities can apply for federal loans for postwar low-rent housing projects. While FPHA has no funds to lend, these applications will bring local housing authorities to make careful analyses of their housing needs, and provide the Authority with facts needed to present the problem to Congress. Legislation in California and Michigan made funds available for planning postwar housing; with the enactment of legislation in New Jersey, cities in 11 states were in a position to organize urban redevelopment corporations. Kansas City, Missouri, amended its charter to grant the council power to clear slums and blighted areas, and Baltimore, Maryland, was authorized to create a redevelopment commission.

Public Works and Utilities. Public works facilities were maintained at an acceptable level in 1944 although wartime restrictions on materials and supplies and labor difficulties (shortages, high turnover, and strikes) made the administration of public works difficult. Road and street projects amounting to less than $100,000,000, or about 15 per cent of normal construction, were granted material priorities by the War Production Board during the year. The generally favorable vote on local bond issues in November (more than $150,000,000) indicates public consciousness of responsibilities for postwar public works.

There was a further trend toward municipal ownership of electric, gas, and transportation utilities and municipally owned as well as private utilities indulged in extensive refinancing. The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Hope Natural Gas Company case removed the chief obstacle to better rate control administration by discarding the inexact "fair value" rule established in 1898. Adoption of the "prudent investment" theory, long urged by the public officials, can now be substituted as the basis of rate making by state commissions. To adjust operation to this theory new standard depreciation accounting on the straight-line basis and the future accrual of reserves was given quasi-official recommendation by the National Association of Railroad and Public Utility Commissioners. The year 1944 witnessed another important utility development in the decision of the Michigan Supreme Court which held that the commission must have regard for avoidable costs (excess profits taxes) that are not an inherent part of operation.

Airports were widely recognized to be in the nature of public utilities and cities were more concerned with their development than ever before. The defense landing area program was completed by the CAA and the airports turned over to the municipalities which furnished the land. City planning agencies and the CAA cooperated in drawing up the *National Airport Plan*. Construction of 3,050 new airports and improvement of 1,625 existing fields was recommended.

Public Safety. Police departments in 1944 gave a high priority to interracial tensions and juvenile delinquency, while other crime problems—negligent manslaughter, auto thefts, and female offenders—were still more aggravating than in the previous year. Race relations committees, more Negro policemen, special police training, particularly in civil rights and racial backgrounds, and scrupulous equality in law enforcement were steps taken in a number of cities to prevent racial trouble. Methods used by cities to combat delinquency and to prevent youthful offenders from getting court records included curfews, juvenile protection bureaus, special courts composed of young people themselves and informal referees, and intermunicipal youth welfare commissions, a notable example of the latter being the one set up by four north shore suburbs of Chicago. The United States Children's Bureau endeavored to help local police executives establish improved case handling, better community understanding of the juvenile problem, and coordination of efforts and resources.

Personnel shortages were partially offset by departmental reorganizations freeing every available policeman for police duties, extensive use of training programs, wider use of policewomen for traffic and crime prevention duties and of civilians for headquarters' clerical duties. Continued pressure was brought against local residence requirements but other recruitment standards were wisely maintained. Steady increases in salary ranges plus better working conditions created real hope among policemen for a thoroughgoing career service.

Traffic accident deaths during 1944 were approximately equal to those for 1943, although travel increased slightly. Greater use of traffic islands and one-way streets, prohibition of turns and of curb parking, development of off-street parking, and more efficient use of traffic signals, which were reported by the Institute of Traffic Engineers, may be credited with keeping the rate down. A report of the Public Roads Administration declared the nation's foremost highway challenge was the urban traffic and parking problem. The report resulted in the unprecedented earmarking of a portion of the road funds for cities in the Highway Act of 1944. Traffic engineering surveys were under way in 19 cities in 1944 to lay the basis for location and design of postwar highways and off-street parking projects.

Improvements in the uniform vehicle code, including among other things definition of the phrase "under the influence of intoxicating liquor" in terms of concentration of alcohol in the blood, pedestrian obedience to traffic signals, and separate night and day speed zones, were proposed by the National Conference of Street and Highway Safety. Traffic court conferences to improve court procedures and law enforcement were held in 31 states. Separate traffic courts were created in Portland, Oregon, and Seattle, Washington. Special enforcement programs were held to emphasize conservation of vehicles, reduction of pedestrian casualties, and preventive law enforcement.

Fire losses in 1944 increased sharply over the two preceding years because of wartime factors: greater concentration of values, rapid industrial expansion, necessary use of unskilled workers, inferior construction, shortages of noninflammable cleaning fluids and safety matches, and curtailed fire protection. The prevalence of big fires, particularly the circus fire in Hartford, Connecticut, and the Ohio Gas Company fire in Cleveland, Ohio, aroused public opinion. The importance of making places of public assembly safe from fire and panic was recognized and professional interest in the proper storage of gases was stimulated. Publication of four new volumes of the National Fire Code aroused interest in the passage of municipal ordinances covering inflammable liquids and gases, fire protection appliances and equipment, dust explosion, and building codes. The National Board of Fire Underwriters issued recommendations for modernizing building and fire prevention codes in small cities. Manpower shortages resulted in the curtailment of fire prevention work and the discontinuance of fire service outside city limits in some communities.

Recreation, Health and Welfare. Local recreation services were stimulated by the armed services, USO, and Red Cross with the result that new departments were created in a number of cities, appropriations enlarged, park and recreation departments consolidated (notably in Los Angeles city and county), and 17 cities and counties employed superintendents of recreation on a full-time year-round basis. War conditions affected the character of recreation by emphasizing picnicking, day camps, industrial recreation, and teen-age programs. If wartime gains are conserved the postwar urban recreation outlook is promising with several cities voting bond issues for park and recreation facilities, some states indicating intentions to develop programs near population centers and the advocacy of "living war memorials" of a useful nature.

The outstanding development in public health was the passage of the federal Public Health Service Act of 1944 consolidating earlier piecemeal legislation and enlarging the grant-in-aid program for general public health work with emphasis on tuberculosis. There were a remarkable number of consolidations of city and county health agencies. The decline in infant mortality and maternal death rates continued; and further emphasis was placed on education of food handlers, in-service training for milk control and waterworks officials, and wider adoption of ordinances forbidding the sale of unpasteurized milk. A revealing survey indicated the need for extensive construction activities to furnish urban population with needed water supplies and sewerage facilities.

The effect of war upon public welfare was marked in the 14.7 per cent decline in general assistance case loads, and the 10.5 per cent decline in the volume of payment, the latter being less precipitous because of the rising cost of living. Average old-age assistance payments rose from $19.92 in June, 1940, to $27.85 in June, 1944; larger payments were possible because case loads fell off. The trend toward consolidation of local public welfare services was continued in 1944 with further integration of case loads, development of medical care services, further shifts from relief in kind to a full cash basis in making grants, and the provision of better care for the aged and chronically ill. New welfare legislation in the states centered largely on improvement of provisions for children and vocational rehabilitation, and comprehensive federal legislation provided for veterans of World War II, facilitating in several ways the transition from military to veteran status.

Education and Libraries. In spite of a declining school population, the cost of an acceptable nation-wide program of public education in the postwar period was estimated by educators at $4,592,700,000 a year, or slightly more than twice the expenditures for public schools in 1939-40. Federal aid bills were sharply debated but failed to pass in Congress; school aid in the states tended to come more from general revenues rather than from specifically earmarked tax proceeds. Of the several studies of educational systems made in 1944, the most significant was in Boston where it was shown how costs could be reduced by more than $1,000,000.

Demobilization information centers were set up in many libraries for the benefit of ex-servicemen, standards developed earlier by the American Library Association served as yardsticks in surveying facilities and services of libraries, and emphasis was placed upon the development of large regional library units.

Conclusion. Difficulties that seemed almost insurmountable to municipal administrators earlier in the war have been offset by commendable adjustments. Training programs to meet an increasingly intense shortage of municipal personnel have been resorted to in greater measure than ever before and constitute the outstanding example of the approach of intelligent management. New sources of revenue were sought by cities to implement postwar plants for construction and deferred maintenance and to finance expanded services. The federal war debt and the improved finances of the states may force a re-examination of federal and state grants-in-aid and the wider sharing of state collected taxes. Perhaps the most difficult problem of the future will be to extend federal and even state financial help to local units and at the same time allow freedom in local administration. Cities that organize and administer their local services most effectively and assume initiative in mobilizing completely their own resources will be entrusted with inevitable new services and will undoubtedly continue to exercise home rule in municipal management.

How to Use the Year Book

CONTENT AND ARRANGEMENT

THE purpose of this introductory section is to present a brief explanation of the contents and arrangement of material in this Year Book and to make a few suggestions regarding the use of statistical data. The Year Book will be a more effective tool for those who have a clear understanding of the way in which each section is handled and who make full use of the index.

The specific information contained in this volume is outlined in some detail in the Table of Contents and need not be reviewed here. A word regarding the grouping of material into major parts or sections may be added, however. All material dealing with each municipal function or activity is brought together in one place. In conformity with this idea, Part II is devoted entirely to matters of personnel and Part III to finance. Data relating to operating departments have all been included in Part IV, but within this general grouping all material relating to each individual activity is segregated. In addition, there are three other principal sections: preceding this article is a general summary of municipal developments in 1944, Part I which follows presents data regarding local governmental units as such, while Part V contains the directories of municipal officials.

The arrangement of materials within these major parts may be illustrated by a glance at Part III, dealing with municipal finance. At the beginning of Part III are short articles reviewing the developments during the year in municipal financial administration, budgeting, assessment, and purchasing. Following these summary articles are the individual city statistical data. Next are presented certain sources of information, which are designed to guide the user to (1) sources of municipal finance statistics; (2) selected standard references; (3) new books, pamphlets, and reports published in 1944 and early 1945; and (4) selected periodicals.

Summary Articles on 1944 Developments. The articles at the beginning of Parts II and III and at the beginning of each activity in Part IV cover only the more significant events and developments in 1944 and were prepared for the Year Book by the editorial consultants of *Public Management,* based in part on information supplied by the state correspondents for both publications. (Names of state correspondents appear opposite page 1.)

Individual City Statistics. Most of the data for individual cities shown in the tables were obtained directly from city officials by questionnaires sent out by the International City Managers' Association, by other national organizations, or by federal agencies. Other statistical data were supplied by various governmental or private agencies with the source given at the beginning of each table. Summary articles preceding the individual city data indicate trends and should be read in connection with any use made of the tables. (See section of this article on use of statistics.)

Sources of Information. Four types of information are presented in most of the sections in Parts II, III, and IV, in the following order:

1. *Sources of Statistics.* The items listed under this heading for each function include recent compilations of municipal statistics for individual cities, which are in most instances nationwide in scope. Except for a few recent publications, the items listed are restricted to periodical sources and to compilations which include cities in more than one state. The individual city data included in each publication are briefly described, together with the number of cities included and their population range.

2. *Selected Standard References.* In this section are listed for each function the standard references which have been published in recent years and which form the basis of a working library in the administration of that function. The items were selected on the basis of their value to the administrator.

3. *New Books and Pamphlets.* Only the more important books, pamphlets, and reports issued in 1944 and early in 1945 are listed. Included also are a few items with a 1943 publication date which came to the attention of the Year Book editors after the 1944 edition went to press. Again the titles listed were selected because of their value to municipal officials. Quite often the exact information that a municipal official desires is available in published reports. Publications of the years 1933 to 1943 and early 1944 are listed in previous editions of the Year Book. The items listed were selected with the advice of the staff members of the several national professional organizations of public officials and other experts in special fields and with the assistance of Lucile L. Keck of the Joint Reference Library, Chicago.

4. *Selected Periodicals.* The most important periodicals in each field are the best sources of information on current developments, practices, and procedures. As in the case of new publications, the name and address of the publisher and the price are given in each instance.

Model Ordinances. At the end of Part IV is a section on "Selected Model Municipal Ordinances" which has proved useful to officials. Municipal officials who wish to obtain a model ordinance on any particular subject should look first of all to the league of municipalities in their state. Many of the states have up-to-date ordinances on practically every phase of municipal activity. While especially prepared for use by cities in a given state, the provisions often are applicable to similar situations in other states. Some of the best model ordinances are prepared by federal agencies or national groups, but it should be borne in mind that they frequently may not be in accord with state laws. City officials will do well to consider carefully the provisions of model ordinances in adapting them to local needs and conditions before adoption. Some model ordinances may be too comprehensive for small cities. Special provisions to be included in any local ordinance can be determined only by the officials in each city. Also helpful are the compiled ordinances or codes of cities which have issued such volumes in recent years. Some of these cities are listed on the first page of the model ordinance section.

Directories of Municipal Officials. Part V contains directories of chief officials in cities over 10,000 population, of city managers, and of mayors and city clerks in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by states.

Finally, the YEAR BOOK user is urged to make use of the index which includes not only material in this volume but also material which appeared in previous issues but is not repeated this year.

USE OF YEAR BOOK TABLES

The YEAR BOOK gives some information for all urban places over 5,000 as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census. This definition includes all incorporated municipalities over 5,000 (see article "Urban Places and Population," page 27).

Throughout this volume the New England towns and the one New York town listed are indicated by the letter "t" and all townships by the letters "tp." All other places listed are regularly incorporated municipalities—cities, villages, towns (other than in New England and New York), and boroughs. Throughout the YEAR BOOK, the word "city" is often used in its broadest sense to include boroughs, towns, townships, and villages. Cities are listed in tables alphabetically by population groups. The 1940 census figures are used throughout but official post-1940 population figures for 89 cities are given in Table III. In most directories of officials cities are arranged alphabetically by states. Uniform notations have been used whenever possible in all YEAR BOOK tables. Throughout, "None" appears wherever it is positively known to be none. Leaders (. . .) are used to indicate that the information is unknown.

USE OF STATISTICAL DATA

An uninterpreted or misinterpreted statistical table will inevitably lead—whether intentionally or unintentionally—to mistaken conclusions. In order to interpret the statistical data in this YEAR BOOK properly and to arrive at correct conclusions, the user must observe a number of cautions. Each statistical table is prefaced with an explanation and discussion of the indexes which are included in it; an intelligent approach to the use of the information calls for a careful study of both the table heading and discussion prefacing each table.

Averages and Quartiles. Most tables presented in this volume summarize data for all the cities of a given population group. The correct use of such data involves an understanding of the summarizing devices which have been employed. In many cases an *average* is shown. The average of an index for a group of cities is intended to represent the typical value of the index for those cities. In addition to the familiar arithmetic average or *mean,* the *median* has also been used. The median designates the value of the middle item in a series of items arranged in order of increasing size; i.e., one-half of the items fall above, and one-half below the median. To illustrate the distinction between *median* and *average,* suppose five persons have wages of $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $7.00, and $11. The average is $6.00, the median is $5.00. An average, whether it be an arithmetic average or a median, is only a measure of the typical, or usual case. It is in no sense a standard. The average number of employees in 1938 in cities over 500,000 was 13.4 per 1,000 population. This does not mean that cities of that size *should* have that precise number of employees, but that the average city *did* have that number. The goal of the administrator is not to provide average service at average cost, but to provide the highest possible level of service at the lowest possible cost consistent with sound personnel policies. Averages can indicate only what cities are now accomplishing, and they do not set limits to the accomplishments of intelligent administration.

Of equal importance are measures of *dispersion* which show how closely the individual items adhere to the average, or how widely they are distributed about the average. The four measures of dispersion that have been used here are (1) the lowest item, (2) the first or lower quartile, (3) the third or upper quartile, and (4) the highest item. The lowest and highest items are self-explanatory and indicate the total range covered by the items. When the items are arranged in order of increasing size, the first quartile is that value below which one-quarter of the items fall, and the third quartile is that value below which three-quarters of the items fall. Thus a tabulation of salaries of police chiefs in a previous YEAR BOOK showed the lowest item to be $1,980; the first quartile to be $2,562; the median $3,000; the third quartile $3,600; and the highest item $6,000. In other words, all the chiefs received $1,980 or more, one-fourth received $2,562 or less, one-fourth received at least $2,562 and not more than $3,000, one-fourth received at least $3,000 and not more than $3,600, and one-fourth received at least $3,600 and not more than $6,000. It should be realized that several cases may be grouped at the value of a quartile or median; in this example, 20 chiefs might receive $3,000.

Comparison of the statistics of an individual city with the average will only indicate whether it is out of line with usual practices and suggest the need for further analysis of operations. Comparison with quartiles and range will indicate how far the city departs from the typical and will help to determine whether the deviation is of sufficient magnitude to be significant.

Kinds of Statistical Measures. To know whether a high or a low value of a particular statistical index is a symptom of "good" administration, the significance of that index must be understood. For example, a table showing the total value of burnable property in a city measures the magnitude of the governmental *problem* facing the fire department; while a table showing fire losses per $1,000 of burnable values measures the *adequacy of the results* achieved by the department. Sometimes the activity of a department is measured in terms of *work units performed* (miles of streets swept, for example) instead of results (cleanliness of streets).

These measures of governmental service give an indication of the *efficiency* of the department's administration only when the *effort* (men and equipment employed), or *money expended* is taken into consideration. That is, one city may be satisfied to maintain a moderate fire loss with a low expenditure for the fire department, while another, desiring a higher municipal "standard of living" may work for a lower fire loss by the expenditure of larger sums for fire protection. The fire departments in the two cities may be equally efficient.

Before he uses any statistical index, then, the reader should satisfy himself whether it measures cost, effort, adequacy of results or performance (service in relation to the problem magnitude), or efficiency of results or performance (service in relation to its cost). The summaries preceding each table generally describe the statistics from this standpoint.

Per Capita Data. One additional measure deserves special consideration. This is the measurement index reduced to a *per capita* basis. It is often assumed that by reducing statistics to a per capita basis valid comparisons between cities can be made. Statistics are reduced to a per capita basis because population is a rough measure of the magnitude of the governmental problem. Therefore an index reduced to a per capita basis will have the same significance as if it were divided by some other measure of problem-magnitude. An index of results reduced to per capita will be a measure of adequacy of service.

The usefulness of such an index is severely limited by the fact that population is only a very crude measure of problem-magnitude. Fire risk, for instance, is related directly to the amount and type of burnable property and only indirectly to population. The per capita fire risk will therefore vary with valuation per capita and types of property, and per capita fire loss is only a very approximate measure of adequacy of service.

Measures of performance per capita, effort per capita, and cost per capita are even more severely limited in their usefulness. Since they fail to measure the level of service they are in no sense indexes of efficiency. A high per capita cost may indicate (1) that population does not adequately measure problem-magnitude, that is, that climatic, structural, economic, social, or other extragovernmental factors affect the problem; (2) that the level of service provided is high; (3) that the activity is being inefficiently administered. However, if care is taken to compare cities which are similar in type and situation, and if allowance is made for unusual conditions, then per capita statistics can be very useful to the administrator in focusing attention on problems and suggesting questions to be answered by further investigation.

Use of Economic Classification of Cities. The economic data in Table IV, explained in the article beginning on page 30, are a useful guide in selecting cities for comparative purposes. The status of each city with relation to a metropolitan district is indicated. Suburbs are classified into residential, employing, or balanced and given a rent level classification of low, medium, high, or exclusive. All cities are classified by the major type of employment within the city—manufacturing, retail trade, government, and so on. The amount of industrial activity is shown by the manufacturing ratio; net daily commutation to and from the city is shown by the employment-residence ratio. These characteristics do not exhaust factors that should be taken into consideration in comparing the relative magnitude of the governmental problem, the level of service provided, and governmental costs. Other factors to be considered include composition of the population, the pattern of land use, the types and distribution of structures and occupancies, the kinds of manufacturing, social characteristics other than rent, climate, and physiography.

Other Limitations of the Statistics. The statistics presented here should not be used without a full recognition of their limitations. In almost all cases the original data have been compiled from questionnaires returned by individual cities, and there is little or no uniformity in the local records systems from which replies to the questionnaires are compiled. Furthermore, questions may be differently interpreted by the persons answering them. Every attempt has been made, however, to increase the accuracy and validity of the statistics by cross-checking data derived from different sources and by following up questionable returns.

The problem of comparability has already been raised. Another factor in comparability is the variability in organization and functions of city governments. Services which are normally provided by counties in one part of the country may be provided by cities in other states. This is the case with welfare functions, which are generally administered by cities in New England and by counties elsewhere. The line of demarcation between private and public facilities may also shift from one city to another.

Proper Use of the Statistics. With all these limitations on their use, what good are the statistics, and what justification is there for publishing them? First of all, summary figures for various population groups are valuable as indicating trends in costs, performance, and accomplishments. Second, it is useful to compare the figures for individual cities with the averages for cities of similar size as a starting point for further analysis. If a city is employing many more employees per 1,000 population than the average, it must find valid justification in unusual climatic or other conditions, superior and more extensive services, or conclude that employment is excessive. The latter conclusion should lead the city to search for the precise cause and possible remedy. Third, with due care the information for individual cities interpreted with the aid of the economic classification data enables city officials to make comparisons with other cities similarly situated. An official of an industrial city of 100,000 population can make comparisons with other cities of the industrial type and of similar size. Fourth, the information for individual cities can be significantly combined with other data which may be at hand. The annual budget of a personnel agency acquires new significance if related to the number of employees. Information regarding individual departments helps to explain aggregate data for the government as a whole.

INDEX

The index in this volume includes all subject material in detail, column headings to all tables, and authors of articles, but not names of cities or officials. Data for individual cities will be found in the tables indexed by subject; officials are listed in the directories by city office held. The index is intended to direct the reader to details of information. The table of contents, on the other hand, indicates the order of the grouping of the material.

Part One

GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Number of Governmental Units

Urban Places and Population

Economic Classification of Cities

Governmental Data for Cities Over 5,000

Classes of Cities and Forms of Government

Federal-City Relations in 1944

State Municipal Leagues

Number of Governmental Units*

THE total number of governmental units in the United States in 1942 was 155,116, according to an enumeration by the United States Bureau of the Census. There are 3,050 counties (called parishes in Louisiana) and 18,919 subdivisions of counties known as "townships" in 14 states and "towns" in New England, New York, and Wisconsin. Actively organized municipalities, including cities, towns, boroughs, and villages, total 16,220. The largest category is school districts, which constitute 70 per cent of the total. If school districts are excluded, municipalities comprise about 35 per cent, townships 41 per cent, special districts 18 per cent, and counties less than 7 per cent of the total. The number of each type of unit is shown in Table 1 and the distribution of units by states in Table I.

TABLE 1

TYPES OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1942

	Number of Units	Number of States in Which Found	Per Cent of All Units	Per Cent of All Units Except School Districts
The Nation	1	..	†	†
The States	48	48	†	†
Counties	3,050	47	2.0	6.6
Towns and Organized Townships	18,919	22	12.2	40.7
Incorporated Places	16,220	49*	10.4	34.9
School Districts	108,579	42	70.0	.....
Special Districts (other than school)	8,299	49*	5.4	17.8
TOTAL	155,116	49*	100.0	100.0

*Includes the District of Columbia, in which are one municipality and one special unit.
†Less than .05 of 1 per cent.

Fundamental to the problem of enumerating the units of local government in the United States is the necessity for making the enumeration in accordance with a consistent definition. This has been difficult because of the lack of a common concept of what constitutes a governmental unit and the want of a generally accepted set of terms to designate the different types of units. Excluded from the count are areas of representation or of administration and departmental boards

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*This article, except for certain data in Table II, is taken from *Governmental Units in the United States 1942* (Governments Division, Bureau of the Census, December, 1944) 67pp. The report was prepared under the supervision of E. R. Gray, Chief of the Governments Division, with Richard C. Spencer responsible for the technical problems in planning the report. Acknowledgment is made in the report of the courtesy of Professor William Anderson, of the University of Minnesota, who made counts of governmental units in 1933 and in 1941, and who kindly loaned his valuable files of material to the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE I

SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS, BY STATES: 1942

Region and State	All Governmental Units[1]	Counties	Townships and Towns	MUNICIPALITIES			School Districts	Special Districts
				Total	Urban[2]	Rural		
Alabama	511	67	....	275	60	215	110	58
Arizona	499	14	....	33	16	17	397	54
Arkansas	3,705	75	....	374	53	321	2,644	611
California	4,149	[3]57	....	286	167	119	2,809	996
Colorado	2.358	[3]62	....	239	30	209	1,937	119
Connecticut	349	8	154	37	27	10	14	135
Delaware	70	3	....	51	8	43	14	1
District of Columbia	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	1
Florida	503	67	....	267	70	197	67	101
Georgia	946	159	....	470	77	393	222	94
Idaho	1,666	44	....	152	26	126	1,148	321
Illinois	15,854	102	1,434	1,137	208	929	12,138	1,042
Indiana	3,043	92	1,010	529	98	431	1,182	229
Iowa	7,519	99	1,608	932	89	843	4,861	18
Kansas	11,115	105	1,524	589	64	525	8,632	264
Kentucky	771	120	....	285	56	229	261	104
Louisiana	523	[4]63	....	194	54	140	67	198
Maine	584	16	482	51	26	25	....	34
Maryland	207	23	....	142	22	120	....	41
Massachusetts	409	[4]13	312	39	39	....	....	44
Michigan	8,106	83	1,265	479	126	353	6,270	8
Minnesota	10,398	87	1,884	752	78	674	7,673	1
Mississippi	1,792	82	....	270	48	222	1,189	250
Missouri	10,740	114	329	734	87	647	8,613	949
Montana	2,175	56	....	115	23	92	1,932	71
Nebraska	8,307	93	476	530	36	494	7,009	198
Nevada	163	17	....	12	5	7	115	18
New Hampshire	546	10	223	11	11	....	231	70
New Jersey	1,143	21	235	331	164	167	490	65
New Mexico	225	31	....	64	22	42	105	24
New York	8,339	[4]57	932	610	202	408	6,064	675
North Carolina	603	100	....	431	76	355	....	71
North Dakota	4,066	53	1,399	333	12	321	2,272	8
Ohio	4,021	88	1,339	890	186	704	1,655	48
Oklahoma	5,100	77	....	499	74	425	4,518	5
Oregon	2,332	36	....	193	34	159	1,844	258
Pennsylvania	5,263	[4]66	1,575	984	345	639	2,546	91
Rhode Island	54	(5)	32	7	7	....	....	14
South Carolina	2,057	46	....	241	51	190	1,744	25
South Dakota	4,919	[6]64	1,128	301	19	282	3,423	2
Tennessee	328	95	....	206	57	149	11	15
Texas	7,360	254	....	637	196	441	6,159	309
Utah	303	29	....	201	25	176	40	32
Vermont	398	14	239	74	13	61	24	46
Virginia	323	100	....	208	53	155	....	14
Washington	1,906	39	68	221	40	181	1,148	429
West Virginia	326	55	....	205	45	160	55	10
Wisconsin	8,508	71	1,271	515	94	421	6,569	81
Wyoming	531	23	....	83	12	71	377	47
Total	155,116	3,050	18,919	16,220	3,332	12,888	108,579	8,229

[1] Includes the federal government and the 48 state governments.

[2] Incorporated places having more than 2,500 inhabitants.

[3] The City and County of San Francisco in California and the City and County of Denver in Colorado are counted as cities and not as counties.

[4] The following counties are counted only as cities because they are wholly or very largely consolidated with the cities indicated: Orleans Parish with New Orleans City; Suffolk County with Boston City; Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond counties, with New York City; Philadelphia County with Philadelphia City.

[5] Counties not organized as local governments.

[6] The county areas of Armstrong, Shannon, Todd, Washabaugh, and Washington are unorganized as counties and are attached for administrative purposes to neighboring counties.

or commission agencies of another government. The line of distinction, however, was in some cases so vague in both law and practice that classification was difficult, especially with regard to school districts in a few states and for certain types of special districts, and the result must be considered a close approximation rather than a definite count of indisputable entities.

Definition of Governmental Units. Governmental agencies have been counted as units of government if they are geographic subdivisions or population concentrations that maintain a distinct legal existence, are public corporations or at least *quasi* corporations, and are politically organized for the conduct of local affairs. Units may exist primarily to perform functions required of them by the state, as in the case of counties and townships; to conduct local government in the general municipal sense; to supply some specific local public service, like road maintenance or water distribution; to carry out any of the numerous possible combinations of general or specific functions.

Implied in this definition of a governmental unit is its relative independence from other units, particularly from others of its own general level in the pyramidical structure of government. The requirement that a unit be organized in order to be counted has excluded dormant municipalities, school or other districts, and also certain areas bearing the designation of counties. Thus, the county areas of Rhode Island are omitted in the count, since they are not organized in any way for local government. Likewise, four unorganized counties of South Dakota are omitted. So far as possible only active units were included in the count, although the only mark of life in some was the winding up of financial obligations or the continued election of officers.

Application of the Definition. Consolidated county and city governments were treated as a single unit and counted as a city. These include the governments of the city and county of Denver and San Francisco, the city of Boston and Suffolk County, New York City and five counties, the city and the parish of New Orleans, and the city and the county of Philadelphia.

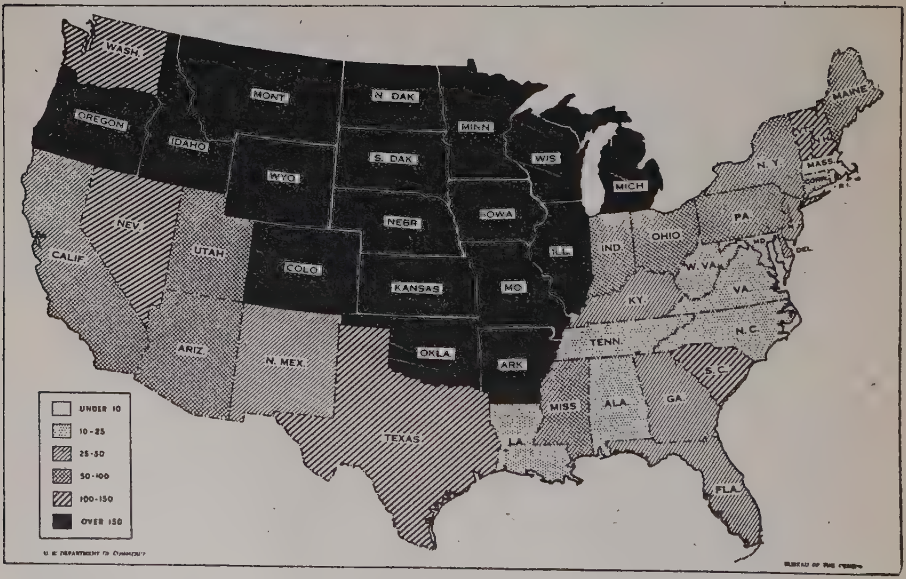
Except for the state of Washington, township governments are confined to the 21 northeastern and north central states, and, except in 12 of these states, do not cover the whole rural area of the state. In some states townships that have been overgrown by cities have ceased to function, and so far as these are definitely known they have not been included among the units. Consolidations of town (township) and city, as in Connecticut, are counted only as cities. However, in the New England states consolidations of the borough or village government with the town government have been treated only as township government, since in such cases it is essentially the town government that survives.

The term "municipality," used to include all local corporations engaged in general government, embraces cities, towns (usually in nontownship states), boroughs, and villages, of all classes and sizes, however designated in state law. The active or inactive character of small incorporated places is in many states difficult to determine. An incorporated place has been presumed to exist as a unit unless evidence is to the contrary.

The designation "town" requires explanation for readers in various parts of the country because of its double use. The organized local subdivision in New England is known there as a "town" whether it serves a rural or an urban population. Except for the fact that it exercises powers more nearly resembling the incorporated municipality, its character in relation to the state is more like that of the township of the north central states, and it is not infrequently so designated in New England. New York and Wisconsin townships, like those of New England, are known in state law as towns, and the incorporated municipalities within them are called villages. The expression "town," used to mean municipal corporation, is common for smaller cities in most of the nontownship states, but Illinois, Indiana, and New Jersey possess both townships and incorporated towns.

School districts vary widely in different states in their qualities as governmental units. "School districts," in the sense frequently used to describe local organizations for the administration of education, often are not identical with school districts as governmental units. Only as the local school units are distinct from other governments in their organization and financing are they counted. In a number of states both separate school districts and dependent administrative districts are to be found. Where local school affairs are entirely administered by county or city governments, the so-called school districts corresponding to these governmental areas have not been counted. Sub-districts of larger school districts are similarly excluded.

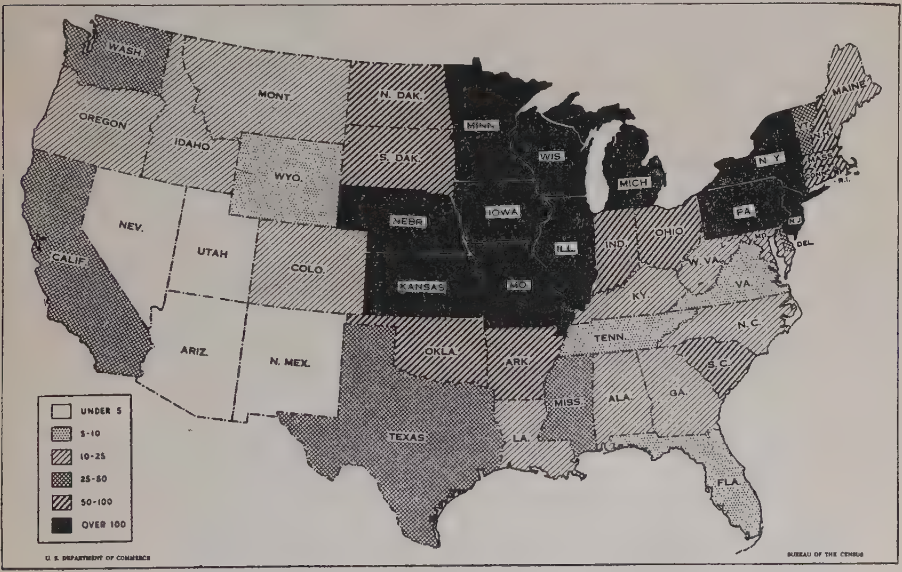
The 8,299 special districts (see Tables I and II) follow no common pattern of function, organization, or financial power, and thus present a problem of classification. For convenience in presentation and analysis they may be placed in three major groups according to the methods by which they are financed: (1) general-government, where exclusively or primarily dependent on taxation



Source: Governments Division of Bureau of the Census

Number of Local Government Units Per 10,000 Inhabitants or special assessments; (2) government-enterprise, where wholly dependent upon charges for service or commodities; and (3) combined general-government and enterprise. A functional classification has been provided within the first two financing categories. The first group includes fire, highway, navigation, sewer, weed control, library, park, drainage, diking, irrigation, soil conservation, and cemetery districts, and combinations of two or more of these functions. To the general-government classification belong over seven thousand, or 86 per cent, of all special districts; and of these, nearly five thousand are financed by taxation or by taxation and special assessments, whereas about two thousand depend on special assessments alone. Government-enterprise districts, the second group, comprise 13 per cent of all special districts, and the third or combined category of general-government and enterprise is limited to 1 per cent of the total. The purely enterprise units include water supply, power, light, gas, housing, and a number of multiple function districts, whereas combined general and enterprise units are limited to conservation and power districts and a few districts of miscellaneous purposes.

Regional Analysis. Table 2 summarizes by geographical region and in proportion to population the data shown in maps, pages 20 and 21. Several factors make for variations in the number of units in each region: (1) There may be less overlapping of units, as in New England, where local government is characterized by the town and the village only, to be contrasted with Illinois, where one may find the county, the township, the municipality, the school district, and one or more special districts, all covering the same area; (2) the units may cover a larger area; (3) the density of population may be greater.



Source: Governments Division of Bureau of the Census

NUMBER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS PER 1,000 SQUARE MILES

TABLE 2

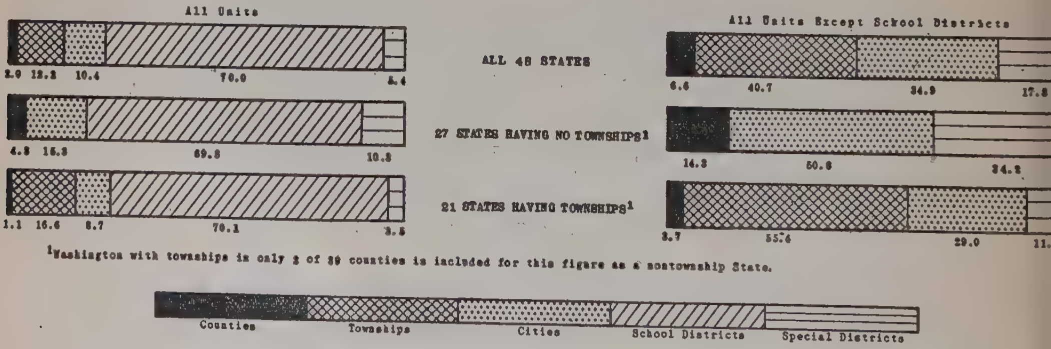
DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS BY POPULATIONS AND AREAS SERVED*

	Number of Units Per 1,000 Square Miles	Number of Units Per 100,000 Inhabitants	Average Number of Inhabitants Per Unit
Northeast	104.4	47.5	2,105.8
North Central	109.8	231.8	431.3
South	33.3	62.6	1,597.6
West	13.8	117.5	851.4
United States Total	52.1	117.8	848.8

*The states in each of the geographic regions and divisions are: *Northeast Region:* New England Division—Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt.; Middle Atlantic Division—N. J., N. Y., Pa. *North Central Region:* East North Central Division—Ill., Ind., Mich., Ohio, Wis.; West North Central Division—Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. D., S. D. *South Region:* Ala., Ark., Del., D. C., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Md., Miss., N. C., Okla., S. C. Tenn., Tex., Va., W. Va. *West Region:* Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.

The distribution of numbers of all types of governmental units follows no definite relationship either to populations served or to the extent of the areas covered by their jurisdictions. Different regions of the United States, however, have different combinations of relationship between populations and areas served. The northeastern and north central states have from three to eight times as many units per 1,000 square miles as the southern and western states. In terms of the number of units per 100,000 inhabitants the northeastern and the southern states have comparatively few units (see Table 2).

Counties and Municipalities. The county is the largest unit of general local government but not all areas designated as counties have county governments, and some governmental units lie outside county areas. In addition to the 10 counties referred to above (p.19) that have consolidated with cities, there are certain areas that do not have county government. These areas include the cities of Baltimore and St. Louis and 24 cities in Virginia, these 26 "independent" cities being located outside of designated counties. However, the total number of counties is small as compared with other types of units even if school districts are omitted (see chart below).



¹Washington with townships in only 2 of 39 counties is included for this figure as a nontownship State.

Source: Governments Division of Bureau of the Ce

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY TYPES BETWEEN TOWNSHIP AND NONTOWNSHIP STATES

Units in Metropolitan Districts. An examination of the number of governmental units in metropolitan districts supplements the relating of numbers of units to area and population data. Table II shows the number of governmental units by types in each of the 140 metropolitan districts in the United States. A metropolitan district is not of itself a unit of government; it is rather an area defined by the Bureau of the Census for the census of population in 1940 in connection with cities of over 50,000 inhabitants. Depending on proximity, two or more such cities may form the nucleus of a metropolitan district composed, in addition to the central city or cities, of all adjacent and contiguous minor civil divisions or incorporated places having a population of 150 or more per square mile. Since minor civil divisions often are not governmental units, Table II aids in distinguishing between areas and governments. It includes all counties which are included in—or in any degree overlap—metropolitan districts, all politically organized townships, all cities, towns, boroughs, or villages, and all special districts located in the defined metropolitan area. School districts are also included, but, because complete information as to exact location of districts is not compiled, all school districts in counties overlying metropolitan districts are included. Hence, the school district figure is inflated in some metropolitan districts for those counties which only partially overlie the metropolitan district; and for the same reason the school district figure is an understatement for those metropolitan districts in which the number of school districts could not be compiled by counties. If the 11,822 school districts overlying metropolitan districts are excluded, it will be seen that 4,005 other governmental units are located in metropolitan districts. Table II also shows the 1940 populations for metropolitan districts, per cent of increase from 1930 to 1940, and per cent of the total population living in the central city or cities (a total of 172 central cities in the 140 districts). The number of incorporated suburban municipalities in each district is also shown in Table II.

Table II

POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, NUMBER OF SUBURBS, AND NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS

Population data and number of suburbs are from the Sixteenth Census of the United States: 40, *Population:* Volume I, Number of Inhabitants (Bureau of the Census, 1942). Data the number of organized governmental units are from *Governmental Units in United States,* 42 (Bureau of the Census, 1944).

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			No. of Suburban Municipalities 1940	NUMBER OF ORGANIZED GOVERNMENTAL UNITS					
	1940 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase, 1930–40	Per Cent 1940 Pop. in Central City		All Governmental Units[5]	Counties[6]	Townships	Municipalities	School Districts[7]	Special Districts[8]
Over 1,000,000										
ltimore	1,046.7	10.3	82.1	4	15	4	..	5	...	6
ston	2,350.5	1.8	32.8	54[2]	96	5	64	19	...	8
icago	4,499.1	3.1	75.5	117	821	5	42	115	593	66
eveland	1,215.0	1.7	72.3	46	60	2	5	5	45	3
troit	2,295.9	9.1	70.7	44	458	3	27	45	380	3
s Angeles	2,904.6	25.3	51.8	55	353	3	..	56	254	40
w York–N.E. New Jersey[1]	11,690.5	7.2	72.2	284	1,039	14	78	286	520	141

TABLE II.—POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, NUMBER OF SUBURBS, ETC.—Continued

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			No. of Suburban Municipalities 1940	NUMBER OF ORGANIZED GOVERNMENTAL UNITS					
	1940 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase, 1930–40	Per Cent 1940 Pop. in Central City		All Governmental Units[5]	Counties[6]	Townships	Municipalities	School Districts[7]	Special Districts
Over 1,000,000—Continued										
Philadelphia	2,898.6	1.8	66.6	92	522	7	71	93	332	19
Pittsburgh	1,994.1	2.1	33.7	136	613	6	82	137	369	19
St. Louis	1,368.0	5.8	59.7	69	539	5	18	70	425	21
San Francisco–Oakland	1,428.5	10.7	65.6	40	414	6	..	41	281	86
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Buffalo–Niagara	857.7	4.5	76.2	13	375	2	12	15	319	27
Cincinnati	789.3	3.9	57.7	46	192	5	14	47	119	7
Hartford–New Britain	502.2	6.6	46.8	9[3]	77	4	20	9	14	30
Houston	510.4	50.5	75.3	9	48	1	..	10	25	12
Kansas City, Mo.—Kansas City, Kan.	634.1	4.3	82.1	9	309	4	5	11	283	6
Milwaukee	790.3	6.3	74.3	13	200	2	6	14	178	..
Minneapolis–St. Paul	911.1	9.5	85.6	34	419	5	17	36	360	1
New Orleans	540.0	9.1	91.6	2	9	2	..	3	2	2
Providence	711.5	3.0	35.6	18[2]	42	3	23	8	...	8
Scranton–Wilkes-Barre	629.6	—3.5	36.0	48	248	4	18	50	175	1
Washington, D.C.	907.8	46.2	73.0	31	63	4	..	32	...	27
200,000 to 500,000										
Akron	349.7	0.9	70.0	11	93	3	9	12	67	2
Albany–Schenectady–Troy	431.6	1 5	66.8	11	436	4	13	14	372	33
Allentown–Bethlehem–Easton	325.1	0.9	58.1	22	193	4	18	25	140	6
Atlanta	442.3	19.2	68.3	8	23	4	..	9	7	3
Birmingham	407.9	6.5	65.6	10	22	1	..	11	5	5
Bridgeport	216.6	6.2	67.9	2[4]	14	1	5	2	...	6
Canton	200.4	4.8	54.1	6	52	1	8	7	34	2
Columbus, Ohio	365.8	7.5	83.7	10	49	1	8	11	28	1
Dallas	376.5	21.6	78.3	13	69	1	..	14	44	10
Dayton	271.5	7.8	77.6	5	40	1	6	6	22	5
Denver	384.4	16.2	83.9	9	134	3	..	10	116	5
Fall River–New Bedford	272.6	—0.1	82.8	4[2]	14	1	9	2	...	2
Fort Worth	207.7	19.0	85.5	2	53	1	..	3	48	1
Grand Rapids	209.9	1.3	78.3	2	208	1	4	3	200	..
Indianapolis	455.4	9.0	85.0	18	33	1	..	19	12	1
Louisville	434.4	7.4	73.5	12	48	3	3	13	24	5
Lowell–Lawrence–Haverhill	335.0	0.9	69.4	9[2]	21	2	12	4	...	3
Memphis	332.5	20.4	88.1	3	15	2	..	4	8	1
Miami	250.5	89.5	68.7	13	18	1	..	14	1	2
Nashville	241.8	15.4	69.2	1	7	1	..	2	...	4
New Haven	308.2	4.9	52.1	6[4]	39	1	10	6	1	21
Norfolk–Portsmouth–Newport News	323.3	18.8	71.8	3	15	4	..	7	...	4
Oklahoma City	221.2	9.4	92.4	3	5	1	..	4	...	..
Omaha–Council Bluffs	287.7	5.1	92.2	2	163	3	4	4	151	1
Portland, Ore.	406.4	7.3	75.1	8	322	4	..	9	296	23
Richmond	245.7	11.4	78.6	0	4	2	..	1	...	1
Rochester	412.0	3.4	78.9	4	194	1	9	5	165	14
Salt Lake City	204.5	10.9	73.3	6	15	2	..	7	5	1
San Antonio	319.0	14.2	79.6	3	66	1	..	4	52	9
San Diego	250.4	41.6	79.3	5	89	1	..	6	79	3
Seattle	452.6	7.6	81.4	5	151	3	..	6	99	43
Springfield–Holyoke	394.6	—1.1	51.5	12[2]	39	3	16	5	11	4

TABLE II.—POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, NUMBER OF SUBURBS, ETC.—Continued

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			No. of Suburban Munici-palities 1940	NUMBER OF ORGANIZED GOVERNMENTAL UNITS					
	1940 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase, 1930–40	Per Cent 1940 Pop. in Central City		All Govern-mental Units[5]	Counties[6]	Town-ships	Munici-palities	School Districts[7]	Special Districts[8]
200,000 to 500,000—Continued										
Syracuse	258.3	5.4	79.7	7	212	1	6	8	188	9
Tampa–St. Petersburg	209.7	24.1	80.7	5	13	2	..	7	2	2
Toledo	341.7	—1.4	82.6	6	67	2	5	7	52	1
Trenton	200.1	5.2	62.3	6	118	3	7	7	99	2
Worcester	306.2	0.3	63.3	11[2]	23	1	18	2	...	2
Youngstown	372.4	2.2	45.0	14	135	3	13	15	99	5
100,000 to 200,000										
Altoona	114.1	—0.1	70.3	8	97	1	5	9	82	..
Atlantic City	100.1	—1.9	64.0	10	36	2	..	11	21	2
Austin	106.2	....	82.8	1	56	1	..	2	49	4
Beaumont–Port Arthur	138.6	8.4	75.9	4	24	1	..	6	15	2
Binghamton	145.1	11.7	53.9	3	88	1	6	4	71	6
Charleston, W.Va.	136.3	26.0	49.8	5	11	2	..	6	2	1
Charlotte	113.0	23.8	89.3	0	4	1	..	1	...	2
Chattanooga	193.2	14.6	66.3	6	16	4	..	7	4	1
Davenport– Rock Island–Moline	175.0	13.3	82.0	8	174	2	11	11	145	5
Des Moines	184.0	14.3	86.9	4	17	1	11	5	...	..
Duluth–Superior	157.1	1.1	86.7	3	106	3	8	5	90	..
El Paso	115.8	—2.2	83.6	0	14	1	..	1	11	1
Erie	134.0	3.3	87.3	1	46	1	3	2	39	1
Evansville	141.6	15.0	68.5	1	22	2	5	2	11	2
Flint	188.5	4.8	80.4	1	141	1	4	2	132	2
Fort Wayne	134.4	6.2	88.1	1	32	1	4	2	21	4
Hamilton–Middletown	112.7	5.3	72.6	6	55	2	8	8	36	1
Harrisburg	173.4	7.2	48.4	15	129	3	7	16	102	1
Huntington–Ashland	171.0	4.7	63.4	11	53	5	5	13	29	1
Jacksonville	195.6	31.5	88.5	0	6	1	..	1	1	3
Johnstown	151.8	2.8	43.9	18	141	2	12	19	105	3
Knoxville	151.8	11.9	73.5	0	3	1	..	1	...	1
Lancaster	132.0	7.2	46.5	7	85	1	11	8	62	3
Lansing	110.3	11.8	71.4	1	121	1	3	2	115	..
Little Rock	126.7	12.0	69.5	2	134	1	..	3	3	127
Mobile	114.9	....	68.5	1	5	1	..	2	1	1
Peoria	162.6	12.3	64.6	5	316	2	6	6	293	9
Phoenix	121.8	....	53.7	1	71	1	..	2	66	2
Portland, Maine	106.6	6.7	69.1	2	8	1	2	3	..	2
Racine–Kenosha	135.1	—1.2	85.8	1	157	2	4	3	141	7
Reading	175.3	2.9	63.1	15	98	1	9	16	68	4
Roanoke	110.6	7.2	62.7	2	4	1	..	3	...	..
Rockford	105.2	2.0	80.4	1	117	1	2	2	111	1
Sacramento	159.0	25.2	66.6	1	124	2	..	2	107	13
Saginaw–Bay City	153.4	6.0	85.2	1	241	2	7	3	229	..
San Jose	129.4	25.1	52.9	4	71	1	..	5	59	6
Savannah	118.0	11.9	81.4	4	8	1	..	5	1	1
Shreveport	112.2	30.4	87.5	1	8	2	..	2	2	2
South Bend	147.0	0.3	68.9	3	29	1	5	4	16	3
Spokane	141.4	9.8	86.3	1	100	1	9	2	85	3
Tacoma	156.0	6.3	70.1	8	134	2	..	9	110	13
Tulsa	188.6	2.9	75.4	4	12	3	..	5	...	4
Utica–Rome	197.1	3.3	68.3	10	326	2	9	12	298	5
Waterbury	144.8	3.0	68.6	1	19	2	9	3	...	5
Wheeling	196.3	3.0	31.1	19	88	5	7	20	55	1
Wichita	127.3	6.8	90.3	1	136	1	4	2	129	..
Wilmington	189.0	15.5	59.5	7	154	4	4	7	138	1
Winston–Salem	109.8	12.9	72.7	1	5	1	..	2	...	2

TABLE II.—POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, NUMBER OF SUBURBS, ETC.—Concluded

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			No. of Suburban Munici-palities 1940	NUMBER OF ORGANIZED GOVERNMENTAL UNITS					
	1940 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase, 1930–40	Per Cent 1940 Pop. in Central City		All Govern-mental Units[5]	Counties[6]	Town-ships	Munici-palities	School Districts[7]	Special Districts
50,000 to 100,000										
Amarillo	53.5	....	96.7	0	33	2	..	1	29	1
Asheville	76.3	8.2	67.2	1	4	1	..	2	...	1
Augusta, Ga	87.8	13.4	75.1	1	6	2	..	2	1	1
Cedar Rapids	73.2	10.0	84.8	3	81	1	6	4	70	..
Charleston, S.C	98.7	23.8	72.2	1	23	1	..	2	20	..
Columbia	89.5	21.1	69.7	5	106	2	..	6	97	1
Columbus, Ga	92.5	....	57.6	2	11	2	..	3	4	2
Corpus Christi	70.7	106.5	81.1	0	30	1	..	1	25	3
Decatur	65.8	4.6	90.2	0	136	1	1	1	129	4
Durham	69.7	19.1	86.4	0	2	1	..	1	...	..
Fresno	97.5	24.8	62.2	0	172	1	..	1	157	13
Galveston	71.7	22.9	84.9	1	20	1	..	2	14	3
Greensboro	73.1	15.1	81.2	1	4	1	..	2	...	1
Jackson, Miss	88.0	28.9	70.6	3	31	1	..	4	26	..
Kalamazoo	77.2	6.2	70.1	2	118	1	2	3	112	..
Lincoln	88.2	2.7	93.0	1	131	1	..	2	127	1
Macon	74.8	11.3	77.3	1	5	1	..	2	1	1
Madison	78.3	21.8	86.1	3	286	1	2	4	264	15
Manchester	81.9	1.6	94.8	0	36	1	1	1	30	3
Montgomery	93.7	19.5	83.3	0	4	1	..	1	1	1
Pueblo	62.0	....	84.1	0	56	1	..	1	51	3
St. Joseph, Mo	87.0	—4.9	87.0	2	148	2	1	3	142	..
Sioux City	87.8	4.8	93.8	1	179	3	1	2	173	..
Springfield, Ill	89.5	8.6	84.4	3	189	1	3	4	178	3
Springfield, Mo	70.5	10.8	86.8	0	101	1	..	1	99	..
Springfield, Ohio	77.4	4.7	91.3	0	19	1	1	1	15	1
Stockton	79.3	28.2	69.0	0	85	1	..	1	81	2
Terre Haute	83.4	1.4	75.2	1	23	1	3	2	14	3
Topeka	77.7	8.5	87.2	0	106	1	1	..	104	..
Waco	71.1	....	78.7	2	29	1	..	3	24	1
Waterloo	67.0	17.5	77.2	2	72	1	3	3	65	..
York	92.6	6.2	61.2	5	84	1	5	6	72	..

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[1] New York City; Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, and Patterson, New Jersey.

[2] Includes towns over 5,000.

[3] Includes two towns classified as urban under special rule.

[4] Includes one town classified as urban under special rule.

[5] Total for each metropolitan district includes all counties which overlie the metropolitan district to any extent and all school districts in those counties.

[6] All counties which either wholly or partially overlap metropolitan districts are included in district totals. The total of counties in all metropolitan districts excludes 20 duplications for 16 counties which lie in more than one metropolitan district.

[7] All school districts in each county are included because of the impracticability of segregation in counties of some States. The total of school districts in all metropolitan districts excludes 459 duplications for school districts lying in counties which overlap more than one metropolitan district.

[8] Where exact number is not ascertainable, only those districts are included which are known to be within or to overlap a metropolitan district.

Urban Places and Population*

URBAN PLACES. The United States Bureau of the Census in the 1940 federal census listed 2,042 urban places in the United States with populations of more than 5,000 and 1,422 places with populations of 2,500 to 5,000, making a total of 3,464 urban places. An urban area is defined by the Bureau of the Census as a city or other incorporated place having 2,500 or more inhabitants. Certain other areas are included as urban places under special rules of the Bureau of the Census. One type is limited to certain towns (townships) in three New England states where it is not the practice to incorporate as municipalities places of less than 10,000.[1] Another type of urban place consists of certain townships and other political subdivisions which are included under a second special rule.[2] Finally, under a third special rule the Bureau classifies as urban three villages in New England.[3]

The governmental organization and functions of eight of the 2,042 urban places over 5,000 do not resemble those cities and are therefore excluded from the YEAR BOOK tables except Tables IV and V which list all of the 2,042 places. The eight political subdivisions excluded are not incorporated municipalities: Arlington County, Virginia (in the 50,000-to-100,000 group); Belvedere township, California (25,000 to 50,000); two election districts in Maryland and one in Georgia (all in the 10,000-to-25,000 group); Brattleboro village, Vermont; Brunswick village, Maine; and Rumford Falls village, Maine (all 5,000 to 10,000).

Population. Between 1920 and 1930 the urban population of the United States increased 27.3 per cent, and during the decade 1930 to 1940 only 7.0 per cent. But the proportion of the population living in urban places in 1940 (56.5 per cent) was only a shade higher than in 1930 (56.2 per cent). In addition to the 56.5 per cent, 3.8 per cent of the total 1940 population of the United States lived in incorporated places of 1,000 to 2,500 and 3.3 per cent in incorporated places under 1,000, leaving 36.4 per cent living in rural unincorporated territory.

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*The 1940 population data in this article are from the Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940. *Population,* Volume I, Number of Inhabitants, prepared under the supervision of Leon E. Truesdell (Government Printing Office, 1941).

[1] Any town in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island is classified as urban if it has a thickly settled area having more than 2,500 inhabitants and comprising, either by itself or when combined with other villages in the same town, more than 50 per cent of the total population of the town. Included among the places over 5,000 are 74 towns in Massachusetts, five in New Hampshire, and 11 in Rhode Island.

[2] Townships and other political subdivisions not necessarily incorporated as municipalities and not containing any incorporated municipalities, are classified as urban if they have populations of 10,000 or more and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Under this special rule the Bureau of the Census classifies as urban places four towns in Connecticut; one town in New York; 12 townships in New Jersey; one township in California (Belvedere); 11 townships in Pennsylvania; two election districts in Maryland; one county in Virginia (Arlington County, which has no minor civil divisions); and one militia district in Georgia.

[3] One village in Vermont (Brattleboro) and two villages in Maine (Brunswick and Rumford Falls) are retained in the urban classification for 1940 under a special rule to the effect that no place shall be removed from the urban list solely because of a change in corporate status or because of new information in respect to such status.

The 140 metropolitan districts (see Table II in the preceding article) in 1940 contained 47.8 per cent of the total population of the United States. A little more than two-thirds of the metropolitan population lived in 172 central cities, and the remaining one-third lived in 1,697 suburban municipalities and in unincorporated areas.

The Year Book continues to use the population figures of the 1940 federal decennial census, although more recent figures are available for 89 cities over 5,000 (see Table III). An analysis of the changes in population size groups shows that eight of the 89 cities in Table III had less than 5,000 population in 1940: El Segundo, Lompoc, Paso Robles, San Carlos, and Sunnyvale, California; Port Neches, Texas; and Buena Vista and Williamsburg, Virginia. Three cities that had less than 25,000 population in 1940 now exceed that figure: Richmond, San Mateo, and Vallejo, California. The greatest shifts have been in the 10,000 to 25,000 population groups which shows a net gain of 11 cities and in the 50,000 to 100,000 group which had a net gain of six cities based on post-1940 census data for the cities shown in Table III.

Table III

POST-1940 POPULATIONS FOR 89 CITIES OVER 5,000

This table lists 89 cities which in 1944 had more than 5,000 population and for which an official post-1940 population figure is available. The information for this table was supplied to the Year Book as of November 1, 1944, by the Population Division and the Governments Division of the United States Bureau of the Census. A dagger (†) after the name of the city indicates that the increase in population is sufficient to bring the city into another size group. In the last column C indicates that the population figure shown is civilian population only, T total civilian and military population; the second letter indicates method used in arriving at population figure, E that population shown is based on ration book registration and other data, Sp complete enumeration by special census, and S sample census.

City	Post-1940 Estimate or Enumeration	Per Cent Increase (—Decrease) Since 1940	Date of Estimate	Coverage and Method
Over 1,000,000				
Detroit, Mich.	1,653,905	1.9	6-44	CS
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,673,518	11.3	4-44	CS
New York, N. Y.	6,701,200	—10.1	11-43	CE
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,944,611	0.7	11-44	CE
500,000 to 1,000,000				
Baltimore, Md.	927,941	8.0	11-43	CE
St. Louis, Mo.	816,165	*	11-43	CE
San Francisco, Calif.	700,735	10.4	4-44	CS
Washington, D. C.	889,993	34.2	7-43	TE
250,000 to 500,000				
Denver, Colo.	335,364	4.0	11-43	CE
New Orleans, La.†	521,447	5.4	11-43	CE
Oakland, Calif	345,345	14.3	4-44	CS
Portland, Ore.	359,168	17.6	5-44	CS
Seattle, Wash.	406,764	10.4	6-44	CS
100,000 to 250,000				
Long Beach, Calif.	211,904	29.0	4-44	CS
Norfolk, Va.	167,944	16.4	5-44	CS
Richmond, Va.	223,716	15.9	11-43	CE
San Diego, Calif.†	286,050	40.7	3-44	CS
Tacoma, Wash.	127,476	16.5	6-44	CS
50,000 to 100,000				
Beaumont, Tex.	77,335	30.9	6-43	TSp
Berkeley, Calif.	97,790	14.3	4-44	CS
Charleston, S. C.	77,270	8.4	3-44	CS
Dearborn, Mich.	72,985	14.8	6-44	TS
Glendale, Calif.	90,552	9.7	4-44	CS
Mobile, Ala.	106,727	34.7	3-44	TS
Pasadena, Calif.	82,929	1.3	4-44	CS
Pontiac, Mich.	65,945	—1.0	6-44	TS
Portsmouth, Va.	59,472	17.2	5-44	CS

TABLE III.—POST-1940 POPULATIONS FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Post-1940 Estimate or Enumeration	Per Cent Increase (—Decrease) Since 1940	Date of Estimate	Coverage and Method
50,000 to 100,000—Continued				
oanoke, Va	64,214	—7.3	11-43	CE
anta Monica, Calif.	57,596	9.7	4-44	TS
tockton, Calif.	58,865	7.6	3-44	TSp
25,000 to 50,000				
lameda, Calif.	68,146	88.0	5-44	TSp
lexandria, Va.	51,574	53.9	11-43	CE
urbank, Calif.	53,899	57.0	7-43	TSp
anville, Va.	31,395	—4.1	11-43	CE
amtramck, Mich.	52,470	5.3	6-44	TS
nglewood, Calif.	37,912	25.9	1-44	TSp
ynchburg, Va.	41,496	—6.8	11-43	CE
uskegon, Mich.†	50,215	5.3	6-44	TSp
ewport News, Va.†	43,694	17.9	5-44	CS
etersburg, Va.†	33,147	8.2	11-43	CE
ort Arthur, Tex.†	56,065	21.5	6-43	TSp
anta Ana, Calif.	38,015	18.1	3-44	TSp
10,000 to 25,000				
drian, Mich.	15,825	11.2	2-44	TSp
lbany, Calif.	14,873	29.4	6-44	TSp
urlingame, Calif.	17,395	9.1	4-44	TSp
urlington, N. C.	21,830	79.0	7-44	TSp
Charlottesville, Va.	20,005	3.1	11-43	CE
Compton, Calif.	23,460	44.8	4-44	TSp
redericksburg, Va.	12,487	24.1	11-43	CE
ynwood, Calif.	15,276	39.1	5-44	TSp
artinsville, Va.	11,560	14.7	5-42	CE
alo Alto, Calif.	18,261	8.9	5-44	TSp
Redondo Beach, Calif.	17,036	30.1	5-44	TSp
Redwood City, Calif.	14,662	17.7	9-43	TSp
Richmond, Calif.†	93,738	296.5	9-43	TSp
an Leandro, Calif.	22,903	56.9	4-44	TSp
an Mateo, Calif.†	26,804	38.1	5-44	TSp
taunton, Va.	15,328	14.9	5-42	CE

City	Post-1940 Estimate or Enumeration	Per Cent Increase (—Decrease) Since 1940	Date of Estimate	Coverage and Method
10,000 to 25,000—Continued				
Suffolk, Va.	12,815	13.0	11-43	CE
Vallejo, Calif.†	42,941	113.9	4-44	TSp
Winchester, Va.	12,168	0.6	5-42	CE
5,000 to 10,000				
Antioch, Calif.	7,255	42.1	12-43	TSp
Bristol, Va.	14,071	44.1	11-43	CE
Chula Vista, Calif.†	11,081	115.7	6-44	TSp
Clifton Forge, Va.	5,549	—14.1	11-43	CE
Culver City, Calif.†	12,360	37.7	5-44	TSp
El Cerrito, Calif.†	16,624	170.9	11-43	TSp
Gardena, Calif.	9,319	57.7	5-44	TSp
Harrisonburg, Va.	8,187	—6.6	5-42	CE
Hawthorne, Calif.†	10,119	22.5	9-43	TSp
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	9,550	32.7	5-44	TSp
Hopewell, Va.†	10,166	17.1	11-43	CE
Manhattan Beach, Cal.	9,290	45.2	3-44	TSp
Napa, Calif.†	12,987	67.8	3-44	TSp
Petaluma, Calif.	9,559	19.0	12-43	TSp
Pittsburg, Calif.†	10,841	13.9	3-44	TSp
Radford, Va.	9,126	30.6	11-43	CE
San Bruno, Calif.†	15,178	132.8	10-43	TSp
S. San Francisco, Calif.†	11,406	72.1	3-44	TSp
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	11,657	31.3	10-44	TSp
Tulare, Calif.	9,376	13.5	4-44	TSp
Under 5,000 in 1940				
Buena Vista, Va.†	5,867	35.3	11-43	CE
El Segundo, Calif.†	5,625	50.5	3-44	TSp
Lompoc, Calif.†	5,844	73.2	8-44	TSp
Paso Robles, Calif.†	6,364	109.0	6-44	TSp
Port Neches, Tex.†	5,721	130.0	6-43	TSp
San Carlos, Calif.†	6,311	79.3	9-43	TSp
Sunnyvale, Calif.†	6,424	46.9	3-44	TSp
Williamsburg, Va.†	7,053	78.9	3-43	CE

*Increase is less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Economic Classification of Cities[1]

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One-fourth of the cities over 10,000 population in the United States are manufacturing cities; a little more than one-fifth are either industrial cities or diversified cities in which manufacturing predominates; one-eighth are diversified cities in which retailing predominates; one-sixth are residential cities; and the remainder have single functions such as mining, transportation, education, or government. Thus although each city differs from every other city it is possible to group cities of similar basic economic characteristics and to compare governmental problems within these groups. A series of indices has been set up and is presented in Table IV beginning on page 49; these indices show the following characteristics of incorporated municipalities over 10,000 population:

1. Metropolitan status of the city—whether an independent city, a central city in a metropolitan district, or a suburb, including type of suburb.
2. Rent level of suburbs—whether the average rent of the suburb is low, medium, high, or "exclusive" in relation to the average rent for the metropolitan region of which it is a part.
3. Economic base or function—whether it is manufacturing, retail trade, wholesale trade, mining, government, etc.—that furnishes the major volume of employment in the city.
4. The manufacturing ratio—the relation between the number of people employed in manufacturing in the city and the total number employed in manufactures, wholesale and retail trade, and service.
5. The employment-residence ratio—the relation between the number of people who work in the city and the number who live there.

Table 1 shows metropolitan status of cities by geographic regions, and Tables 2-A, B, and C show the distribution of cities of different economic bases by metropolitan status, by city population group, and by geographic region. These indices are based primarily on the 1940 federal census of population which shows occupation by place of residence and the 1939 censuses of manufactures and business which show the number employed by place of employment. No attempt has been made to adjust the 1940 population figures or the figures in the 1939 censuses of manufactures and business to allow for the changes brought about by war conditions. The characteristics shown here have, for the most part, not been changed but merely accentuated by the expansion of industrial activity.

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[1] Louis Wirth, Professor of Sociology and Associate Dean of the Division of Social Sciences, University of Chicago, and Herbert A. Simon, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Illinois Institute of Technology, contributed technical assistance and advice in developing the indices to economic characteristics shown in Table IV for each city and made helpful suggestions in the preparation of the summary article. David Sugarman, graduate student at the University of Chicago, assisted in the compilation of the material. The technique used in this study is based on a classification of cities with populations over 25,000 set up by Chauncy Harris, "A Functional Classification of Cities in the United States," *Geographical Review,* January, 1943, pp. 86–99; and his "Suburbs," *American Journal of Sociology,* July, 1943, pp. 1–13. His methods have been adapted to meet the changes in the census data and also the purpose of the Year Book.

Information found elsewhere in the Year Book on expenditures, personnel, tax rates, police and fire departments, and so on, will be more meaningful if interpreted in the light of the economic characteristics of individual cities. The summary tables show national averages by city-size groups; deviations of individual cities from these averages may often be explained by the economic characteristics of the city. For example, a city that is primarily a manufacturing city may be required to have a larger fire department because of the additional fire hazards of certain types of manufacturing. Administrative officials and citizens can better picture how their city stands in relation to other cities by constructing a more selective average using only those cities with similar economic characteristics. Cities with either low or high employment-residence ratios will tend to have problems of arousing citizen interest, for the people who live in the city do not necessarily work there; likewise, these cities will face problems of adjusting tax rates and service costs between residents and persons with economic or business interests in the city. Although the indices will permit more valid comparisons than population or geographic location alone, caution must still be used in intercity comparisons, since the boundaries between types of cities are necessarily arbitrary.

THE TECHNIQUE USED

The purpose of the indices given in Table IV is to show what economic activity goes on in each city and to make possible the grouping of cities with similar functions. Data on how people who work in a city are employed provide the basic information for characterizing cities. The numbers employed in manufacturing, retail trade, wholesale trade, and service establishments within the city were each first compared with aggregate employment in all of these industries. This analysis showed that certain cities are predominantly manufacturing, retailing, or wholesaling centers, and that others have a diversified economy with one of the three predominating. In order to characterize cities by functions not included in these employment categories, such as mining, transportation, government, education, and recreation, the occupations of residents as shown by the 1940 census of population or other information were used.[2]

[2] The following sources of data were used in this study. (1) For *the labor force resident in a city* the figure used was "employed workers (except on public emergency work)" from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *16th Census of the United States: 1940, Population,* Vol. 2, *Characteristics of the Population.* Six subcategories of "employed workers by major industry group" were used to secure additional information about the city: "mining"; "transportation, communication, and other public utilities"; "amusement and recreation, and related service"; "government"; "eating and drinking places (retail trade)"; and "hotels and lodging places (personal service)." These figures all show occupations of residents who may or may not be employed within the city limits. (2) For *employment in the city* the following figures were used: (a) "wage earners, average for the year" from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *16th Census of the United States, 1940, Manufactures: 1939,* Vol. 3, *Reports for States and Outlying Areas,* Table 2; (b) the total of "active proprietors of unincorporated businesses" and "number of employees (*average for year*)" from *16th Census*

In addition to characterizing cities by their function these indices show the relation between the number of people living in a city and the number of people working in a city. Modern city dwellers are mobile: many live in suburbs and commute into central cities for employment during the day; suburbs draw on other suburbs for labor supply; and even farm market centers draw on neighboring rural areas for labor in the cities' retail stores. Some cities have larger populations during the evening hours than during the working hours, other cities have their largest populations during the day, and still other cities have approximately the same number at all hours of the day, but the daytime working population may not comprise the same people who live there at night. By setting up a ratio of the approximate number working in the city (aggregate employment in manufactures, wholesale and retail trade, and service) to the number living in the city (employed labor force resident in a city), it is possible to determine the categories to which a city belongs (see footnote 2 for sources). For example, the aggregate employment in the city of Elmhurst, Illinois, is 924; when this is divided by the total employed resident labor force of 5,629, an employment-residence ratio of .16, or 16 per cent, is secured; this identifies the city as a residential or "dormitory" suburb. The city of East Chicago, Indiana, which has a high employment-residence ratio of 125 per cent belongs to the second category, and Arkansas City, Kansas, with a ratio of 41 per cent belongs to the third group. This ratio is especially helpful in differentiating the commuter suburbs from other types of suburbs as can be seen in the classification by metropolitan status discussed below.

The employment-residence ratio differentiates the three main types of cities—the residential, the balanced, and the employing—but it should be remembered that this is an *index* of net daily migration to and from the city and not the *actual* net daily migration. The aggregate employment figure does not include professional employment in the city, employment in transportation, communication, utilities, government, or mining, and must be adjusted upward in those cities which are dominated by any of these functions. For example, in Altoona, Pennsylvania, center of the railroad shops for the Pennsylvania Railroad, the employment-residence ratio of 37 per cent must be so adjusted. For this reason, and as explained in detail below, a "balanced" suburb will have a ratio of about 50 per cent instead of 100 per cent as would be the case if all occupations were included in the figure of aggregate employment.

CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES BY METROPOLITAN STATUS

Five types of cities are distinguished by use of the census classification of cities by metropolitan status. In Table IV each city is identified as: inde-

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of the United States, 1940, Census of Business, Vol. 1, *Retail Trade:* 1939, Part 3; (c) the total of "active proprietors of unincorporated businesses" and "number of employees (full-time and part-time) (average for year)" from *16th Census of the United States, 1940, Census of Business: 1939,* Vol. 2, *Wholesale Trade;* (d) "active proprietors of unincorporated businesses" and "number of employees (average for year)" from the *16th Census of the United States, 1940, Census of Business: 1939,* Vol. 3, Table 2; (e) *aggregate employment in the city* is total of (a-d). (3) *Enrollment in schools of collegiate rank* is taken from "Statistics of Registration in American Universities and Colleges: 1940" in *School and Society,* December, 1940, pp. 603–608. (4) *Average monthly rent* (in dollars) for metropolitan districts and urban places is from *16th Census of the United States: 1940, Housing,* Vol. 1, *Data for Small Areas,* Table 7.

pendent (I)—city is not part of a United States census metropolitan district; central (C)—central city in a metropolitan district; or as a dormitory or residential suburb (D), a balanced suburb (B), or an employing suburb (E) in a metropolitan district.[3]

Cities that have a lower employment-residence ratio than most independent cities (below 40 per cent) are termed dormitory or residential suburbs (D); those that have an employment-residence ratio that is approximately the same as that for most independent cities (40 to 55 per cent) are called balanced suburbs (B); and those that have a high employment-residence ratio (above 55 per cent) are called employing suburbs (E).[4] Within each of these classes there is a wide variety of cities. There are the white-collar, the working-class, and the professional suburban towns; the rent level described below is useful in picking out these social types. For example, in the Boston metropolitan district the residential suburb of Brookline (employment-residence ratio of 8) is a typical dormitory (D) suburb; in the Detroit district Pontiac (employment-residence ratio of 64) is a typical employing suburb (E); in the Chicago district Waukegan (employment-residence ratio of 47) is a typical balanced suburb (B). The (E) and (B) suburbs are given subclassifications in Table IV by economic base to show which are manufacturing centers, retail centers, and so on.

CLASSIFICATION BY RENT LEVEL IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS

Suburbs are further characterized by whether or not the average monthly rental was (1) low, (2) intermediate, (3) high, or (4) exclusive, in relation to the average rental for the metropolitan district. A low rental is $5 less than the average rental of the metropolitan district, or lower; an intermediate rent level lies within $5 a month below the average district rent and $10 above; a high rent level is $10 or more above the average and less than twice the average; and exclusive rent is twice the average. (In most districts the average rental for the district is approximately the same as that for the central city.) This differentiates the suburbs in which industrial workers live, such as Whiting, Indiana (an E suburb, rent level 1), from the middle-class town Berwyn, Illinois (D suburb, rent level 2), from the white-collar suburb of Oak Park, Illinois (D suburb, rent level 3) and from the exclusive suburb South Orange, New Jersey (D suburb, rent level 4). This classification gives a general picture of the city as a whole and it is therefore possible that an intermediate (2) suburb may have exclusive (4) rent districts within it, or vice versa.

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[3] A metropolitan district is defined by the United States Bureau of the Census to include all cities that had 50,000 or more population in 1940. It also includes all adjacent or contiguous minor civil divisions or incorporated places having a population or 150 or more per square mile. The principal concentration or concentrations of population in each district is called the central city or cities; other incorporated places are suburbs. (See Table II in this Year Book for a list of such districts.) This classification permits some analysis of city types within a metropolitan district as defined by the census but it does not cover all the possible relations between cities. There are other cities which have populations less than 50,000 and hence are not classified as central cities but which have cities suburban to them as can be determined by the use of the employment-residence ratio. There are even a few cities that are "suburban" to industries in surrounding unincorporated areas rather than to a central city; the workers live in the city and migrate daily to a place of employment outside the city limits.

[4] These are arbitrary lines and the classification should be used together with the employment-residence ratio on which it is based and which is also shown in Table IV for each city.

CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES BY MAJOR ECONOMIC BASE

In Table IV cities are classified according to major economic base. The following classes were set up by use of the data on *employment in the city* as shown in the census of manufactures and the census of business (see footnote 2 above).

MANUFACTURING (Mm). In these cities employment in manufacturing was 50 per cent or more of aggregate employment in manufactures, trade, and service establishments, and employment in retail trade was less than 30 per cent.[5] A typical city in this class would be Thomasville, North Carolina, with a manufacturing percentage of 89, a trade ratio of less than 10 per cent, and service occupation ratio of less than 2 per cent.

INDUSTRIAL (M). In these cities the dominance of manufacturing is balanced by substantial retail trade, with a manufacturing ratio of more than 50 per cent and a retail trade ratio of more than 30 per cent. This industrial group is typified by such cities as Coshocton, Ohio; Newton, Iowa; and Grand Rapids, Michigan. Such satellite cities as Elgin, Illinois, which have an independent existence within the trade orbit of a metropolitan city like Chicago are also included.

WHOLESALE (W). In these cities the number employed in wholesale trade was at least 25 per cent of aggregate employment. All of the larger cities have some wholesale trade which is closely allied to retail trade. For this reason the largest centers of wholesale trade in the United States (New York, Chicago, and Boston) are classified in other groups. Cities such as the tobacco center of Wilson, North Carolina, and the apple marketing city of Wenatchee, Washington, typify the wholesale city; in both the assemblage of farm products for market is more closely related to production functions than to consumption.

RETAIL (Rr). If the number employed in retail trade was greater than employment in any other category, and employment in manufacturing was less than 20 per cent, the city was classified as a retail trade center. Typical cities in this group are trade centers for agricultural regions (e.g. Ponca City, Oklahoma) or for suburban dwellers (e.g. Belmont, Massachusetts).

DIVERSIFIED (Mr) and (Rm). One type of diversified city (Mr) is a balanced city in which manufacturing is predominant and retail trade is second in importance. This group includes all cities in which employment in manufacturing is less than 50 per cent of the aggregate employment but greater than employment in retail trade. The other type is a balanced city (Rm) with retail trade predominant and employment in manufacturing more than 20 but less than 50 per cent. Employment in retail trade is greater than employment in manufacturing. The central cities of Chicago and Buffalo, for example, are included in the first group, while Boston and New Orleans fall in the second. Among the smaller cities, Goldsboro, North Carolina (Mr), which combines tobacco manufacturing with retail trade for the neighboring rural region, can be contrasted with Stockton, California (Rm) in which retail trading dominates the food processing industry.

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[5] This classification does not distinguish manufacturing carried on (light, heavy, diversified) or the nature of products (steel, food, or clothing).

The employment-residence ratio was used to classify the following:

DORMITORY (D). This class includes both the suburbs which have an employment-residence ratio of less than 40 per cent and a few independent cities (i. e. cities not in metropolitan districts as defined by the census) which have an employment-residence ratio of less than 40 per cent and in which the excluded employments (transportation, mining, and government) were not large enough to bring the ratio up to 40 per cent. An example of the latter is Panama City, Florida, where salt works outside the city limits are a main source of employment for the city's labor forces. The dormitory city is not necessarily without industry; for example, the city of Maywood, Illinois, a suburb of the Chicago metropolitan district, has an employment-residence ratio of only 21 per cent but a manufacturing ratio of 49 per cent. Most (D) suburbs furnish some employment in retail trade outlets and service establishments, but this number is negligible as compared to the number of residents who find gainful employment elsewhere.

The following classes were set up by use of the data on occupation of *residents* as shown in the census of population (see footnote 2 above):

EDUCATION CENTERS (S). If total 1940 college enrollments exceeded 20 per cent of the total 1940 population, the city is classed as an education center. (Most collegiate institutions have a large number of out-of-town students who are not included in the census; hence the enrollment represents an addition to the population figure.) In general, university towns are small and single in function. Examples include Ames, Iowa; Ann Arbor, Michigan; and Columbia, Missouri, in which the focus of economic activity is one or more collegiate institutions. Even such a university as Harvard is only a small part of the economy of a large city such as Cambridge and hence does not place Cambridge in the (S) classification. Many of the (S) cities have characteristics similar to resort or retirement towns; there are large numbers of retired professional people and services (such as hotels and lodging houses) are important.

GOVERNMENT CENTERS (G). If 15 per cent or more of the labor force resident in an independent or central city was employed in governmental service the city is classified as a government center. Most of these cities are state capitals. Retailing is the dominant employment in most cases but a few of them (Frankfort, Kentucky, and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for example) have high manufacturing ratios. State capitals which are primarily retail trade centers and not government centers do not fall in the (G) class. Suburbs of a government center, such as Alexandria, Virginia, in the Washington, D. C. district, are not classified as government centers any more than suburbs of manufacturing cities are given special classification based on employment of the central city.

MINING TOWNS (Mg). If 15 per cent or more of those in the resident labor force reported mining as an occupation, that city is classified as a mining town. Since actual mining activities usually tend to be carried on outside the corporate city limits, it is the city where miners *reside* that must be characterized as a mining town. Such cities vary also in degree of manufacturing as can be seen in the manufacturing ratio. The coal city of Shamokin, Pennsylvania, for example, has a manufacturing employment ratio of 53 per cent while the California oil town of San Buenaventura has a manufacturing ratio of only 5 per cent. In all mining towns a relatively large number of the labor force are employed in transportation.

Transportation Centers (T). If more than one-fourth of the resident labor force was engaged in transportation and related functions, the city is classified as a transportation center. All manufacturing centers in metropolitan areas and all rural trade centers are dependent on transportation, communication, and utilities, and therefore all of these cities have a higher than average number of residents employed in these occupations. Only those cities in which these occupations clearly dominated the city's economic base, such as Council Bluffs, Iowa, are considered to be transportation centers.

Amusement or Health Resorts (X). Cities in which the manufacturing ratio is less than 15 per cent and in which more than 10 per cent of the residents had occupations classified in the following industry groups—eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, and amusement, recreation, and related services—fall in this group. Atlantic City, New Jersey, is typical of the amusement resort; more than 35 per cent of the resident labor force was engaged in the characteristic occupations listed above. Some cities commonly identified as summer resort cities, such as Albuquerque, New Mexico; Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Asheville, North Carolina, are classified as retail trade centers; the census data are as of April and therefore only identified the year-round resort centers. Inasmuch as resort cities are closely related in characteristics to the retail trade centers and perform essentially the same functions for their transient or retired inhabitants as the retail centers do for their market areas, this classification is essentially correct. The retail trade cities in farming areas tend to be retirement towns for farmers, yet their principal function is retail trade and they are classified as such.

SUMMARY

More than one-half of the cities over 10,000 population in the United States are (I) independent cities, 16 per cent are (C) central cities in metropolitan districts, and the remaining 32 per cent are suburbs (see Table 1). In the New England and Middle Atlantic states, which are the most densely populated regions, less than one-third of the cities over 10,000 population are independent. In proportion to the number of metropolitan districts in the South there are in that region fewer suburban cities with more than 10,000 population than in any other region.[6] Of the 333 suburbs characterized in Table IV, 49 per cent are residential (D) suburbs, 32 per cent are employing (E) suburbs, and 19 per cent are balanced (B) suburbs. The function of the suburb in relation to the metropolitan economy shows variations with geographic region. In the New England and Middle Atlantic states the number of employing suburbs is almost the same as the number of dormitory suburbs while in all other regions the dormitory type predominates.

Table 2-A shows the metropolitan status of cities by economic base and further explains the functions of each of the classes I, C, E, B, and D. The central cities are primarily manufacturing or diversified cities; the independent cities are more evenly distributed among the various types, and the number of independent manufacturing cities is only slightly greater than the number of independent retail trade centers and the diversified (retail) cities. Four-fifths of the employing suburbs are manufacturing cities, and one-third of all the manufacturing cities in the United States are employing suburbs. Balanced suburbs are also primarily manufacturing or industrial cities, but as in the central cities retail functions are also important.

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[6] For the total number of suburbs in each metropolitan region see Table II elsewhere in this Year Book.

Table 1

Metropolitan Status of Cities Over 10,000 by Geographic Region*

Geographic Region	(I) Independent		(C) Central		Suburbs: Employing (E)		Suburbs: Balanced (B)		Suburbs: Dormitory (D)		Total†	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
New England	39	29.5	16	12.1	29	22.0	10	7.6	38	28.8	132	100
Middle Atlantic	69	31.2	30	13.5	49	22.2	26	11.8	47	21.3	221	100
South	176	71.8	51	20.8	1	0.4	5	2.1	12	4.9	245	100
East North Central	127	54.7	34	14.7	26	11.2	12	5.2	33	14.2	232	100
West North Central	63	70.8	17	19.1	1	1.1	1	1.1	7	7.9	89	100
West	69	56.6	17	13.9	3	2.4	8	6.6	25	20.5	122	100
Total	543	52.2	165	15.8	109	10.5	62	5.9	162	15.6	1,041†	100

*The states in the several regions are: *New England*—Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt.; *Middle Atlantic*—N. J., N. Y., Pa.; *South*—Ala., Ark., Del., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Md., Miss., N. C., Okla., S. C., Tenn., Tex., Va., W. Va.; *East North Central*—Ill., Ind., Mich., Ohio, Wis.; *West North Central*—Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. D., S. D.; *West*—Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., N. M., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.

†Excludes Washington, D. C., and 35 urban places (chiefly towns and townships) for which the data were not available.

The concentration of industry in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central states is clearly shown in Table 2-B. More than four-fifths of the manufacturing (Mm) cities are located in these regions. The Middle Atlantic states contain 84 or one-third of the total number of manufacturing cities in the United States; the East North Central states contain 41 or almost one-half of the industrial (M) type cities. The Western manufacturing and industrial cities are few, both as compared to the total number of such cities in the United States and as compared with the total number of Western cities of all types. The Southern cities are predominantly retail trade centers or diversified cities with retail trade of great importance. The New England cities show the least range in type, all except the residential suburbs being characterized by some manufactures. The cities in the West show the greatest range and contain all except the industrial (M) type.

The economic base of cities distributed by population groups is shown in Table 2-C. The great metropolitan centers (cities over 500,000) are almost all diversified cities. They are mature cities that probably began as trading centers, or small mill towns, but have extended and developed into the centers of banking, finance, commerce, and culture which dominate whole regions. As size decreases cities tend to become specialized. Cities between 250,000 and 500,000 are similar to the largest urban centers. Between 25,000 and 250,000 the number of manufacturing and industrial cities becomes approximately equal to the number of diversified cities and retail trade centers. Some of these cities are the retail trade centers in agricultural states, carrying on some manufacturing designed primarily for the immediate region; others are farm towns which in recent years due to the decentralization of industry have acquired manufacturing and other functions; some are the newer highly industrialized cities such as the automobile or rubber manufacturing cities. Below 25,000 population there are more retail trade and diversified centers than industrial centers. This group contains many of the specialized industrial or manufacturing suburbs and the isolated rural trade centers. Three-fourths of the residential cities are under 25,000 population. Most of the single-function cities, such as education centers, resort towns, wholesale cities, mining towns, and transportation centers, are concentrated in this population group.

TABLE 2

ECONOMIC BASE OF CITIES OVER 10,000

Metropolitan Status	Mining (Mg)	Transportation (T)	Manufacturing (Mm)	Industrial (M)	Diversified Mfg. (Mr)	Diversified Retail (Rm)	Retail (Rr)	Wholesale (W)	Resort (X)	Education (S)	Government (G)	Dormitory (D)	Total
A. BY METROPOLITAN STATUS													
Independent (I)	20	9	112	55	57	106	111	11	15	28	13	6	543
Central (C)	2	3	47	13	30	47	13	0	5	1	4	0	165
Suburbs:													
Employing (E)	1	0	88	10	4	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	109
Balanced (B)	6	0	20	11	7	8	8	1	0	0	1	0	62
Dormitory (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	160	162
Total cities	29	12	267	89	98	163	135	13	20	31	18	166	1041
Geographic Region													
B. BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION													
New England	0	0	66	14	4	9	1	0	0	0	0	38	132
Middle Atlantic	14	3	84	20	21	18	10	0	1	1	2	47	221
South	6	2	38	5	28	60	60	5	12	8	6	15	245
East North Central	5	1	72	41	37	31	3	0	0	7	1	34	232
West North Central	1	4	4	9	3	24	25	1	1	7	3	7	89
West	3	2	3	0	5	21	36	7	6	8	6	25	122
Total all regions	29	12	267	89	98	163	135	13	20	31	18	166	1041
Population Group													
C. BY POPULATION GROUP													
Over 500,000	0	0	2	0	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
250,000 to 500,000	0	0	3	0	5	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	23
100,000 to 250,000	0	0	18	6	10	9	4	0	1	0	3	3	54
50,000 to 100,000	1	2	30	12	10	21	10	0	4	2	1	13	106
25,000 to 50,000	3	1	57	25	24	28	25	4	5	4	0	26	202
10,000 to 25,000	25	9	157	46	42	87	95	9	10	25	14	124	643
Total all cities	29	12	267	89	98	163	135	13	20	31	18	166	1041

Governmental Data for the 2,042 Cities Over 5,000 Population

This summary of governmental data for American cities includes all urban places of more than 5,000 population as listed in the 1940 enumeration by the Bureau of the Census, including eight unincorporated places defined as urban by the Bureau of the Census (see article "Urban Places and Population" elsewhere in this Year Book). Governmental data for all cities are presented in Tables IV and V and data on the economic classification for cities over 10,000 in Table IV. Governmental data were obtained directly from city officials but miscellaneous reference sources were used in checking much of the information. The economic classification data in Table IV, based on information from the 1940 decennial census of the Bureau of the Census, are explained in the preceding article. The governmental information shown in Tables IV and V is summarized in this article. Structural differences in forms of government—selection and powers of the mayor, size of council, required offices—by states, is shown in "Classes and Forms of Government" elsewhere in this Year Book.

Area. Areas of cities between 5,000 and 10,000 were obtained by the Year Book in January, 1945, supplemented with 1940 data of the Bureau of the Census, and are shown for individual cities in Table V; similar data secured for cities over 10,000 are omitted from Table IV because of space. Sixty cities over 10,000 reported annexations in 1944, and 15 of these annexed more than one-half square mile of land area: Long Beach, California; Denver, Colorado; Twin Falls, Idaho; Terre Haute, Indiana; Goldsboro, North Carolina; Kansas City, Missouri; Springfield, Ohio; Klamath Falls, Oregon; Memphis, Tennessee; Corpus Christi, Dallas, Fort Worth, and Temple, Texas; Petersburg, Virginia; and Madison, Wisconsin.

Form of Government. Table 1, which shows the form of government of all cities over 5,000, indicates that more than three-fifths of these cities operate under the mayor-council plan. "Mayor-council" is defined to include municipal organizations having a president and board, or a burgess and council, or a chairman and committee, if they are equivalent in powers and functions to a mayor and council in mayor-council cities. Included are both "strong-mayor" cities, in which the mayor has important duties as chief administrator, and "weak-mayor" cities in which the council (often through committees) has more direct control of administration. The mayor-council form predominates in the very large cities (all over 500,000 with the exception of Washington, D. C. which is governed by an appointed commission of three members) and in the very small cities (three-fourths of the cities from 5,000 to 10,000 are mayor-council cities).

The commission plan, in which the elected commissioners serve collectively as a legislative body and individually as administrators of the several departments, is found in 16.1 per cent of all the cities, and the council-manager plan in 17.3 per cent. The commission plan is found in about one-third of the cities of 250,000 to 500,000 and of 50,000 to 100,000. But there are more council-manager cities in three population groups: 100,000 to 250,000, 25,000 to 50,000, and 5,000 to 10,000 (see Table 1).

Table 1

Form of Government in 2,033 Cities Over 5,000 Population by Population Groups *

Population Group	Total Number of Cities	Mayor-Council		Commission		Council-Manager		Rep. Town-Meet.		Town-Meeting	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Over 500,000	13*	13	100.0	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	...
250,000 to 500,000	23	8	34.8	8	34.8	7	30.4	...	...	...	...
100,000 to 250,000	55	26	47.3	13	23.6	16	29.1	...	...	...	...
50,000 to 100,000	106*	42	39.6	35	33.0	29	27.4	...	...	...	...
25,000 to 50,000	212*	108	50.9	48	22.6	51	24.1	4	1.9	1	0.5
10,000 to 25,000	662*	372	56.2	126	19.0	128	19.3	19	2.9	17	2.6
5,000 to 10,000	962*	708	73.5	97	10.1	119	12.4	4	0.4	34	3.5
All Cities Over 5,000	2,033	1,277	62.8	327	16.1	350	17.3	27	1.3	52	2.6

* Washington, D. C., has been omitted because it is governed by an appointed commission of three members, and thus cannot be classed under any of the common forms of municipal government. Also omitted are the eight unincorporated municipalities classified by the United States Bureau of the Census as urban places.

Municipalities over 5,000 having the town-meeting plan are found only in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont. In these towns the legislative power rests directly with the citizens through an occasional town meeting, and broad administrative powers rest with an elected board of selectmen. The representative or limited town-meeting plan is in effect in 27 Massachusetts cities. This form is an adaptation of the town-meeting form to large towns. It is like the latter form in all respects except that the town meeting consists of a very large number (usually 240) of district representatives, and upon petition of a very small percentage of the voters certain important legislative matters may be submitted to a referendum.

The council-manager form of government became effective in nine cities from March, 1944, to March, 1945. Seven of these changed from the mayor-council plan—East Lansing and Midland, Michigan; Moberly and Neosho, Missouri; Eugene and Marshfield (formerly Coos Bay), Oregon. Two changed from the commission form—Independence, Kansas; and Berkeley, Michigan. Two cities formerly reported as commission cities are now classified as mayor-council cities, Neptune tp, New Jersey, and St. Cloud, Minnesota. Three other places were found to be operating under the manager plan—Ontario, California; Elizabeth City, North Carolina; Cheltenham tp, Pennsylvania. Three cities formerly reported to have the mayor-council plan actually have the commission form—Vicksburg, Mississippi; Middletown, Ohio; and Vancouver, Washington.

The Mayor. The power of the mayor varies with the manner in which he is selected—that is, whether he is directly elected by the people as mayor or chosen by the council from its membership; with his veto power; the length of his term of office; and his power to vote on council actions. An analysis of such information shows the difference in the position of the mayor under the three main forms of local government and also makes it possible to distinguish the strong mayor-council from the weak mayor-council cities. In most mayor-council and commission cities the mayor is chosen directly by the people as mayor; in more than one-half the council-manager cities the mayor is chosen by the council from its membership (see Table 2). The council member receiving the highest number of votes in election to the council automatically becomes mayor in a small per cent of the cities.

If the mayor is chosen by the council he is usually on a level with the other members in so far as voting privileges are concerned. Where the mayor is directly elected by the people he has some voting privileges on council actions in all but 5 per cent of the cities reporting; the right to vote, however, is limited to cases of a tie in nearly 60 per cent of all the cities. In mayor-council cities the directly elected mayor is a full voting member in only 8.9 per cent

TABLE 2

METHOD OF SELECTION AND VOTING POWER OF MAYORS IN ALL CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Form of Government	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			Per Cent of Mayors Directly Elected by the People Voting	
			Directly Elected	Selected by Council	Highest No. Votes in Council Election	On All Issues	In Case of Tie
Mayor-Council...........	1,277	1,266	93.4	6.1	0.5	8.9	75.6
Commission.............	327	327	85.1	13.7	1.2	76.4	5.4
Council-Manager.........	350	345	40.3	56.5	3.2	51.6	41.6
Rep. Town-Meeting......	27	20	55.0	45.0	....	28.5	0.0
Town-Meeting...........	52	40	35.0	57.5	7.5	36.3	14.3
All cities over 5,000......	2,033	1,998	81.3	17.5	1.2	25.1	59.6

TABLE 3

VETO POWER OF MAYORS IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Form of Government	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			
		Veto All Measures	Veto Budget Only	Veto Selected Items	No Veto
Mayor-Council..................	526	71.5	1.3	3.6	23.6
Commission.....................	210	8.1	0.5	...	91.4
Council-Manager................	217	6.5	...	2.3	91.2
Rep. Town-Meeting..............	12	8.3	...	...	91.7
Town-Meeting...................	7	28.6	...	...	71.4
All Cities over 10,000............	972	42.1	0.8	2.6	54.5

of the cases; in commission cities the directly elected mayor is a full voting member in approximately three-fourths of the cases.[1]

In mayor-council cities over 10,000 population, 71.5 per cent of the mayors may veto all measures; almost 4 per cent may veto ordinances or other selected items; 1.3 per cent may only veto budget items; 23.6 per cent have no veto power. In all other forms the mayor usually has no veto power (see Table 3).

The term of office of the mayor tends to be slightly shorter than the term of office of the council in all cities except commission cities as can be seen by comparing Table 4 with Table 7. Of the three chief forms of government, council-manager cities have the shortest average term of office for mayors.

TABLE 4

TERM OF OFFICE OF MAYOR IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Form of Government	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities					
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years
Mayor-Council	1,277	1,264	4.0	59.6	0.7	35.6	0.1	...
Commission	327	324	1.2	26.5	9.6	58.7	2.5	1.5
Council-Manager	350	337	20.8	54.3	3.5	20.8	...	0.6
Rep. Town-Meeting	37	35	68.0	...	32.0	...	...	...
Town-Meeting	52	46	69.6	6.5	21.7	2.2	...	...
All Cities	2,033	1,996	8.7	51.4	3.5	35.6	0.5	0.4

Number of Councilmen. Variations in the number of councilmen for the various forms of government and population groups are shown in Table 5. The mode indicates the number of councilmen most frequently found in cities of the group, while the median indicates the middle item when the cities in the group are arrayed according to number of councilmen. The range indicates the smallest and largest councils in each group.

Sixteen cities still have bicameral councils: Danbury, Connecticut; Atlanta, Georgia; Augusta, Bath, and Waterville, Maine; Everett, Malden, Northampton, Springfield, and Worcester, Massachusetts; Keene, New Hampshire; New York City; Central Falls, Newport, Pawtucket, and Woonsocket, Rhode Island; and Richmond, Virginia.

Table 5 indicates that in mayor-council cities the size of the council tends to decrease with the size of the city, probably because of a diminishing need for group representation in the small cities. Five is the usual number of commissioners in commission cities, regardless of the size of the city. Council-manager councils show some decrease in size of council with a decrease in the size of the city, but the differences are less than in the case of mayor-council cities. The number of selectmen in town-meeting and representative town-meeting cities (included only in the footnote to Table 5) is surprisingly uniform despite variations in the size of these cities.

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[1] All Ohio cities operating under the mayor-council form of government have two chief elected officials—a mayor and the president of the council. Since the president of the council votes in case of a tie and the mayor never votes, the dagger after the total number of councilmen in Tables IV and V refer to the president in Ohio cities.

The number of councilmen shown in Tables IV and V for the representative town-meeting and town-meeting cities is the number on the board of selectmen, rather than the number in the town meeting, which has final legislative authority but which meets only infrequently. The number of councilmen reported for each city in Tables IV and V includes the mayor only if he is a full voting member of the council.

Type and Method of Councilmanic Election. The character of councilmanic elections and the geographical basis of representation are shown for the five forms of government and the seven population groups in Table 6. The widest variations are related to the forms of government. In 56.7 per cent of the mayor-council cities council candidates run under a party designation, but this is true in only 24.5 per cent of the commission cities, and in 15.4 per cent of the council-manager cities. A similar distinction is found in the basis of representation: only 37.3 per cent of the mayor-council cities elect all councilmen at large, while 97.9 per cent of the commission cities and 73.2 per cent of the council-manager cities have councils elected entirely at large. A sizeable minority of the mayor-council and council-manager cities have combined representation at large and by wards. Selectmen in town-meeting and representative town-meeting cities are predominantly elected at large on a nonpartisan basis. In these cities there is no significant variation among population groups with respect to these two factors.

Overlapping terms for councilmen are most common in council-manager cities and least common in commission cities. The percentage of cities having overlapping terms decreases with the size of cities. In a number of cities (principally in Indiana, and in some cities in California and North Carolina) some or all of the councilmen are nominated from wards but are elected at large; these have been counted as elected at large.

Terms of Councilmen. Terms of office for city councils, classified by forms of government and by population groups, are shown in Table 7. If there are

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF COUNCILMEN IN 2,033 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS AND FORM OF GOVERNMENT *

Population Group	Mayor-Council			Commission			Council-Manager		
	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median
Over 500,000	9-50	..	19	..	..	..	...	..	..
250,000 to 500,000	7-26	9	11	3-7	5	5	9	9	9
100,000 to 250,000	5-41	9	13	3-7	5	5	5-11	..	9
50,000 to 100,000	5-28	...	12	3-5	5	5	3-15	5	7
25,000 to 50,000	4-32	..	9	3-7	5	5	2-17	5	6
10,000 to 25,000	2-28	7	7	2-6	5	5	3-20	5	5
5,000 to 10,000	3-16	5	6	3-5	3	3	2-15	5	5
All Cities Over 5,000	2-50	5	7	2-7	5	5	2-20	5	5

* Washington, D. C., and eight unincorporated municipalities have been omitted. The range for cities with the representative town-meeting form of government is three to five, with 23 of the 27 cities having three selectmen. The range for cities having the town-meeting form of government is three to six with 43 of the 52 cities having three selectmen.

varying terms, the term shown is that of the largest number of councilmen. In cities operating under the three principal forms of government, there are usually two- or four-year terms: mayor-council cities commonly have two-year terms; commission cities usually have four-year terms; and council-manager cities show a slight preference for four-year terms. Cities with town-meeting and representative town-meeting government usually have one- or three-year terms, although the latter is more common. There is some tendency for the term of the council to become longer as the size of the city increases.

Salaries of Councilmen. Detailed data on the salaries of councilmen under different forms of government and in different population groups are contained in Table 8. If salaries are not the same for all councilmen in a city, the salary shown is that of the majority of the councilmen. The tendency is apparent in commission cities to pay higher salaries to councilmen in view of their administrative duties, while nominal salaries are the rule for mayor-council and council-manager cities below 250,000 (see Table 8).

Elective Offices. The number of cities which have elective offices other than those of the mayor and council is shown in Table 9. Offices held by councilmen or elected commissioners are excluded. On the other hand, many of the elected officers perform the duties of other positions in addition to those indicated by their titles, but only the offices corresponding to their titles are shown. For example, the auditor in many Ohio, North Dakota, and South Dakota cities also has the duties of a city clerk. In addition, municipal functions performed by elected county officers (assessors are a common example) are not shown in these tables. City treasurers and clerks are most often popularly

TABLE 6

TYPE AND METHOD OF COUNCILMANIC ELECTIONS IN 2,033 CITIES BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS

	Total Number of Cities	Type of Election			Method of Election				Over- lappin Term (Per Cent of Tota Cities
		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			
			Partisan	Non-partisan		At Large	By Wards	Combination of Wards & At Large	
FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:									
Mayor-Council	1,277	1,277	56.7	43.3	1,276	37.3	40.8	21.9	58.
Commission	327	327	24.5	75.5	327	97.9	0.0	2.1	32.
Council-Manager	350	350	15.4	84.6	351	73.4	14.9	11.7	73.
Rep. Town-Meeting	27	27	25.9	74.1	27	100.0	0.0	0.0	59.
Town-Meeting	52	52	32.7	67.3	52	98.1	1.9	0.0	53.
POPULATION GROUPS:									
Over 500,000	13	13	46.2	53.8	13	23.1	53.8	23.1	30.
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	26.1	73.9	23	56.5	21.7	21.7	26.
100,000 to 250,000	55	55	40.0	60.0	55	49.1	21.8	29.1	36.
50,000 to 100,000	106	106	39.6	60.4	106	66.1	16.0	17.9	48.
25,000 to 50,000	212	212	40.1	59.9	212	55.6	22.2	22.2	50.
10,000 to 25,000	662	662	45.9	54.1	662	57.3	28.4	14.4	58.
5,000 to 10,000	962	962	43.5	56.7	962	53.8	31.0	15.2	62.
All Cities Over 5,000	2,033	2,033	43.3	56.7	2,033	55.5	28.2	16.3	58.

elected—in 42.5 per cent and 28.1 per cent, respectively, of the cities over 5,000 Tradition is in large part responsible for this situation, since these are among the earliest important offices established in municipal corporations. Somewhat less numerous are the cities reporting popular election of assessors, auditors, and attorneys. Forty-one per cent of all cities reported that none of the ten officers listed are elected directly by the people. The state law is another factor that should be considered in interpreting Table 9 which summarizes information for cities over 5,000. General laws usually specify that offices be filled by election rather than appointment.

Municipally Owned Utilities. Nearly all of the cities over 5,000 reported on the ownership of utilities, as shown in Table 10. Sixty-nine per cent reported ownership of water supply and/or distribution systems and 46.7 per cent reported sewage treatment plants. Twenty-one per cent of all cities own an electric generation and/or distribution system, while only 4 per cent own a gas manufacturing or distribution system. Only 2 per cent of the cities over 5,000 own and operate bus or street railway systems. One city in five owns and operates a city auditorium (not a school auditorium). Of the cities over 10,000 two in five own and operate an airport and one in five has one or more incinerators for garbage or refuse or both. All but one city over 100,000 population reported ownership of one or more utilities. Only 12.4 per cent of the cities over 5,000 own no utilities (see Table 10).

Some cities listed in Tables IV and V are served by a public utility that is owned by another governmental unit; but only utilities which the city itself owns or owns jointly with some other governmental unit are shown. Included, however, are utilities owned by a municipal agency or board separate from the

TABLE 7

TERMS OF OFFICE FOR 2,030 CITY COUNCILS BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS

	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Terms of Office of Council					
			Per Cent of Reporting Cities					
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years
FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:								
Mayor-Council	1,277	1,276	0.5	52.9	6.6	39.7	0.2	0.1
Commission	327	327	0.0	26.3	10.1	59.3	2.5	1.8
Council-Manager	350	348	0.0	41.1	12.6	44.3	0.9	1.1
Rep. Town-Meeting	27	27	37.0	0.0	63.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Town-Meeting	52	52	40.4	3.9	53.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
POPULATION GROUPS:								
Over 500,000	13	13	0.0	46.2	0.0	53.8	0.0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	0.0	39.1	4.4	56.5	0.0	0.0
100,000 to 250,000	55	55	0.0	50.9	5.6	45.5	0.0	0.0
50,000 to 100,000	106	106	0.0	39.6	1.9	57.6	0.9	0.9
25,000 to 50,000	212	212	0.5	48.1	4.3	45.3	0.5	1.4
10,000 to 25,000	662	662	3.5	42.9	11.8	40.5	0.6	0.7
5,000 to 10,000	962	959	1.5	45.5	12.0	40.2	0.7	0.2
All Cities Over 5,000	2,033	2,030	1.9	44.6	10.2	42.1	0.6	0.5

TABLE 8

SALARIES OF COUNCILMEN IN 2,019 CITIES BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS*

Population Group	Mayor-Council	Com-mission	Council-Manager	Rep. Town-Meeting	Town-Meeting	All Cities
Cities over 500,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	13	(None)	(None)	(None)	(None)	13
Lowest	$1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,800
Lower Quartile	2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400
Median	4,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,800
Upper Quartile	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Highest	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000
250,000 to 500,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	8	8	7	(None)	(None)	23
Lowest	$ 600	$4,500	$1,040	.....	.....	$ 600
Lower Quartile	980	5,000	1,090	.....	.....	1,090
Median	1,200	7,000	1,500	.....	.....	2,400
Upper Quartile	2,700	7,750	3,600	.....	.....	5,000
Highest	3,000	8,000	5,000	.....	.....	8,000
100,000 to 250,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	26	13	16	(None)	(None)	55
Lowest	$ 0	$3,000	$ 200	.....	.....	$ 0
Lower Quartile	1	3,600	520	.....	.....	500
Median	500	4,200	630	.....	.....	750
Upper Quartile	750	4,500	1,200	.....	.....	3,600
Highest	2,800	4,800	4,000	.....	.....	4,800
50,000 to 100,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	42	34	29	(None)	(None)	105
Lowest	$ 0	$1,000	$ 0	.....	.....	$ 0
Lower Quartile	250	3,000	275	.....	.....	300
Median	500	3,550	360	.....	.....	600
Upper Quartile	600	4,125	950	.....	.....	3,000
Highest	2,500	7,000	3,000	.....	.....	7,000
25,000 to 50,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	108	48	51	4	1	212
Lowest	$ 0	$ 300	$ 0	$ 600	.....	$ 0
Lower Quartile	150	1,625	120	650	.....	200
Median	300	2,175	300	900	600	500
Upper Quartile	500	3,188	600	1,375	.....	1,094
Highest	3,500	5,000	1,800	1,500	.....	5,000
10,000 to 25,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	369	126	128	17	16	656
Lowest	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Lower Quartile	28	750	0	283	100	72
Median	150	1,200	135	475	340	200
Upper Quartile	300	1,800	260	550	438	587
Highest	1,800	4,200	1,200	900	800	4,200
5,000 to 10,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	705	95	119	4	32	955
Lowest	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 300	$ 100	$ 0
Lower Quartile	0	375	0	325	250	0
Median	100	600	66	450	350	120
Upper Quartile	180	1,000	179	500	500	300
Highest	2,500	3,600	1,200	500	1,500	3,600
All Cities Over 5,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	1,271	324	350	25	49	2,019
Lowest	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Lower Quartile	0	600	0	325	200	0
Median	120	1,200	150	475	350	200
Upper Quartile	260	2,700	300	550	500	500
Highest	8,000	7,500	5,000	1,500	1,500	8,000

*For explanation of the significance of quartiles and medians, see "How to Use the Year Book," p. 11.

general city government but entirely within the corporate limits of the city. Where the city owns but does not operate the utility, this fact is indicated in Tables IV and V; in the case of airports, those that are operated but not owned by the city have been so indicated. Utilities reported as under construction are included, except in the case of airports.

TABLE 9

MUNICIPAL ELECTIVE OFFICES OTHER THAN MAYOR AND COUNCIL IN 2,031 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

Title of Office	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
	No.	Per Cent							
Assessor	374	18.4	1	2	7	9	28	124	203
Attorney	227	11.2	3	3	3	1	23	74	120
Auditor	286	14.1	0	4	5	4	22	75	176
Clerk	571	28.1	3	2	10	17	55	185	299
Controller	102	5.0	8	5	7	17	13	39	13
Engineer	9	.4	0	0	0	0	3	5	1
Police Chief	119	5.9	0	0	0	0	6	30	83
Public Works Director	62	3.0	0	0	0	0	2	26	34
Treasurer	864	42.5	5	2	14	32	86	290	435
Welfare Director	56	2.8	0	0	0	1	2	30	23
None of Above Elective	837	41.2	2	11	27	64	103	282	348
Cities Not Reporting	4	.2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1

TABLE 10

OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF UTILITIES AS REPORTED BY 2,031 CITIES OVER 5,000 BY POPULATION GROUPS

	Type of Utility	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
		No.	Per Cent							
A	Auditorium	403	19.8	6	17	20	37	38	129	156
B	Bus or Trolley Bus Sys.	31	1.5	4	2	1	3	3	9	9
E	Electric Gen. & Distrib.	262	12.9	3	3	3	9	23	79	142
Ed	Electric Distrib. only	159	7.8	0	1	4	1	8	50	95
G	Gas Mfg. & Distrib.	41	2.0	0	2	2	2	2	20	13
Gd	Gas Distribution only	40	2.0	0	1	2	2	2	11	22
I	Incinerator*	279	26.1	10	12	29	47	63	118	...
P	Port Facilities	84	4.1	8	8	13	6	15	23	11
R	Street Railway	12	0.6	5	2	0	2	1	2	0
S	Sewage Treatment Plant	950	46.7	9	12	28	41	92	318	450
T	Slaughterhouse	52	2.6	0	0	1	6	7	17	21
W	Water Supply & Distrib.	1,273	62.6	13	22	43	70	146	434	545
Wd	Water Distribution only	126	6.2	1	0	4	12	14	40	55
X	Airport*	422	39.4	10	19	34	53	81	225	...
	Cities Having None of Above	252	12.4	0	0	1	6	11	78	156
	Cities Not Reporting	2	0.1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

*Data for cities over 10,000 population only.

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES

This is an explanation of the code used in columns under "Economic Classification" in Table IV beginning on next page. For sources of data and explanation see article on pages 30 to 38.

METROPOLITAN STATUS

I—INDEPENDENT city: not located in a metropolitan district as defined by the census.

C—CENTRAL city: central city of metropolitan district as defined by the census.

SUBURBS: city lies in a metropolitan district, as defined by the census, but is not a central city of the district.

B—BALANCED suburb: the number of people who come to the city to work approximately balances the number who commute to other areas to work.

D—DORMITORY suburb: most of the people who reside in the suburb work elsewhere.

E—EMPLOYING suburb: more people work in the city than live there.

RENT LEVEL—relation of the rent of a suburb to the average rent for the whole metropolitan region of which it is a part.

1—low: $5 per month or more below the average rent for the metropolitan district.

2—intermediate: within a range of $5 below the average rent and $10 above the average rent.

3—high: more than $10 above the average rent.

4—exclusive: more than twice the average rent.

ECONOMIC BASE

G—GOVERNMENT center: 15 per cent or more of the people who live in the city and who are in the labor force are employed by a governmental unit.

Mg—MINING town: 15 per cent or more of the resident labor force reported mining as an occupation.

Mm—MANUFACTURING city: employment in manufacturing is at least 50 per cent of aggregate employment in manufacturing, trade and service; and employment in retail trade is less than 30 per cent of aggregate employment.

M—INDUSTRIAL city: employment in manufacturing totals more than 50 per cent as in the Mm city but is balanced by retail trade employment of at least 30 per cent.

Mr—DIVERSIFIED city: employment in manufacturing is dominant but less than 50 per cent.

Rm—DIVERSIFIED city: employment in retail trade is dominant (manufacturing is at least 20 per cent of aggregate employment).

Rr—RETAIL TRADE center: employment in retail trade is greater than employment in wholesale trade, service, or manufacturing, and employment in manufacturing is less than 20 per cent.

S—EDUCATION centers: the enrollment in schools of collegiate rank within the city totals 20 per cent or more of the city's population.

T—TRANSPORTATION center: 25 per cent or more of the people who live in the city and who are in the labor force reported transportation as an occupation.

W—WHOLESALE TRADE center: employment in wholesale trade in the city totals at least 25 per cent of aggregate employment in manufacturing, trade, and service.

X—RESORT OR RETIREMENT town: employment in manufacturing was less than 15 per cent and 10 per cent or more of the resident labor force were employed in restaurants and other eating places, hotels or places of amusement and recreation.

EMPLOYMENT-RESIDENCE RATIO

This figure shows the relation between the number of people who work in the city and the number who live there, and is the ratio of the number *employed* in the city in manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, and service establishments to the number of employed people who *live* in the city.

MANUFACTURING RATIO

Employment in manufacturing is shown as a percentage of aggregate employment in the city in manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, and service establishments. This index shows the relative importance of manufacturing in the economy of one city as compared with that of another.

TABLE IV

GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR THE 1,077 CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION: 1945

This table includes all urban places in the United States over 10,000 population (1940 federal census) as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census. Cities with population figures in italics have had a post-1940 federal census or estimate which is given in Table II elsewhere in the YEAR BOOK. All governmental data were secured from local officials by the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK late in 1944 and early in 1945. **Population, Per Cent Increase,** is shown to nearest whole figure, a minus sign indicates decrease, **U** the city was unincorporated in 1940, **L** less than one-half of 1 per cent. **Economic Classification**—for explanation of column headings see opposite page. Under **Form of Government, MC** indicates mayor-council, **Mgr** council-manager, **Com** commission; **TM** town-meeting; and **RTM** representative town-meeting. Mayor refers to chief elected officials and includes burgess, chairman, or president; **C** indicates he is selected as "mayor" by the governing body; **D** that "mayor" is directly elected by the people; and **H** that councilman receiving most votes in election becomes "mayor." Last letter in this column: **A** indicates "mayor" may veto all actions of counil; **B** veto the budget only; **S** veto ordinances only; **N** no veto power. **Number of Councilmen** includes mayor (or other chief elective official) if he may vote on all issues; this is shown by double dagger (‡) which also indicates mayor is directly elected by the people. Mayor is excluded from number of councilmen if he may vote only in case of a tie (shown by dagger (†) or if he may never vote. The first figure shows total councilmen and the second shows how many of total are elected at large; a zero (0) in the "at large" column indicates that all councilmen are elected from wards. Under **Type of Election, NP** indicates nonpartisan (no party designation on ballot) and **P** partisan. A double dagger (‡) indicates terms of councilmen are overlapping. Under **Salary of Councilmen,** annual salaries are shown, based on number of council meetings in some cities. A section mark (§) indicates utility owned but not operated; reference (1) indicates airport operated but not owned. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at the end of table. Further explanation in preceding article.

City Offices Held by Officials Elected by People (excluding councilmen)

A—Assessor
C—Controller
D—Auditor
E—Engineer
K—Clerk or Recorder
L—Attorney
P—Police Chief
S—Supt, Comr, Dir. Pub. Works or Streets
W—Welfare Director or Board

City-Owned and Operated Utilities

A—Auditorium
B—Bus System or Trolley Buses
E—Electric Generation and Distribution
Ed—Electric Distribution only
G—Gas Manufacturing & Distribution
Gd—Gas Distribution only
I—Incinerator
P—Port Facilities
R—Street Railway
S—Sewage Treatment Plant
Wd—Water Distribution only
T—Slaughterhouse
W—Waterworks
X—Airport

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	Number of Councilmen & Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Over 1,000,000													
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	1	C	Mr	56-46	MC	D4A	50†	0	NP4	$5,000	TK	IWX
Detroit, Mich.	*1,623*	4	C	Mm	54-54	MC	D2A	9	9	NP2	5,000	TK	BREIPSWX
Los Angeles, Calif.	*1,504*	22	C	Rm	50-28	MC	D4A	15	0	NP2	4,800	CL	EPWX
New York, N. Y.	*7,455*	8	C	Mr	50-36	MC	D4A	17*	0	P2	5,000	C	BRIPSWX
Philadelphia, Pa.	*1,931*	−1	C	Mr	57-49	MC	D4A	22	0	P4	5,000	CT	APSWXI§R§

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL					Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930-40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	
								Total	At Large				
500,000 to 1,000,000													
Baltimore, Md.	*859*	7	C	Mr	50-44	MC	D4A	19	1	P4	2,500	C	ISWX§P§
Boston, Mass.	771	-1	C	Rm	70-30	MC	D4A	22	0	NP2	2,000	None	Wd
Buffalo, N. Y.	576	1	C	Mr	53-44	MC	D4A	15	6	P2‡*	2,500	C	AIPSWX
Cleveland, Ohio	878	-3	C	Mm	68-52	MC	D2A	33	0	NP2	3,000	None	ABEIPRSWX
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	2	C	Mr	60-49	MC	D4A	27	0	NP4	2,786	CTKL	APSWI
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	L	I	Rm	58-34	MC	D4A	9	9	P4‡	8,000	C	IW
St. Louis, Mo.	*816*	-1	C	Mr	63-44	MC	D4..	29‡	1	P4‡	1,800	CT	AWX
San Francisco, Calif.	*635*	L	C	Rm	56-21	MC	D4A	11	11	NP4‡	2,400	TAL	ABRSWX
Washington, D. C.	*663*	36	I	G	29-9	*	....	..	..	3	9,000	*	ISW
250,000 to 500,000													
Atlanta, Ga.	302	12	C	Rm	85-30	MC	D4A	18*	18	NP4	1,200	L	AISWX
Birmingham, Ala.	268	3	C	Rm	40-31	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	7,000	None	AIWX§
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	1	C	Mr	66-47	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP2	5,000	None	IPWX
Columbus, Ohio	306	5	C	Rm	51-38	MC	D4A	7†	7	NP4‡	1,000	DL	EISWX
Dallas, Tex.	295	13	C	Rm	49-22	Mgr	C2N	9	3	NP2	1,040	None	ISWXA§
Denver, Colo.	*322*	12	C	Rm	48-20	MC	D4A	9	0	NP4	1,200	D	ASWX
Houston, Tex.	385	32	C	Rm	42-23	Mgr	D2N	9‡	4	P2	1,090	C	AGISWX
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	6	C	Mr	58-42	MC	D4A	9	0	P4	600	K	X
Jersey City, N. J.	301	-5	C	Mm	42-53	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	7,500	None	W
Kansas City, Mo.	399	-L	C	Rm	56-27	Mgr	D2N	9‡	5	NP2	2,400	None	AWX
Louisville, Ky.	319	4	C	Mr	54-45	MC	D4A	12	0	P2	960	C	APWX
Memphis, Tenn.	293	16	C	Rm	42-28	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	5,000	None	AEdGdIPWX
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	6	C	Rm	50-28	MC	D2..	26	0	NP4‡	2,400	CT	AIWX§S*
New Orleans, La.	*495*	8	C	Rm	44-26	Com	D4A	5‡	5	P4	6,000	A	AISWX
Newark, N. J.	430	-3	C	Mr	73-49	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	7,500	None	PXR§W*S*
Oakland, Calif.	*302*	6	C	Rm	46-30	Mgr	C2N	9	2	NP4‡	1,440	DA	APXW*
Portland, Ore.	*305*	1	C	Rm	51-26	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	5,000	D	AIPW
Providence, R. I.	254	L	C	Mm	77-57	MC	D2A	26	0	P2	1,000	None	IPSW
Rochester, N. Y.	325	-1	C	Mm	66-58	Mgr	C2N	9	5	P4‡*	1,500	None	AIPSWX
St. Paul, Minn.	288	6	C	Rm	52-30	Com	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	4,500	C	AWX§S*
San Antonio, Tex.	254	10	C	Rr	41-16	Com	D2A	5‡	5	NP2	8,000	None	ABEGWX
Seattle, Wash.	*368*	1	C	Rm	54-26	MC	D2A	9	9	NP3‡	3,000	CTKL	ABREW
Toledo, Ohio	282	-3	C	Mr	58-49	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP2	3,600	None	ASWX
100,000 to 250,000													
Akron, Ohio	245	-4	C	Mm	67-60	MC	D2A	13	3	P2	1,500	None	SIWX
Albany, N. Y.	131	3	C	Rm	44-21	MC	D4..	19	0	P4	750	CT	PSWX
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	L	C	Mm	71-67	MC	D2A	16†	0	P2	None	TK	AISTX§
Cambridge, Mass.	111	-2	E2	Mm	70-59	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP2	4,000	None	IW
Camden, N. J.	118	-1	E1	Mm	86-72	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	4,500	None	AISW
Canton, Ohio	108	3	C	Mm	69-61	MC	D2S	14†	3	P2	600	DTL	ASW
Charlotte, N. C.	101	22	C	Mr	52-39	Mgr	D2N	11†	11	NP2	200	None	AISWX
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128	7	C	Mm	210-56	Com	D4..	5‡	5	NP4	4,000	None	AEdX
Dayton, Ohio	211	5	C	Mm	67-57	Mgr	H4N	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	ISWX
Des Moines, Iowa	160	12	C	Rm	48-24	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	3,000	None	SWX
Duluth, Minn.	101	-L	C	Rm	50-25	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	4,500	None	GdISWX
Elizabeth, N. J.	110	-4	C	Mm	52-65	MC	D2A	13	0	P2	1	A	Wd
Erie, Pa.	117	1	C	M	58-56	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,500	CT	IPSWX§
Fall River, Mass.	115	L	C	Mm	76-73	MC	D2A	9	9	NP2	500	None	IW
Flint, Mich.	152	-3	C	Mm	83-71	Mgr	C2N	9	0	NP2	520	None	SWX
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	3	C	Mr	54-47	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	600	K	ESWX
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	9	C	Rm	44-24	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP2	520	None	AISWX
Gary, Ind.	112	11	E1	Mm	82-76	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	500	K	IS
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	-3	C	M	65-51	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	NP2‡	1,200	C	AISW
Hartford, Conn.	166	1	C	Mr	62-48	MC	D2A	20†	5	P2	None	TK	X
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	34	C	Rm	68-27	MC	D4A	23	5	NP4	480	TAK	EIPWX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	Number of Councilmen & Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
100,000 to 250,000—continued													
ansas City, Kan.	121	–L	C	M	42-52	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	4,000	None	AEPWX
noxville, Tenn.	112	6	C	M	65-52	Mgr	H2N	11	5	NP2	600	None	EdIWX
ong Beach, Calif.	*164*	16	D2	D	36-14	Mgr	C3N	9	9	NP3	760	DL	AGdPSWX§
owell, Mass.	101	1	C	Mm	67-62	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP2	4,000	None	AW
iami, Fla.	172	56	C	X	50-10	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡*	1,800	None	IPW
ashville, Tenn.	167	9	C	Rm	53-37	MC	D4A	9	2	NP4	1,200	None	EdWX
ew Bedford, Mass.	110	–2	C	Mm	76-72	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	500	A	IWX§
ew Haven, Conn.	161	–1	C	Mm	64-51	MC	D2..	33	0	P2	None	TK	PSX§
orfolk, Va.	*144*	11	I	G	39-22	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	TA	W
klahoma City, Okla.	204	10	C	Rr	40-13	Mgr	D4N	8†	0	NP4‡	600	None	ASWX
maha, Neb.	224	5	C	Rm	50-27	Com	C3N	7	7	NP3	4,500	None	ASXG*W*
aterson, N. J.	140	1	C	Mm	68-63	MC	D2A	12‡	1	P2‡	400	None	IW*
eoria, Ill.	105	L	C	Rm	46-33	MC	D4A	20†	0	P4‡	520	TK	None
eading, Pa.	111	–1	C	M	65-56	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,200	CT	AISWX§
ichmond, Va.	*193*	6	C	Mr	59-37	MC	D4A	32*	0	NP2‡*	None	TA	AGIPSWX§
acramento, Calif.	106	13	C	G	44-19	Mgr	CN	9	9	NP2	300	None	AWP§X§
alt Lake City, Utah	150	7	C	Rr	47-14	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	3,600	D	WX
an Diego, Calif.	*203*	37	C	G	33-22	Mgr	D4N	7‡	7	NP4‡	600	L	SWX
cranton, Pa.	140	–2	C	Mr	54-40	MC	D4A	5	5	P4‡	2,800	C	I
omerville, Mass.	102	–2	D1	D	33-46	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	500	None	IWd
outh Bend, Ind.	101	–3	C	Mm	69-63	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	500	K	W
pokane, Wash.	122	6	C	Rm	43-21	Com	CN	5	5	NP4‡	3,600	None	WXI
pringfield, Mass.	150	–0	C	Mr	55-44	MC	D2A	26*	8*	P2‡	None	TK	AISWd
yracuse, N. Y.	206	–2	C	Mr	55-44	MC	D4A	9	4	P2‡*	1,500	D	SX
acoma, Wash.	*109*	2	C	Mr	52-43	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	4,800	C	BEW
ampa, Fla.	108	7	C	Mr	61-43	MC	D4A	12	0	NP4‡	1,200	AK	APISWX
renton, N. J.	125	1	C	Mm	65-57	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	4,500	None	IPSW
ulsa, Okla.	142	1	C	Rr	36-14	Com	D2A	5‡	5	P2	3,600	D	AWX§
tica, N. Y.	101	–1	C	M	59-53	MC	..2A	17	0	P2	750	CTA	IWX
ichita, Kan.	115	4	C	Rr	44-19	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP4‡	360	None	ASXW*
ilmington, Del.	113	6	C	Mr	52-44	MC	D2A	12	0	P2	750	T	IP
orcester, Mass.	194	–1	C	Mm	65-60	MC	D2A	41*	1	P2	None	None	AISW
onkers, N. Y.	143	6	D2	D	34-48	Mgr	H2N	5	5	NP2	2,200	None	IW
oungstown, Ohio	168	–1	C	M	61-57	MC	D4A	7†	0	P2	600	None	IWdX
50,000 to 100,000													
llentown, Pa.	97	5	C	Mm	74-58	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,500	CT	ISWX§
ltoona, Pa.	80	–2	C	T	37-29	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,000	CT	ISW
marillo, Tex.	52	20	I	Rr	34-8	Mgr	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	520	None	AISWX§
rlington County, Va.	57	14	(not an incorporated municipality)										
sheville, N. C.	51	2	I	Rr	40-14	Mgr	C2N	7	7	P2	300	None	AIWX§
tlantic City, N. J.	64	–3	C	X	46-7	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	5,250	None	AIWX
ugusta, Ga.	66	9	C	Mr	46-43	MC	D3..	14†	0	NP3‡	600*	None	AWX
ustin, Tex.	88	66	C	Rr	31-11	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2	None	None	EISW
ayonne, N. J.	79	–11	B1	Mm	45-65	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	3,000	None	Wd
eaumont, Tex.	*59*	2	C	Rm	39-20	Mgr	D2N	15‡	0	NP2‡	None	None	AIPTWX§
erkeley, Calif.	*86*	4	D1	S	26-31	Mgr	D4N	9‡	9	NP4‡	240	D	None
ethlehem, Pa.	58	1	C	Mm	87-78	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,600	CT	W
inghamton, N. Y.	78	2	C	Mr	56-48	MC	D4A	13	0	P4‡	1,000	None	WX*
rockton, Mass.	62	–2	E1	M	61-57	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	500	None	SW
edar Rapids, Iowa	62	11	C	Mr	54-40	Com	D2A	5‡	5	NP2	3,000	None	AISWX
harleston, S. C.	*71*	15	C	Rm	40-28	MC	D4N	25‡	13	NP4	110	None	ITP§W§X§
harleston, W. Va.	68	12	C	Rr	43-12	MC	D4N	22†	5	P4	60	T	AI
hester, Pa.	59	0	E2	Mm	78-72	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,500	CT	SW
icero, Ill.	65	–3	E1	Mm	65-80	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	520	CTK	Wd
leveland Hgts., Ohio	55	8	D3	D	12-3	Mgr	C2..	7	7	NP4‡	600	None	Wd
olumbia, S. C.	62	21	C	Rm	48-30	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	4,000	None	AWX§

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Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
50,000 to 100,000—continued													
Columbus, Ga.	53	24	C	Mm	66-64	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2‡	1,200	None	AIPWX§
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	107	C	X	40-7	Com	D2A	5‡	5	P2	2,400	None	GdISWX
Covington, Ky.	62	−5	D1	D	26-25	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP2‡*	1,500	None	IW
Davenport, Iowa	6	9	C	Rm	45-31	MC	D2A	8†	2	P2	600	TAK	S
Dearborn, Mich.	*64*	26	E2	Mm	286-95	MC	D2A	7	7	NP2	2,000	TK	ISWd
Decatur, Ill.	59	3	C	Mr	56-43	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	3,500	None	W
Durham, N. C.	60	16	C	Mm	62-53	Mgr	D2N	13‡	1	P4‡	250	None	ISWA§X§
East Chicago, Ind.	55	−L	E1	Mm	125-90	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	400	K	SWd
East Orange, N. J.	69	1	D2	D	21-19	MC	D2A	10	0	P2‡	1,000	None	WS*
East St. Louis, Ill.	76	2	D1	D	38-38	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	4,000	None	None
El Paso, Tex.	97	−6	C	Rr	39-16	Com	D2N	4†	4	NP2	2,400	TA	SWX§A*
Evanston, Ill.	65	4	D3	D	29-13	MC	D4A	16†	0	NP4‡	520	TK	IWd
Evansville, Ind.	97	−5	C	Mm	70-54	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	500	K	WX
Fresno, Calif.	61	16	C	Rm	64-23	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	*	A	ASWX
Galveston, Tex.	61	15	C	T	51-14	Com	D2N	5‡	5	P2	2,400	None	AIWX§
Glendale, Calif.	*83*	32	D2	D	28-13	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	720	TK	AEW
Greensboro, N. C.	59	11	C	Mm	70-60	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2	200	None	ISTWX*
Hamilton, Ohio	*51*	−3	C	Mm	62-66	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2	300	None	IEGdW
Hammond, Ind.	70	9	B2	M	42-52	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	500	K	AISW
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	4	C	G	55-33	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,500	CT	IW
Highland Park, Mich.	51	−4	B2	M	48-56	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	1,000	CTAK	IW
Hoboken, N. J.	50	−15	E1	Mm	83-62	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,000	None	None
Holyoke, Mass.	54	−5	C	Mm	69-65	MC	D2A	21	14	NP2	None	TK	AEGW
Huntington, W. Va.	79	4	C	Mr	47-39	MC	D2N	13†	3	P2	120	None	AI
Irvington, N. J.	55	−3	D2	D	33-54	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,250	None	IS*
Jackson, Miss.	62	29	C	Rm	37-23	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	4,800	None	AIWX
Johnstown, Pa.	67	−1	C	Mm	90-64	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,000	CT	X
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	−1	C	M	70-51	Mgr	H2A	7	7	NP2	360	None	EWX§
Lakewood, Ohio	69	−2	D3	D	17-28	MC	D4A	7	3	NP4‡	600	None	ISWd
Lancaster, Pa.	61	2	C	Mr	62-48	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,600	CT	ISWX
Lansing, Mich.	79	1	C	M	76-57	MC	D2A	16†	0	NP2‡	400	TAK	ESWA§X*
Lawrence, Mass.	84	−1	C	Mm	93-76	MC	D2N	5	5	NP2‡	2,500	None	IWX§
Lincoln, Neb.	82	8	C	Rr	38-14	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP4‡	500	None	EWX§
Little Rock, Ark.	88	8	C	Rm	45-23	MC	D2A	18†	18	P2‡	720	TKL	ASWX
Lynn, Mass.	98	−4	E1	Mm	60-58	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	1,000	None	W
McKeesport, Pa.	55	1	E2	M	68-59	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,000	CT	IW
Macon, Ga.	5	8	C	Mr	51-43	MC	D2S	12†	0	NP2	600	None	AIWX§
Madison, Wis.	67	17	C	S	45-26	MC	D2A	20†	0	NP2‡	300	T	WX§
Malden, Mass.	58	−L	B2	Mr	40-44	MC	D2A	28*	0	NP2	None	None	W
Manchester, N. H.	78	1	I	Mm	69-61	MC	D2S	14	0	P2	200	W	AIWX§
Medford, Mass.	63	6	D2	D	16-31	MC	D2A	11	4	P2	300	None	None
Mobile, Ala.	*79*	15	C	Rm	48-21	Com	C1N	3	3	NP6‡	7,000	None	SWX§
Montgomery, Ala.	78	18	C	Rm	39-23	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P4	5,100	None	AWX§
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67	10	D3	D	39-26	MC	D4A	5	5	P4‡	1,500	C	ISWd
New Britain, Conn.	69	1	C	Mm	63-75	MC	D2A	15	5	P2	300	CTK	ST
New Rochelle, N. Y.	58	8	D3	D	29-17	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	2,000	None	IS
Newton, Mass.	70	7	D3	D	27-44	MC	D2A	21	14	NP2	None	None	I
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	7	3	C	Mm	61-66	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,000	None	ISWX§
Oak Park, Ill.	66	3	D3	D	22-3	MC	D4A	6†	6	P4	240	K	IWd
Pasadena, Calif.	*12*	8	B2	Rr	41-8	Mgr	CN	7	0	NP4‡	600	None	AEIWS*
Passaic, N. J.	61	−3	E1	Mm	109-79	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	3,000	None	IW*
Pawtucket, R. I.	76	−2	E2	M	74-70	MC	D2A	24†*	0	P2	200*	None	W
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	36	I	X	52-8	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	300	None	BRSWX
Pontiac, Mich.	*67*	3	E1	Mm	84-72	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2	300	None	ISWX
Portland, Me.	74	4	C	Rm	55-27	Mgr	C N	5	5	NP5‡	500	None	X
Portsmouth, Va.	*51*	11	C	Rm	26-29	Mgr	D4N	9‡	1	NP4‡	900	TA	IW
Pueblo, Colo.	52	4	C	Rr	34-11	Com	C4N	3	3	NP4‡	3,000	None	ASX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL					Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	
								Total	At Large				
50,000 to 100,000—continued													
uincy, Mass.	76	5	B2	M	50-57	MC	D2A	9	3	NP2‡	500	None	Wd
acine, Wis.	67	–1	C	Mm	55-62	MC	D2A	15†	0	NP2‡	600	CTA	AISW
oanoke, Va.	*69*	L	C	Rm	40-22	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	1,000	TA	IWX
ockford, Ill.	85	–1	C	Mm	67-63	MC	D4A	20†	0	NP4‡	520	TK	W
aginaw, Mich.	83	3	C	Mm	68-60	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP4‡	300	None	WA§X*
t. Joseph, Mo.	76	–7	C	Rm	47-31	MC	D4A	5	5	P4	300	DT	AX§
t. Petersburg, Fla.	61	50	C	X	32-7	Mgr	D2N	7†	1	NP4‡	None	None	BRGPISWX
an Jose, Calif.	68	19	C	Rm	60-38	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP4‡	300	D	A
anta Monica, Calif.	*54*	44	B2	Mr	48-45	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4‡	3,000	None	ABPWdX
avannah, Ga.	96	13	C	Rr	34-11	MC	D2A	12†	12	NP2	260	None	AWX§
chenectady, N. Y.	88	–9	C	M	61-58	Mgr	D4N	7‡	7	P4‡	1,000	None	ISWd
hreveport, La.	98	28	C	Rr	34-16	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4	5,000	None	AWX
oux City, Iowa	82	4	C	Rm	53-29	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	3,000	None	AWX§
pringfield, Ill.	76	5	C	Rm	45-29	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	4,000	None	EW
pringfield, Mo.	61	7	C	Rm	46-24	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	3,000	None	SX
pringfield, Ohio	71	3	C	Mm	63-63	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	ASWX§
tockton, Calif.	*55*	14	C	Rm	54-20	Mgr	C1N	9	9	NP4‡	300	None	ASP§X§
erre Haute, Ind.	63	–L	C	Rm	50-26	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	500	K	X
opeka, Kan.	68	6	C	Rm	41-24	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	3,000	None	ASWX
roy, N. Y.	70	–3	C	M	58-54	MC	D4A	17	0	P4	500	CT	WX§
nion City, N. J.	56	–4	B1	M	50-50	Com	C4N	5	5	P4	3,000	None	None
pper Darby tp, Pa.	57	21	..	..	.....	MC	C2N	13	0	P4‡	600	DT	None
Waco, Tex.	56	6	C	Rm	43-21	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	ISWX
Waterbury, Conn.	99	–1	C	Mm	66-71	MC	D2A	15†	15	P2	500	CTK	TW
Waterloo, Iowa	52	12	C	Mm	64-56	MC	D2A	6†	2	NP2	500	TA	SWX
Wheeling, W. Va.	61	–1	C	Mr	67-44	Mgr	C4N	9	9	NP4	1,200	None	AEdIW
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86	–1	C	Mg	63-38	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,500	CT	IX
Winston-Salem, N. C.	80	6	C	Mm	85-68	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2	None	None	ISTW
ork, Pa.	57	3	C	Mm	82-63	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,600	CT	S
25,000 to 50,000													
bilene, Tex.	27	15	I	Rr	42-13	Com	D2..	5‡	5	NP2	900	P	ASTWX
lameda, Calif.	*36*	4	D2	D	18-36	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	None	DT	Ed
lbuquerque, N. M.	35	33	I	Rr	44-8	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4†	None	None	SWX§
lexandria, La.	27	18	I	Rm	38-21	Com	D4..	3‡	3	P4	4,000	None	ABEGdSTWdx[1]
lexandria, Va.	*34*	39	D1	D	19-14	Mgr	H3N	9	3	NP2‡*	1,200	TAL	None
lhambra, Calif.	39	32	D2	D	33-36	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP4‡	300	DTKL	WS*
liquippa, Pa.	27	–L	I	Mm	115-87	MC	D4B	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	IW
lton, Ill.	31	4	B2	Mr	50-47	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	None
msterdam, N. Y.	33	–4	I	Mm	82-78	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2	600	TA	IW
nderson, Ind.	42	4	I	Mm	91-73	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	600	K	ESW
nn Arbor, Mich.	30	11	I	S	50-30	MC	D2..	15	0	P2‡	None	K	SWX
Anniston, Ala.	26	14	I	Mm	61-66	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	2,100	None	WX
Appleton, Wis.	28	13	I	Mr	56-49	MC	D2A	18†	0	NP2‡	480	CTAKL	SW
Arlington t, Mass.	40	11	D2	D	14-7	RTM	D1N	3	3	NP3‡	600	TAKSW	None
Ashland, Ky.	30	2	C	Mm	65-55	MC	D4A	18	6	P2‡	75	TAKEL	SW
Auburn, N. Y.	36	–3	I	Mm	67-61	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	None	SW
Aurora, Ill.	47	1	I	Mr	45-45	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	520	TK	IW
Bakersfield, Calif.	29	12	I	Rr	51-8	Mgr	C2N	7	0	NP2	600	None	S
Bangor, Me.	30	4	I	Rm	51-21	Mgr	C1N	9	9	NP3‡	None	None	AW
Baton Rouge, La.	35	13	I	S	41-10	Com	D4..	3‡	3	P4	5,000	None	PT
Battle Creek, Mich.	43	–L	I	Mm	69-59	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	300	None	SWX§
Bay City, Mich.	48	1	C	M	58-56	Mgr	D2A	9†	0	NP2	300	None	EdWX*
Belleville, Ill.	28	–L	B2	M	49-60	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	144	TK	S
Belleville, N. J.	28	4	D1	D	32-70	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	WdS*
Bellingham, Wash.	29	–5	I	Rm	49-30	MC	D2N	7	1	NP2‡	300	TKL	W
Belmont t, Mass.	27	24	E3	Rr	90-3	RTM	C...	3	3	NP3‡	800	TAK	EdWd

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.					CITY COUNCIL					
City	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios	Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
								Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Beloit, Wis	25	7	I	Mm	73-66	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2‡	200	None	None
Belvedere tp, Calif.	37	13		(not an incorporated municipality)									
Berwyn, Ill	48	3	D2	D	9-3	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	600	TK	Wd
Beverly, Mass	26	2	B2	Mm	51-65	MC	D2A	9‡	3	NP2	None	None	XW*
Beverly Hills, Calif.	27	54	B4	Rr	53-8	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	W
Bloomfield, N. J	42	9	E2	Mm	61-75	MC	D2A	7‡	1	P2‡	300	None	S*W*
Bloomington, Ill	33	6	I	Rm	45-24	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	494	TKSE	EWX§
Boise City, Idaho	26	21	I	Rr	46-7	MC	D2A	4†	4	NP4‡	600	None	X
Bristol, Conn	30	6	E2	Mm	76-85	MC	D2N	7‡	1	P2	200	TK	SW
Brookline t, Mass	50	5	D4	D	24-9	RTM	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	1,500	TAK	IW
Burbank, Calif	*34*	106	E2	Mm	56-75	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	720	TK	EW
Burlington, Iowa	26	−3	I	Mr	58-44	Com	D2..	5‡	5	NP2	1,800	None	AWXP§
Burlington, Vt	28	12	I	Rm	54-33	MC	D2A	12	1	P2‡	60	None	AEPWX
Butte, Mont	37	−6	I	Mg	35-8	MC	D2A	16†	0	P2	360	T	X
Central Falls, R. I.	25	−3	B1	Mm	41-72	MC	D2A	16†*	0	NP2	150*	None	S
Chelsea, Mass	41	−10	E1	Mm	57-55	MC	D2A	9	4	NP2	500	None	Wd
Chicopee, Mass	42	−5	E1	Mm	57-82	MC	D2A	19	10	NP7‡	None	TK	AEW
Clarksburg, W. Va.	31	6	I	Mr	55-40	Mgr	C2..	9	0	P2	150	None	IW
Clifton, N. J	49	4	D1	D	36-74	Mgr	C4N	7	7	NP4	750	None	W*
Clinton, Iowa	26	2	I	Mr	51-49	MC	D2A	9†	2	P2	240	TA	APX
Colorado Springs Colo.	37	11	I	Rr	43-8	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP6‡	None	None	AEGdswx§
Concord, N. H	27	8	I	Rm	38-39	MC	D2A	15†	6	NP2‡*	75*	A	AWX
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	−1	C	T	32-14	MC	D2A	8†	2	P2	250	DTAEL	IWX
Cranston, R. I	47	10	D2	D	29-67	MC	D2A	20†	0	P2	250	TW	S
Cumberland, Md	39	5	I	Rm	41-30	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	1,200	None	AWX
Danville, Ill	37	L	I	Rm	46-26	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	3,000	None	I
Danville, Va	*33*	47	I	W	45-16	MC	D4A	9	9	NP4‡	240	TA	EGWX§
Dubuque, Iowa	44	5	I	M	56-51	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	300	None	PWX
East Cleveland, Ohio	39	−L	D2	D	19-51	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP4‡	100	None	Wd
E. Providence t, R. I.	32	7	D2	D	20-28	MC	C2N	5	5	P2	500	TAK	SW
Easton, Pa	34	−3	E2	Mr	67-45	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,250	CT	ISW
Eau Claire, Wis	31	17	I	M	61-54	Com	D6N	3‡	3	NP6‡	3,000	None	ASWX
Elgin, Ill	38	7	I	M	55-58	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	3,000	None	EdIW
Elkhart, Ind	33	2	I	Mm	64-65	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	W
Elmira, N. Y	45	−5	I	Mr	69-48	Mgr	D4A	5‡	5	P4‡	750	None	ISW
Elyria, Ohio	25	−2	I	Mm	71-69	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	300	DTL	SW
Enid, Okla	28	6	I	Rr	40-16	Com	D2N	3‡	3	P2	1,500	T	AISWX§
Everett, Mass	47	−3	B1	Mm	42-66	MC	D2A	25*	7	NP2	400*	None	Wd
Everett, Wash	30	−1	I	Mr	58-44	Com	H4N	3	3	NP4	3,000	None	W
Fargo, N. D	33	14	I	W	45-10	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	5,000	None	SWX
Fitchburg, Mass	42	3	I	Mm	70-64	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	400	None	ASWX
Fond du Lac, Wis	27	3	I	Mr	54-45	Com	D6N	3‡	3	NP6‡	3,000	None	SW
Fort Smith, Ark	37	16	I	Mr	59-43	Com	D4N	3	3	NP4‡	3,500	None	ITWX
Gadsden, Ala	37	54	I	Mm	82-77	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	2,000	None	AW
Galesburg, Ill	29	L	I	Rm	41-27	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	240	TK	WX§
Garfield, N. J	28	−6	B1	Mm	50-83	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	600	None	W
Great Falls, Mont	30	4	I	Rr	35-9	MC	D2A	10†	0	P2	300	T	AWX§
Green Bay, Wis	46	24	I	Rm	58-37	MC	D2N	23‡	1	NP2‡	420	None	SW
Greenville, S. C	35	19	I	Rm	59-32	MC	D2N	7‡	7	P2	900	None	W
Hackensack, N. J	26	7	B2	Rr	49-22	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4	500	None	IS
Hagerstown, Md	32	5	I	Mr	68-49	MC	D4S	5†	0	P4	1,000	None	ESWX§
Hamtramck, Mich	*50*	−11	E1	Mm	151-87	MC	D2A	5	5	NP2	3,500	TK	IWd
Haverford tp, Pa	28	29	..	..	....	MC	H2N	9	0	P4‡	600	DT	IS*
Haverhill, Mass	47	−4	C	Mm	65-66	Com	D2A	5‡	5	NP2‡	1,800	None	AW
Hazleton, Pa	38	3	I	Mg	65-52	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	None
High Point, N. C	38	5	I	Mm	89-78	Mgr	D2N	9‡	1	P2	60	None	EdISTWX*
Huntington Pk., Calif.	29	17	B2	Rm	46-31	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	TK	W

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
utchinson, Kan	30	11	I	Rr	48-17	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	ASX
glewood, Calif	*30*	55	D2	D	23-20	MC	D4N	5‡	1	NP4‡	600	TK	W
ckson, Mich	50	−10	I	M	65-52	Mgr	D2N	9‡	9	NP2‡	500	TL	SWX
mestown, N. Y	43	−6	I	Mm	66-62	MC	D2A	12	6	NP2	300	None	ESWX*§
hnson City, Tenn	25	1	I	Rm	55-39	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4	300	None	AWX*
liet, Ill	42	−2	I	Mr	59-45	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	3,500	None	WX§
plin, Mo	37	11	I	Rm	56-26	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	3,000	None	AX
earny, N. J	39	−3	E1	Mm	80-88	MC	D2A	9‡	1	P2‡	500	None	W*
enosha, Wis	49	−3	C	Mm	73-71	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2‡	200	None	IPSW
ingston, N. Y	29	2	I	Mr	59-48	MC	D2A	14	1	P2	350	None	AIW
okomo, Ind	34	3	I	Mm	76-63	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	SX
a Crosse, Wis	43	8	I	Mr	55-46	MC	D2A	21†	0	NP4‡	300	CTK	SWX
afayette, Ind	29	10	I	S	47-31	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	K	W
aredo, Tex	39	20	I	Rr	26-7	MC	D2A	8	0	NP2	360	TAKPL	ISX
ebanon, Pa	27	6	I	Mm	90-73	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	SW
ewiston, Me	39	10	I	Mm	67-66	MC	D1N	7†	0	NP1	200	None	WX*
exington, Ky	49	8	I	Rr	47-4	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP2‡	1,500	None	ISX
ma, Ohio	45	6	I	M	59-51	MC	D2A	7	1	NP2	300	DL	SW
rain, Ohio	44	−1	I	Mm	77-75	MC	D2A	10†	3	P2	600	DTL	W
ower Merion tp, Pa	40	13	..	..	....	Mgr	C2N	13	0	P4‡	600	DT	I
ubbock, Tex	32	55	I	Rr	42-11	Mgr	D2A	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	None	ESWX§
ynchburg, Va	*45*	10	I	Mm	69-58	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP4‡	500	TA	IWX§
ansfield, Ohio	37	11	I	Mm	73-63	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	360	DTL	ISWX
arion, Ind	27	9	I	M	74-58	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	K	SW
arion, Ohio	31	−1	I	M	50-56	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	125	DTL	SX§
ason City, Iowa	27	16	I	Rm	52-37	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	250	TA	ISWX
assillon, Ohio	27	1	B2	Rm	44-44	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	300	DTL	IS
aywood, Ill	27	3	D2	D	21-49	MC	D4A	6†	6	P4‡	520	K	W
elrose, Mass	25	9	D2	D	18-25	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	None	None	A
eriden, Conn	39	3	E1	Mm	65-73	MC	D2..	20†	0	P4‡	None	CTK	ASWX§
eridian, Miss	35	11	I	Mr	44-45	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	4,200	None	X§
iami Beach, Fla	28	331	C	X	41-2	Mgr	C.N	7	7	NP4‡*	1,800	None	Wd
ichigan City, Ind	26	−1	I	Mm	63-66	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	SW
iddletown, Conn	26	8	E1	Mm	57-63	MC	D2A	9†	9	P4‡	None	TK	ISTW
iddletown, Ohio	31	4	C	Mm	81-73	Com	C.N	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	IWX§
ishawaka, Ind	28	−1	E2	Mm	55-71	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	EdWd
oline, Ill	35	7	C	M	53-54	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	150	TK	WX§
onroe, La	28	9	I	Rr	46-19	Com	D4..	3‡	3	P4	4,500	None	BESW
ontclair, N. J	40	−5	D3	D	22-5	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,000	None	S*W*
uncie, Ind	50	7	I	Mm	83-66	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	250	K	S
uskegon, Mich	*48*	15	I	Mm	67-62	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP4‡	300	None	IPSW
uskogee, Okla	32	1	I	Rm	41-20	Mgr	D2N	17†	1	NP4‡	None	None	AIWX§
ashua, N. H	33	5	I	Mm	78-77	MC	D2A	15†	6	NP2‡*	None	A	X
ew Albany, Ind	25	−2	B1	M	53-55	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	None
ew Brunswick, N. J	33	−4	E1	Mm	87-66	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,250	None	IPW
ew Castle, Pa	48	−2	I	M	74-53	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	2,500	CT	ISX§
ew London, Conn	30	3	I	Rm	40-32	Mgr	C1N	7	7	P2‡	300	None	ISW
ewark, Ohio	31	3	I	M	53-53	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	150	DTL	WX§
ewburgh, N. Y	32	2	I	Mr	61-49	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	None	IW
ewport, Ky	31	3	D1	D	33-30	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP2‡	1,500	None	IW
ewport, R. I	31	11	D3	D	22-6	MC	D2N	25‡*	1	P2	None*	None	IW
ewport News, Va	*37*	8	C	Mm	83-62	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	TA	IPW
orristown, Pa	38	7	B2	M	52-51	MC	D4A	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	EdS
orth Bergen tp, N. J	40	−3	..	..	....	Com	C4N	5	5	P4	2,000	None	S
orwalk, Conn	40	11	I	Mm	61-73	MC	D2A	10†	0	P2	300	T	ISE*W*
orwood, Ohio	34	2	E2	Mm	58-73	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
gden, Utah	44	9	I	Rm	49-25	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP4‡	3,600	D	WX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Orange, N. J.	36	1	D2	D	35-39	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,250	None	AWS*
Orlando, Fla.	37	34	I	Rr	42-7	MC	D3..	5‡	5	NP3‡	900	None	AEWX
Oshkosh, Wis.	39	−3	I	M	59-53	MC	D2A	32†	0	NP2‡	240	CT	ISW
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	12	I	M	54-51	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	1,800	None	IWX§
Owensboro, Ky.	30	33	I	Mr	51-47	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P2‡	2,200	None	EW
Paducah, Ky.	34	1	I	Mr	49-43	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP2‡	1,500	None	WX§
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30	2	I	Rm	44-27	Com	D3N	5‡	5	NP3	3,000	None	W
Pensacola, Fla.	37	19	I	Rr	42-16	Mgr	C2N	10	5	NP2	60	None	PSWX
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41	−5	E1	Mm	84-70	Com	C4A	5	5	NP4	2,000	None	EISW
Petersburg, Va.	*31*	7	I	Mm	69-54	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	400	TA	WX§
Pittsfield, Mass.	50	L	I	Mm	61-63	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	250	K	SWX§
Plainfield, N. J.	37	9	B2	Rm	41-38	MC	D2A	11	3	P2‡	None	T	S*
Port Arthur, Tex.	*46*	−9	C	D	25-8	Mgr	C1N	7	7	NP2	None	None	IPW
Port Huron, Mich.	33	5	I	Rm	45-39	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2	250	None	W
Portsmouth, Ohio	40	−5	I	M	65-53	Mgr	C2N	6	6	NP2	600	DL	IWX[1]
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40	1	I	Mr	57-46	MC	D2A	17	1	P2	500	None	IW
Quincy, Ill.	40	3	I	Mr	56-42	MC	D2A	14†	0	P4‡	260	TK	ISWX
Raleigh, N. C.	47	26	I	Rr	38-18	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	4,200	None	AIWX*
Revere, Mass.	34	−4	D1	D	20-14	MC	D2A	9	4	NP2	900	TA	Wd
Richmond, Ind.	35	8	I	M	60-52	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	150	K	ESX
Riverside, Calif.	35	17	I	W	36-7	MC	D4A	7†	0	NP4‡	432	DTK	AEdW
Rochester, Minn.	26	28	I	X	29-7	MC	D2S	7	1	NP2‡	300	TA	AESW
Rock Island, Ill.	43	13	C	Mm	57-62	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	240	TK	ISWP§
Rocky Mount, N. C.	26	19	I	W	56-25	Mgr	D2N	12†	0	NP2‡	120	None	EGISWX§
Rome, Ga.	26	20	I	Mm	60-63	Mgr	D4N	9	9	NP4	200	None	AWX§
Rome, N. Y.	34	6	C	Mm	61-68	MC	D2A	7	0	P2	750	TK	SW
Royal Oak, Mich.	25	10	D2	D	24-7	Mgr	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	300	None	WR§
Salem, Mass.	41	−5	E2	Mm	59-58	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	500	None	W*
Salem, Ore.	31	18	I	Rm	58-39	MC	D2A	14†	0	NP4‡	None	TK	WX§
San Angelo, Tex.	26	2	I	Rr	42-6	Mgr	D2N	2†	2	NP2	500	P	ABISX§
San Bernardino, Calif.	44	16	I	Rr	38-6	MC	D2A	5	0	NP4‡	600	TKL	ASW
Santa Ana, Calif.	*32*	5	B1	Rr	42-9	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4	300	TKPL	WS*
Santa Barbara, Calif.	35	4	I	X	40-4	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP2	600	AL	SWX§
Sharon, Pa.	26	−1	E2	M	74-59	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	IS
Sheboygan, Wis.	41	4	I	M	63-58	MC	D2A	16†	0	NP2‡	550	CTAKL	AIPSWX
Sioux Falls, S. D.	41	22	I	Rm	51-32	Com	D5..	3‡	3	NP5‡	3,600	None	AESWX§
South Gate, Calif.	27	37	D2	D	25-44	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Spartanburg, S. C.	32	12	I	Rm	58-37	Com	D4N	4†	4	NP4‡	2,000	None	IWX§
Stamford, Conn.	48	3	E2	M	56-56	MC	D2A	7†	7	P2	None	None	IS
Steubenville, Ohio	38	6	I	M	68-57	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	300	DTL	IPWd
Superior, Wis.	35	−3	C	Mg	37-11	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2‡	None	None	X
Taunton, Mass.	37	L	I	Mm	56-63	MC	D2A	9	9	NP2	500	None	EW
Teaneck tp, N. J.	25	53	..	..	....	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4	500	None	S
Torrington, Conn.	27	4	I	Mm	69-77	MC	D2N	4†	4	P2	250	TAK	AIS
Tucson, Ariz.	37	13	I	X	41-6	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	P2‡	600	None	ISWX§
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	27	33	I	S	35-18	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	1,500	None	WX§
Tyler, Tex.	28	65	I	Rr	42-16	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	ASWX§
University City, Mo.	33	28	D4	D	11-12	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP2‡	1,200	P	None
Waltham, Mass.	40	2	E2	M	56-56	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	500	None	W
Warren, Ohio	43	4	B2	M	53-58	MC	D2A	10†	3	P2	400	DTL	W
Warwick, R. I.	29	24	D2	D	26-56	MC	D2A	9†	0	P2	500	None	Wd
Washington, Pa.	26	7	E2	Mr	63-43	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	S
Watertown t, Mass.	35	2	E2	Mm	65-62	RTM	C1..	3	3	P3‡	1,000	DTAK	None
Watertown, N. Y.	33	4	I	Rm	47-31	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	750	None	EWX§
Waukegan, Ill.	34	2	B2	Mr	47-49	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	520	TK	W
Wausau, Wis.	27	15	I	M	59-53	MC	D2A	18†	0	NP2	250	TA	ISWX
Wauwatosa, Wis.	28	31	D3	D	14-27	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	900	TAKL	IW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
West Allis, Wis	36	5	E2	Mm	79-84	MC	D4A	8†	0	NP4	900	AKLT	IWd
W. Hartford t, Conn	34	35	...	..	....	Mgr	C2N	7	0	P2	None	K	None
West Haven t, Conn	30	16	..	..	....	TM	D2..	3‡	3	P2	600	TK	S
West New York, N. J	39	6	B1	Mm	49-56	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	None
West Orange, N. J	26	6	D2	D	28-66	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	S*
W. Palm Beach, Fla	34	27	I	X	30-7	Mgr	C1N	5	0	NP2‡	600	P	IPT§
White Plains, N. Y	40	13	B3	Rr	40-13	Com	D2N	7‡	7	P4‡	1,200	None	IW
Wichita Falls, Tex	45	3	I	Rm	41-21	Mgr	D2N	7‡	7	NP2‡	120	None	AISWX§
Wilkinsburg, Pa	30	1	D3	D	19-9	MC	D4..	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Williamsport, Pa	44	−3	I	Mm	72-60	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,000	CT	IX§
Wilmington, N. C	33	4	I	Rm	42-24	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2	200	None	W
Woodbridge tp, N. J	27	8	..	..	....	MC	D2A	7	1	P2‡	1,000	None	AS*
Woonsocket, R. I	49	−L	E2	Mm	70-74	MC	D2A	20†*	0	P2	200*	None	SW
Wyandotte, Mich	31	8	B2	Mm	49-69	MC	D2..	6†	6	NP2‡	500	TAK	EW
Yakima, Wash	27	23	I	Rr	64-16	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	3,750	None	ISW
Zanesville, Ohio	38	3	I	Mr	54-42	MC	D4A	7	7	NP4‡	150	D	AWX
10,000 to 25,000													
Aberdeen, S. D	17	3	I	Rr	44-9	Com	D5..	5‡	5	NP5‡	2,000	None	WX
Aberdeen, Wash	19	−13	I	Mr	61-50	MC	D2A	12†	0	NP2‡	300	CT	W
Abington tp, Pa	21	12	..	..	....	MC	C2N	13	0	P4‡	600	DT	None
Ada, Okla	15	35	I	Rr	37-11	Com	D2..	3‡	3	NP2	2,400	None	ASW
Adams t, Mass	13	−1	I	Mm	68-85	Rtm	..3N	3	3	P3‡	*	TAK	AW
Adrian, Mich	*14*	9	I	M	60-54	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	1,800	TK	ASWX§
Albany, Calif	*11*	34	D2	D	8-83	MC	C1N	5	5	NP4‡	260	TAKPL	None
Albany, Ga	19	31	I	Rr	33-11	Mgr	D2N	7‡	2	NP2‡	600	None	AEdIGTWX
Albert Lea, Minn	12	20	I	Rr	42-23	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	NP4‡	None	None	SWX
Alliance, Ohio	22	−3	E1	M	56-54	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Alpena, Mich	13	5	I	M	58-65	Mgr	D3N	5‡	5	NP3‡	150	None	PW
Ambridge, Pa	19	−6	E2	Mm	80-74	MC	D4A	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	IW
Ames, Iowa	13	22	I	S	34-5	Mgr	D2A	6†	2	NP2	35	TA	ESWX
Amesbury t, Mass	11	−9	E2	Mm	81-79	TM	H1A	3	3	NP1	403	TAKSW	AW
Anaconda, Mont	11	−12	I	Rr	22-14	MC	D2A	12†	0	P2	300	T	None
Anaheim, Calif	11	L	B1	W	47-16	MC	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	EdWS*
Anderson, S. C	19	35	I	Rm	44-37	MC	D2N	8‡	1	P2	300	None	ISTX§
Andover t, Mass	11	12	E3	Mm	95-84	TM	D3..	3	3	NP3‡	800	TAK	W
Annapolis, Md	13	4	B2	G	37-4	MC	D4N	10‡	1	P4	200	None	IPSW
Ansonia, Conn	19	−4	E1	Mm	68-80	MC	D2A	15	0	P2	None	TK	A
Ardmore, Okla	17	7	I	Rr	36-10	Mgr	C4N	5	1	NP4‡	None	None	AISWX
Arkansas City, Kan	13	−9	I	Rr	41-10	Mgr	C1N	3	3	NP4‡*	50	None	WX§
Arnold, Pa	11	3	B2	Mm	40-85	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	900	CT	None
Asbury Park, N. J	15	−2	E1	Rr	71-16	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,200	None	AISW
Ashland, Ohio	12	12	I	Mm	71-66	MC	D2N	5	1	NP2	150	KL	ISW
Ashland, Wis	11	5	I	Rm	39-22	MC	D2A	20†	0	NP2	30	T	WX§
Ashtabula, Ohio	21	−8	I	T	46-38	Mgr	C2..	7	7	NP2	100	None	BPS
Astoria, Ore	10	L	I	Rm	52-37	Mgr	D4N	5‡	1	P4‡	400	None	W
Atchison, Kan	13	−3	I	Rm	54-38	Mgr	C2N	3	3	NP4‡*	75	None	None
Athens, Ga	21	14	I	S	44-42	MC	D2N	10†	0	NP2‡	360	KL	IW
Athol t, Mass	11	5	I	Mm	66-73	TM	H1A	3	3	NP3‡	330	TAKSW	AW
Attleboro, Mass	22	1	E2	M	86-85	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2‡	300	TK	W
Auburn, Me	20	7	I	Mm	85-84	Mgr	D2N	5†	0	NP2	None	None	X*
Augusta, Me	19	13	I	Mm	53-62	MC	D1A	24†*	0	P2	None	None	None
Austin, Minn	18	49	I	Mm	66-67	MC	D2A	7	1	NP2	300	TA	EGdSWX§
Barberton, Ohio	24	L	E2	Mm	83-80	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	210	DTL	SW
Barre, Vt	11	−4	I	Mr	63-49	MC	D1A	6†	0	NP2‡	...	TAK	AWX
Bartlesville, Okla	16	10	I	Mg	27-13	Mgr	C2..	5	0	NP2	240	None	SW
Batavia, N. Y	17	−1	I	M	59-57	MC	D2N	7‡	1	P2‡	500	TL	SW

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.					CITY COUNCIL					
City	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios	Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Bath, Me.	10	12	I	Mm	89-79	MC	D1A	28†*	0	P1	None	None	AWB§
Beacon, N. Y.	13	5	I	Mm	58-74	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4	750	None	W
Beatrice, Neb.	11	6	I	Rm	46-24	Com	C2N	3	3	NP2	2,100	None	AEdwdx§
Beaver Dam, Wis.	10	5	I	Mm	64-63	MC	D2A	14†	0	NP2	200	TAKL	SW
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17	–L	I	Mr	64-48	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	720	CT	IS
Beckley, W. Va.	13	37	I	Rr	45-9	MC	D2N	5†	5	P2	120	TK	S
Bedford, Ind.	13	–5	I	Mr	64-48	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	WX
Bell, Calif.	11	43	D1	D	21-19	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	A
Bellaire, Ohio	14	4	B2	Rm	44-38	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	96	DTL	WA§
Bellevue, Pa.	10	2	D3	D	14-3	MC	D4A	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	A
Bend, Ore.	10	13	I	D	26-5	Mgr	C1N	3	3	NP4‡	60	None	WX§
Benton Harbor, Mich.	17	8	I	M	71-55	Mgr	D2N	9‡	5	NP2‡*	180	None	WX
Bergenfield, N. J.	10	17	D2	D	16-29	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	350	T	S*
Berlin, N. H.	19	–5	I	Mm	52-64	MC	D1A	12†	0	P3‡	250	None	IWX§
Berwick, Pa.	13	4	I	Mm	64-74	MC	D4A	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Bessemer, Ala.	23	10	B2	Mg	48-58	MC	D4A	11	11	P4	300	None	AEdI
Biddeford, Me.	20	12	I	Mm	75-76	MC	D1A	12	5	P1	None	None	X
Big Spring, Tex.	13	–8	I	Rr	42- 5	Mgr	C2N	4†	4	NP2‡	120	None	ASWX
Billings, Mont.	23	42	I	Rr	47- 9	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2	240	T	WX
Biloxi, Miss.	17	18	I	Mm	48-51	Com	D4A	3‡	3	P4	3,600	None	SW
Birmingham, Mich.	11	17	D3	D	24-10	Mgr	C1N	7	7	NP3‡	265	None	SW
Bismarck, N. D.	15	40	I	G	34- 7	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	AWX
Bloomington, Ind.	21	15	I	S	52-36	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	SWX
Blue Island, Ill.	17	1	D1	D	30-46	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	120	TK	W
Bluefield, W. Va.	21	7	I	Rr	39-15	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4	260	None	AIS
Blytheville, Ark.	11	6	I	Rr	52-19	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	ASX[1]
Bogalusa, La.	15	4	I	Mm	53-60	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4	600	None	WX
Boone, Iowa	12	4	I	Rr	34-12	MC	D2S	7†	2	P2	50	TA	SWX
Borger, Tex.	10	53	I	Mg	46-12	Mgr	C2..	5	5	NP2	120	None	S
Boulder, Colo.	13	16	I	S	32- 9	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP6‡	None	None	SWX§
Bowling Green, Ky.	15	18	I	Rr	42-15	MC	D4A	12†	0	P2	72	None	SWEd*X*
Braddock, Pa.	18	–5	B1	Rm	46-23	MC	D4N	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	IW
Bradford, Pa.	18	–8	I	Mg	48-33	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	WX
Brainerd, Minn.	12	18	I	T	44-21	MC	D2S	10†	0	NP4‡	50	TAL	EdSWX§
Braintree t, Mass.	16	4	D2	D	16-18	RTM	C1N	3	3	NP3‡	650	TAWK	AEW
Brawley, Calif.	12	12	I	D	29- 7	MC	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	420	TK	SWX§
Bremerton, Wash.	15	49	I	Rr	26- 4	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	2,000	None	APW
Bridgeton, N. J.	16	2	I	M	66-59	MC	D3..	7†	7	P3‡	None	T	SW
Bristol, Pa.	12	1	E1	Mm	71-78	MC	D4..	18†	0	P4‡*	None	D	PSW
Bristol t, R. I.	11	–7	B1	Mm	53-82	MC	C2N	4†	4	P2	300	TAK	S
Bristol, Tenn.	14	17	I	M	62-54	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	3,000	None	AWX*
Brookfield, Ill.	11	8	D2	D	7- 9	MC	D4A	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	AWd
Brownsville, Tex.	22	L	I	Rr	35-10	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	240	None	ESWXT§
Brownwood, Tex.	13	5	I	Rr	44-13	MC	D2N	4†	0	NP2‡	260	P	Gdswdx§
Brunswick, Ga.	15	7	I	Mr	43-37	Mgr	D3N	4†	0	NP3‡	240	None	None
Bryan, Tex.	12	52	I	Rr	26- 5	Mgr	D2A	4†	4	NP2	120	None	EISWX
Burlingame, Calif.	*16*	20	D3	D	24- 4	MC	C1N	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	SWd
Burlington, N. J.	11	1	E1	Mm	75-74	MC	D3A	12	0	P3‡	None	T	SW
Burlington, N. C.	*12*	25	I	Mm	124-77	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2	150	None	AIWX§
Butler, Pa.	24	4	I	Rm	52-32	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,600	CT	IS
Cairo, Ill.	14	7	I	Rm	34-33	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	P
Calumet City, Ill.	13	8	D1	D	24-32	MC	D4B	10†	0	P4‡	416	TK	W
Cambridge, Md.	10	18	I	Mm	70-55	MC	D4S	5†	0	NP4‡	250	None	S
Cambridge, Ohio	15	–7	I	Mr	60-50	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	WX§
Campbell, Ohio	14	–6	E1	Mm	214-97	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	420	DTL	Wd
Canonsburg, Pa.	13	L	E2	Mm	96-76	MC	D4A	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Canton, Ill.	12	–1	I	Mr	52-47	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	144	TK	SW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL					Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	Number of Councilmen & Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
pe Girardeau, Mo.	19	20	I	M	53-51	Com	D4N	4‡	4	NP4	1,800	None	None
rbondale, Pa.	19	−3	B2	Mg	38-36	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	None
rlisle, Pa.	14	11	I	Mm	78-65	Mgr	D4S	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	SW
rnegie, Pa.	13	1	D2	D	37-44	MC	D4A	6†	0	P4‡	None	DT	None
rteret, N. J.	12	−10	E1	Mm	88-84	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	300	TA	None
rthage, Mo.	11	9	I	M	61-52	MC	D4A	10†	0	P2‡	240	TAPL	AESWX§
sper, Wyo.	18	8	I	Rr	40-18	MC	. . 2A	6†	0	NP2‡	120	None	Wd
ntralia, Ill.	16	30	I	Mg	43-20	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	SW
ambersburg, Pa.	15	8	I	M	68-57	MC	D4N	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	EISW
ampaign, Ill.	23	15	I	S	48-14	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	2,000	None	None
anute, Kan.	10	−1	I	Rr	30- 6	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	AEGdSWX
arleroi, Pa.	11	−4	E1	Mr	63-47	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	W§
arlottesville, Va.	*19*	27	I	Rm	44-28	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	300	TA	GISW
eltenham tp, Pa.	19	21	. .	. .	. . . .	Mgr	C2N	6	0	P4‡	600	DT	None
eyenne, Wyo.	22	30	I	T	32- 7	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	2,700	None	PWX§
icago Heights, Ill.	22	1	E1	Mm	75-73	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,700	None	W
ickasha, Okla.	14	L	I	Rr	43-15	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	180	TKSP	WX§
illicothe, Ohio	20	10	I	M	64-58	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
ippewa Falls, Wis.	10	9	I	Rm	43-40	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2	150	TA	W
airton, Pa.	16	7	E2	Mm	99-87	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	600	CT	None
aremont t, N. H.	12	−2	I	Mm	59-68	TM	. . . .	3	3	NP3‡	. . .	TAKSW	SWX§
arksdale, Miss.	12	21	I	Rr	40-16	Com	D4. .	3‡	3	NP4	1,800	None	AEIWX§
arksville, Tenn.	12	28	I	Mr	51-36	MC	D2. .	12†	12	NP2	60	None	AEdW
ayton, Mo.	13	36	D4	D	20- 4	MC	D2N	10†	0	NP2‡	540	P	None
earwater, Fla.	10	33	I	X	. . . .	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	None	None	AGISWX§
eburne, Tex.	11	−9	I	T	38- 7	MC	D2A	4†	4	NP2‡	None	APL	SW
eveland, Tenn.	11	24	I	Mm	93-75	Com	D6. .	3	3	NP6‡	100	None	EdSW
iffside Park, N. J.	17	11	D2	D	12-15	MC	D2. .	6†	6	P3‡	750	A	S
inton t, Mass.	12	−3	E1	Mm	71-73	TM	. . 3 . .	3	3	P3	600	TAKL	AW
ovis, N. M.	10	25	I	X	39- 7	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	S
oatesville, Pa.	14	−4	I	Mm	89-68	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	600	CT	SWX§
oeur d'Alene, Idaho	10	21	I	Rr	31- 7	MC	D4A	8†	0	NP4	120	TK	ASX§
offeyville, Kan.	17	7	I	Rm	43-33	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	2,400	None	AESWX§
ohoes, N. Y.	22	−6	E1	Mm	59-77	MC	D4. .	6†	0	P4	700	A*	W
ollingswood, N. J.	13	−L	D2	D	16- 1	Com	C4N	3	3	NP4	1,200	None	SW
olumbia, Mo.	18	23	I	S	34-17	MC	D4B	8†	0	P2‡	500	TAPL	ESWX§
olumbia, Pa.	12	2	E1	Mm	72-70	MC	D4N	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
olumbia, Tenn.	11	34	I	Mr	56-47	Mgr	C2. .	5	5	NP4‡	60	None	EdW
olumbus, Ind.	12	18	I	Mm	85-61	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	Wd
olumbus, Miss.	14	27	I	M	38-51	MC	D2A	6†	6	NP2	200	None	AEdTW
ompton, Calif.	*16*	29	D1	D	30-25	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	480	TKL	W
oncord, N. C.	16	32	I	Mm	84-77	MC	D4N	6†	1	P4	100	None	EdISWX*
onnellsville, Pa.	14	2	I	T	46-19	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	X§
onnersville, Ind.	13	1	I	Mm	71-69	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	WX
onshohocken, Pa.	11	−L	E2	Mm	55-80	MC	D4. .	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
oraopolis, Pa.	11	3	B2	Mm	45-63	MC	D4. .	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
orning, N. Y.	16	3	I	Mm	67-68	MC	D2A	8†	0	P4‡	200	T	SW
orsicana, Tex.	15	L	I	Rm	45-24	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	120	AL	ISW
ortland, N. Y.	16	6	I	Mm	77-66	MC	D2N	6†	0	P2	300	TA	SWX§
oshocton, Ohio	12	6	I	M	63-53	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
anford tp, N. J.	13	16	. .	. .	. . . .	MC	C3N	5	5	NP3‡	400	TK	S*
awfordsville, Ind.	11	7	I	Mr	90-47	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	ESX
dahy, Wis.	11	−1	E1	Mm	108-88	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2	720	TKL	Wd
umberland t, R. I.	11	3	D1	D	10-	MC	. . 2N	5	5	P2	125	TAK	W
uyahoga Falls, Ohio	21	4	D2	D	20-28	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	EdSW
alton, Ga.	10	28	I	Mm	126-82	MC	D2N	4†	4	NP2‡	25	TKP	EdGISW
anbury, Conn.	22	L	I	Mm	86-68	MC	D2A	12†*	0	P2‡	None	DTK	SW

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Danvers t, Mass......	14	9	D1	D	28-50	RTM	..1..	3	3	NP1	475	DTAKSW	EdW
Darby, Pa...........	10	4	D1	D	32-40	MC	D4N	9†	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Daytona Beach, Fla..	23	36	I	X	32 -9	Mgr	C2N	5	0	NP2	600	None	ABISWX§
Decatur, Ala.........	17	7	I	Mm	68-64	MC	D4A	5	5	NP4	240	None	EdISW
Decatur, Ga.........	17	25	D2	D	16- 3	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	ISW§
Dedham t, Mass.....	16	3	D2	D	18-16	RTM	..1..	3	3	NP1	800	TAKW	A
Del Rio, Tex.........	13	14	I	D	22- 2	Com	D2..	3‡	3	NP2	1,200	None	SWX
Denison, Tex........	16	13	I	Rm	37-21	Com	D2A	3‡	3	NP2‡	1,500	None	W
Denton, Tex.........	11	17	I	S	36- 9	MC	D2N	5	5	NP2‡	None	PL	AESW
Derby, Conn.........	10	−5	B1	Mm	51-65	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2	None	T	None
Dickson City, Pa.....	12	−7	B2	Mg	21-46	MC	D4A	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Dist. 12 Balt. Co., Md.	15	34	(not an incorporated municipality)										
Dist. 13 Balt. Co., Md.	13	28	(not an incorporated municipality)										
Dist. 1511 C. Hill, Ga.	12	44	(not an incorporated municipality)										
Dixon, Ill...........	11	8	I	Mr	61-48	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	SX§
Donora, Pa..........	13	−5	E1	Mm	101-82	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	I
Dormont, Pa.........	13	−2	D3	D	15- 3	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Dothan, Ala.........	17	7	I	Rm	34-30	Com	C3N	3	3	NP3‡	1,800	None	AESWX
Dover, N. H.........	15	10	I	Mm	78-71	MC	D2A	15†	0	P2	None	S	None
Dover, N. J..........	10	5	I	M	65-54	MC	D2..	9‡	0	P2‡	None	None	W
Du Bois, Pa..........	12	4	I	Rm	47-27	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	300	CT	WX§
Dunkirk, N. Y.......	18	−1	I	Mm	72-71	MC	D2A	5	5	P2	500	TAEL	ESWX
Dunmore, Pa........	23	2	D2	D	25-55	MC	D4..	6†	0	P4‡	None	CT	None
Duquesne, Pa........	21	−3	E2	Mm	88-87	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	W
Durant, Okla........	10	34	I	Rr	33-11	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2‡	48	TKSP	AISWX§
Dyersburg, Tenn.....	10	15	I	Rm	58-40	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	240	None	EWX
East Hartford t, Conn.	19	9	..	....	....	MC	D2N	17†	0	P2	None	TAK	None
East Liverpool, Ohio..	24	1	I	Rm	43-38	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	300	DTL	IW
East Moline, Ill......	12	22	E2	Mm	124-85	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	140	TK	W
East Point, Ga.......	12	30	B1	Mm	43-60	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP2‡	600	None	AEdIWS*
Easthampton t, Mass.	10	−9	E1	Mm	70-83	RTM	D3..	3	3	P3	550	TAK	ASW
Ecorse, Mich.........	13	4	E1	Mm	182-93	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	1,200	TAK	Wd
El Centro, Calif......	10	19	I	W	51-10	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	Wd
El Dorado, Ark......	16	−3	I	Rr	42-18	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	300	TKL	X§
El Dorado, Kan......	10	−3	I	Rr	34- 6	Mgr	H2N	3	3	NP2‡*	50	None	ASWX
El Reno, Okla.......	10	7	I	Rr	36-11	Mgr	C...	9	9	NP3‡	None	T	SWX§
Elizabeth City, N. C..	12	15	I	Rm	36-20	MC	D4A	8†	8	NP4	120	None	EdWX
Ellwood City, Pa.....	12	L	I	Mm	108-79	Mgr	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	EdI
Elmhurst, Ill.........	15	10	D3	D	16- 4	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	240	TK	SW
Elmwood Park, Ill....	14	22	D2	D	12-..	MC	D4A	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	Wd
Elwood, Ind.........	11	2	I	Mr	63-44	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	SW
Emporia, Kan.......	13	−6	I	S	41- 6	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	ASWX
Endicott, N. Y.......	18	9	E2	Mm	147-86	MC	D2N	7‡	7	P2‡	300	None	EdX*
Englewood, N. J.....	19	7	D3	D	25- 8	MC	D2N	5	1	P3‡	300	None	IS
Escanaba, Mich......	15	2	I	Rr	40-19	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	EdGSWX
Euclid, Ohio.........	18	40	E2	Mm	62-87	MC	D2A	7†	3	NP2	600	DTL	BIS
Eugene, Ore.........	21	10	I	S	47-24	Mgr	D4..	8†	0	NP4‡	None	None	EWX
Eureka, Calif........	17	8	I	Rm	51-35	MC	D2A	5†	5	NP2	1,200	DTAKSEL	AWP§
Fairfield, Ala........	12	6	D2	D	16-29	MC	D4A	11	11	P4	180	None	None
Fairhaven t, Mass....	11	−L	D1	D	31-70	RTM	..3..	3	3	NP3‡	450	DTAK	AP
Fairmont, W. Va.....	23	−L	I	Rm	50-40	Com	C4N	4	4	P4	3,125	None	IWdX
Faribault, Minn......	15	14	I	Rm	47-37	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	IWX
Farrell, Pa...........	14	−3	E1	Mm	179-87	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	450	CT	None
Fayetteville, N. C....	17	34	I	Rm	39-23	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2	200	None	EdWT§X§
Fergus Falls, Minn...	11	16	I	Rr	42-14	MC	D1A	8†	0	NP2‡	None	T	EdSWdX
Ferndale, Mich.......	23	8	D2	D	18-33	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	500	None	Wd
Findlay, Ohio........	20	5	I	Mr	54-48	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	100	DTL	SWX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ.-Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
oral Park, N. Y.	13	29	D3	D	15- 3	MC	D2N	5†	5	P2‡	600	None	I
orence, Ala.	15	28	I	Rm	42-41	Com	C3N	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	EdWX*
orence, S. C.	16	9	I	Rm	39-14	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	None	ISWX§
orest Park, Ill.	15	2	D2	D	28-21	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	720	None	EdIW
ort Collins, Colo.	12	7	I	S	38- 6	Mgr	D6N	3‡	3	NP6‡	600	None	AREW
ort Dodge, Iowa	23	5	I	Rr	46-20	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	2,000	None	ISW
ort Lauderdale, Fla.	18	108	I	X	29- 8	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2	1,200	None	ISW
ort Madison, Iowa	14	2	I	Mr	42-47	MC	D2A	7†	2	P2	50	TA	W
ort Myers, Fla.	11	17	I	X	31- 8	MC	D2A	5	0	NP2	300	None	AGW
ort Scott, Kan.	11	−2	I	Rr	44-19	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	1,200	None	ASWX
ort Thomas, Ky.	11	10	D3	D	14-	MC	D4A	6†	6	NP2	75	None	IS
ostoria, Ohio	13	5	I	M	59-55	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
amingham t, Mass.	23	5	E2	M	60-61	TM	. . .	3	3	P3‡	500	TKSW	ASW
ankfort, Ind.	14	12	I	Rm	44-35	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	ES
ankfort, Ky.	11	−1	I	G	53-50	MC	D4A	12†	0	P2	72	None	EW
ederick, Md.	16	10	I	Mr	63-45	MC	D3A	5†	5	P3	300	K	ISW
edericksburg, Va.	*10*	48	I	Mr	62-41	Mgr	D4S	12	12	NP4‡	None	TA	GIW
eeport, Ill.	22	2	I	Mr	55-49	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	260	TK	SW
eeport, N. Y.	20	32	D2	D	30-13	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	ESIW
emont, Neb.	12	4	I	Rr	42-13	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	200	TK	AEWX
emont, Ohio	15	10	I	M	69-58	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	IW
ullerton, Calif.	10	−4	E	W	62-23	MC	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	AWX§S*
ulton, N. Y.	13	7	I	Mm	87-79	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2	500	None	AWX
ainesville, Fla.	14	32	I	S	37-14	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	EWX§
ainesville, Ga.	10	19	I	M	70-53	Mgr	C2N	3	0	NP3‡	None	None	WX§
arden City, N. Y.	11	56	D4	D	36-44	MC	D2N	7‡	7	P2‡	None	None	ISW
ardner, Mass.	20	4	I	Mm	80-78	MC	D2A	11	6	NP2	300	None	AWX
arfield Hgts., Ohio	17	9	I	D	15-60	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	240	DTL	None
astonia, N. C.	21	25	I	Mm	71-67	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2	200	None	IEdSW
eneva, N. Y.	16	−3	I	M	63-54	MC	D2A	12	0	P2	144	T	SW
len Cove, N. Y.	12	9	D2	D	38-34	Com	D2N	5‡	5	P2	1,200	None	IS
lens Falls, N. Y.	19	2	I	Mr	62-47	MC	D2A	6†	1	P2	600	TA	SWX§
loucester, Mass.	24	−1	B2	M	41-52	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	1,000	None	ASW
loucester City, N. J.	14	−1	B1	Mm	41-57	MC	D2N	9	0	P3‡	None	None	W
loversville, N. Y.	23	1	I	Mm	80-71	MC	D2A	12†	0	P2	240	TW	SW
oldsboro, N. C.	17	15	I	Mr	62-39	Mgr	D2N	5†	5	P2	200	None	IWdX§
oshen, Ind.	11	9	I	Mm	70-67	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	ESWX§
rand Forks, N. D.	20	18	I	Rr	39 -8	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	130	None	AIPSWX
rand Island, Neb.	19	6	I	Rr	44- 8	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	300	TK	ESWX
rand Junction, Colo.	12	22	I	Rr	50- 6	Mgr	C2N	7	2	NP4‡	180	None	ASWX
ranite City, Ill.	23	−9	E1	Mm	88-79	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	360	TKS	None
reeley, Colo.	16	31	I	S	44- 8	MC	D2N	6†	0	P2	520	TK	SWX
reenfield t, Mass.	16	1	I	Rm	51-43	RTM	D1..	3	3	P1	. . .	TAKW	ASWB*
reensburg, Pa.	17	1	E2	Rm	70-40	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	I
reenville, Miss.	21	41	I	Mr	39-41	MC	D2A	6†	2	NP4‡	600	None	PWX§
reenville, N. C.	13	38	I	W	83-11	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	140	None	EGWP*X*
reenville, Tex.	14	13	I	Rm	50-24	Com	D2..	3‡	3	NP2	2,400	AKPL	AESWX
reenwood, Miss.	15	33	I	Rr	36- 9	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	750	None	EX
reenwood, S. C.	13	18	I	M	53-51	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	NP2‡	120	None	EdGISWX*
retna, La.	11	14	D1	D	18-30	MC	D4A	5†	5	P4	120	None	ISW
riffin, Ga.	13	28	I	Mm	61-57	Mgr	..1A	3	3	NP3‡	150	None	EdISWT*X*
r. Pte. Park, Mich.	13	13	D4	D	9- 4	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	NP2‡	None	K	Wd
ulfport, Miss.	15	21	I	Rm	49-30	Com	D4..	3‡	3	NP4	4,200	None	PWX
uthrie, Okla.	10	5	I	Rr	38-10	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2	1	None	W
annibal, Mo.	21	−8	I	Mm	63-62	MC	D2A	12†	0	P4‡	150	PL	EdSW
anover, Pa.	13	11	I	Mm	100-72	Mgr	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	SW
anover tp, Pa.	16	−8	. .	. .	. . . .	MC	H2N	7	0	P4‡	600	DT	S

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Harlingen, Tex	13	10	I	Rr	46- 8	Com	D2..	5†	5	NP2‡	300	None	AISX
Harrisburg, Ill	11	−2	I	Mg	43-10	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Harrison, N. J	14	−9	E1	Mm	204-90	MC	D2A	9‡	1	P2‡	300	None	Wd
Harrison tp, Pa	13	6	..	..	....	Mgr	C2N	4	5	P4‡	400	DTK	None
Harvey, Ill	18	9	E1	Mm	62-79	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,500	None	Wd
Hastings, Neb	15	−2	I	Rr	46-20	MC	D2B	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TK	AEGdISWX§
Hattiesburg, Miss	21	13	I	Rm	43-37	Com	D4N	2†	2	P4‡	3,600	None	WX§
Hawthorne, N. J	13	6	D1	D	22-59	Com	C4N	3	3	NP4	1,200	None	W
Helena, Mont	15	28	I	G	33-11	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2‡	2,500	None	AWX§
Hempstead, N. Y	21	65	B2	Rr	49- 3	MC	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	600	None	ISW
Henderson, Ky	13	13	B1	Mr	52-39	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P2‡	2,000	None	EGdW
Hibbing, Minn	16	5	I	Mg	33- 4	MC	D2N	5‡	5	NP3‡*	1,800	T	EGISTWX
Hickory, N. C	13	83	I	Mm	98-76	Mgr	D1N	6†	1	NP2‡	260	None	ASWX§
Highland Park, Ill	14	19	D4	D	21- 6	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	810	None	IW
Highland Park, Tex	10	22	D4	D	6	MC	D2..	5	5	NP2	None	K	Wd
Hillside tp, N. J	19	5	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5	5	P3‡	400	K	S*
Hobbs, N. M	11	1676	I	Mg	28- 5	MC	D2S	8†	8	NP4‡*	None	None	IS
Holland, Mich	15	2	I	Mm	79-63	MC	D2A	12†	0	NP2‡	50	TAKL	ESW
Homestead, Pa	19	−6	D2	D	31- 9	MC	D4A	12†	0	P4‡	None	C	W
Hopkinsville, Ky	12	9	I	Rm	39-23	Com	D4A	3‡	3	P2‡	1,800	None	EdSW
Hoquiam, Wash	11	−15	I	Mm	61-71	MC	D2A	12†	0	NP2‡	300	TK	WX§
Hornell, N. Y	16	−4	I	T	43-29	MC	D2A	12†	12	P2	200	TW	SWX§
Hot Springs, Ark	21	6	I	X	39- 5	MC	D2A	16†	0	P2‡	105	TKL	SWXA§
Hudson, N. Y	12	−7	I	Rm	44-32	MC	D2A	11	1	P2	None	TA	W
Huntington, Ind	14	4	I	M	62-54	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	ISW
Huntsville, Ala	13	13	I	Rr	50- 6	MC	D4A	9	1	NP4	540	None	EdTWX§
Huron, S. D	11	−1	I	Rr	34- 8	Com	D5N	5‡	5	NP5‡	1,000	None	SWX
Idaho Falls, Idaho	15	59	I	Rr	42- 8	MC	D2A	4†	4	NP4‡	600	None	AEWX§
Independence, Kan	12	−10	I	Rr	38- 5	Mgr	C1N	3	3	NP2‡*	50	None	ASW
Independence, Mo	16	5	D2	D	37-19	MC	D4A	8†	0	P2‡	208	TAPL	ES
Indiana, Pa	10	5	I	Rr	51-18	MC	D4S	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Iowa City, Iowa	17	12	I	S	34- 7	MC	D2A	7†	2	P2	120	TA	ASX§
Iron Mountain, Mich	11	−5	I	Rr	45-17	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2	60	TK	IW
Irondequoit t, N. Y	23	30	..	..	....	MC	C2N	5	5	P5‡	1,000	None	SWd
Ironton, Ohio	16	−5	I	Mr	53-49	Mgr	C2A	7	7	NP4‡	150	None	IW
Ironwood, Mich	13	−7	I	Mg	38-17	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	AGW
Ithaca, N. Y	20	−5	I	S	47-30	MC	D2N	10†	0	P4‡	None	None	SWX§
Jackson, Tenn	24	10	I	Rm	40-26	Com	D4A	3‡	3	P4	3,700	None	EdIWX§
Jacksonville, Ill	20	12	I	Rm	48-32	MC	D4A	9‡	1	P4‡	150	TK	ESW
Janesville, Wis	23	6	I	M	60-57	Mgr	C1N	7	7	NP2‡	None	None	ASW
Jeannette, Pa	16	7	E2	Mm	87-77	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	AS
Jefferson City, Mo	24	12	I	G	41-41	MC	D4A	10†	0	P2‡	240	TAPL	None
Jeffersonville, Ind	11	−4	D1	D	34-35	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	None
Johnson City, N. Y	18	33	E2	Mm	137-91	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	500	None	None
Johnston t, R. I	11	14	D2	D	9-	MC	..2N	6†	6	P2	100	TAK	None
Johnstown, N. Y	11	−1	I	Mm	84-78	MC	D4A	5†	1	P4‡	450	TA	W
Jonesboro, Ark	12	14	I	Rm	47-24	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	60	TKL	EWX
Kankakee, Ill	22	8	I	Mr	56-43	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	180	TK	S
Keene, N. H	14	L	I	M	60-58	MC	D2A	20*	0	P2	None	None	AISWX§
Kenmore, N. Y	19	13	D3	D	16-2	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	900	T	EdWdS*
Keokuk, Iowa	15	−L	I	M	56-50	Com	D2A	3‡	3	NP2	1,800	None	W
Kewanee, Ill	17	−1	I	Mm	63-66	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	SW
Key West, Fla	13	1	I	G	22 -6	MC	D2S	7	7	NP2	900	TAKP	EISW§
Kingsport, Tenn	14	21	I	Mm	77-71	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	100	None	AIWX*
Kingston, Pa	21	−4	E3	Mg	73-71	MC	D4A	7†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Kinston, N. C	15	35	I	Rm	44-38	MC	D2N	5†	5	NP2	400	None	EWX§
Kirksville, Mo	10	22	I	S	47-34	Com	D4A	3‡	3	NP4	1,800	None	SWX§

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Kirkwood, Mo	12	32	D3	D	13- 2	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	1,800	None	EdSW
Klamath Falls, Ore	16	3	I	Rm	51-32	MC	D4A	5†	0	NP4‡	280	T	X§
La Grange, Ga	22	9	I	Mm	65-77	MC	D2..	6†	6	NP2‡	300	None	EGISWX*
La Grange, Ill	10	4	D3	D	34- 8	MC	D4A	6†	6	NP4	None	K	IW
La Porte, Ind	16	3	I	Mm	74-66	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	ASWX
La Salle, Ill	13	−3	I	Rm	42-34	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	120	TK	W
Lackawanna, N. Y	24	1	E1	Mm	127-89	MC	D2..	4†	0	NP2	1,000	TA	AS
Laconia, N. H	13	8	I	M	58-58	MC	D2N	6†	0	P2	100	None	I§X§
Lafayette, La	19	31	I	Rr	31-10	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P4	3,600	None	ESWX§
Lake Charles, La	21	34	I	Rr	44-15	MC	D4A	2†	2	P4	292	None	None
Lakeland, Fla	22	19	I	Rr	39-13	Mgr	C1N	3	3	NP3‡	550	None	ABEISWX§
Lancaster, Ohio	22	17	I	Mm	81-72	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	AGdSW
Lansdowne, Pa	11	20	D3	D	21-24	Mgr	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Laramie, Wyo	11	23	I	S	11- 6	Mgr	C1N	7	7	NP4‡	10	None	ISWX
Latrobe, Pa	11	4	E2	Mm	70-65	MC	D4A	12†	0	P4‡	None	None	I
Laurel, Miss	21	14	I	Mm	71-68	Com	D4..	3‡	3	NP4	2,700	None	AWX
Lawrence, Kan	14	5	I	S	44-19	MC	D2N	12†	0	P2‡	144	T	AW
Lawton, Okla	18	49	I	G	34- 8	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	600	TKSP	SWX§
Leavenworth, Kan	19	10	I	G	37-21	Com	D2A	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	W
Leominster, Mass	22	2	I	Mm	67-77	MC	D2N	9	4	NP2	400	None	ASW
Lewiston, Idaho	11	12	I	Rr	43- 8	Com	D2S	6†	6	NP2	104	None	WX
Lewistown, Pa	13	−3	I	Rr	41-10	Mgr	D4S	14†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Lexington t, Mass	13	39	D3	D	16- 4	RTM	....	5	5	NP3‡	200	TK	AWd
Lexington, N. C	11	9	I	Mm	73-68	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	NP2	118	None	EdIW
Lincoln, Ill	13	−1	I	Rm	46-22	MC	D4S	14†	0	P4‡	72	TK	S
Lincoln t, R. I	11	2	D1	D	7-	MC	D2N	5‡	1	P2	100	TAK	None
Lincoln Park, Mich	15	24	D1	D	13- 3	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	800	TK	Wd
Linden, N. J	24	14	E1	Mm	98-79	MC	D2A	9‡	1	P3‡	600	K	None
Little Falls, N. Y	10	−9	I	Mm	81-79	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2	240	TA	W
Lock Haven, Pa	11	12	I	Mm	71-59	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	900	CT	WX§
Lockport, N. Y	24	5	I	Mm	67-68	MC	D2A	10†	2	P2	750	TW	ISW
Lodi, Calif	11	63	I	Rm	54-25	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	EdSW
Lodi, N. J	12	L	B1	Mm	46-85	MC	D2A	6†	0	P3‡	None	A.	SW
Logan, Utah	12	19	I	S	45-14	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP4‡	1,500	D	ETWX§
Logansport, Ind	20	9	I	Mr	51-48	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	EW
Long Branch, N. J	17	−5	B2	Mr	46-50	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,000	None	IS
Longview, Tex	14	173	I	Rr	37-15	Mgr	C1N	5†	5	NP2‡	None	None	W
Longview, Wash	12	16	I	Rr	24- 7	MC	D4A	7†	1	NP4‡	120	TKL	None
Lynbrook, N. Y	15	21	D2	D	26- 9	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	None
Lyndhurst tp, N. J	17	1	..	....	....	Com	C4A	5	5	NP4	1,000	None	SW
Lynwood, Calif	*11*	50	D1	D	20-38	MC	CA	5	5	NP4‡	250	TK	Wd
McAlester, Okla	12	5	I	Rr	64- 9	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	NP2	120	None	SWX
McAllen, Tex	12	31	I	Rr	41-13	Com	D2..	4†	4	NP2	120	None	GdSX§
McKees Rocks, Pa	17	−6	E1	Mm	71-75	MC	D4B	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	I
Mahanoy City, Pa	13	−9	I	Mg	43-38	MC	D4..	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Mamaroneck, N. Y	13	11	D3	D	28-14	Mgr	D2N	4‡	4	P2‡	None	None	IW*
Manhattan, Kan	12	15	I	S	35- 5	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	IWX§
Manitowoc, Wis	24	6	I	M	61-56	MC	D2A	14†	0	NP2‡	300	T	ESWX§
Mankato, Minn	16	12	I	Rr	56-16	Com	D2A	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	I
Maplewood, Mo	13	2	D2	D	33-25	Com	D4N	4‡	4	NP4	1,800	None	None
Maplewood, tp, N. J	23	9	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5	5	P3‡	300	A	S*
Marblehead t, Mass	11	25	D3	D	19-23	TM	C1N	5	5	NP1	100	TAKSW	ESW
Marietta, Ohio	15	2	I	Rm	51-23	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	EdW
Marinette, Wis	14	3	I	Mr	55-42	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	150	TA	PSW
Marlborough, Mass	15	−3	B2	Mm	53-70	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	200	None	SW
Marquette, Mich	16	8	I	Rm	47-37	Com	D5N	5‡	5	NP5‡	156	None	EW
Marshall, Tex	18	14	I	Rm	31-29	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	ASWX§

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	Number of Councilmen & Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Marshalltown, Iowa	19	11	I	Rm	51-40	MC	D2A	8†	2	NP2	250	TA	SW
Marshfield, Wis	10	18	I	Mr	60-49	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	75	TAKS	ESW
Martins Ferry, Ohio	15	1	E2	Mm	68-70	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	144	DTL	EIW
Martinsburg, W. Va	15	1	I	Mm	73-65	MC	D2N	7†	0	P2	160	None	SWX§
Martinsville, Va	10	31	I	Mm	108-76	MC	D4N	8†	8	NP4‡	260	TA	EIWX
Massena, N. Y	11	7	I	M	51-58	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	250	None	W
Mattoon, Ill	16	8	I	Rm	47-30	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,200	None	ISW
Maywood, Calif	11	58	D1	D	15- 8	MC	CN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	A
Meadville, Pa	19	13	I	M	58-60	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	900	CT	SWX§
Medford, Ore	11	3	I	Rr	50- 9	MC	D2S	8†	0	NP4‡	None	TK	SWX
Melrose Park, Ill	11	2	D1	D	38-66	MC	D4A	6†	6	P4‡	120	K	W
Menasha, Wis	10	16	I	Mm	93-84	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	170	TA	EWS*
Menominee, Mich	10	−1	I	Mm	71-69	MC	D2A	14†	0	NP2‡	150	TA	ASWX
Merced, Calif	10	43	I	X	44- 8	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	X§
Methuen t, Mass	22	4	D3	D	26-71	RTM	D3N	3	3	NP3‡	550	TAKSW	Wd
Middlesborough, Ky	12	14	I	Mg	45-45	Com	D4..	3‡	3	P2‡	900	None	SX§
Middletown, N. Y	22	3	I	Mr	54-44	MC	D2A	9	1	P2	300	None	ISW
Midland, Mich	10	29	I	Mm	92-72	Mgr	C2..	5	0	NP2	200	....	SWX*
Milford t, Mass	15	4	I	Mm	46-64	RTM	D1B	3‡	3	NP1	265	TAKS	AS
Millburn tp, N. J	12	36	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5	5	9 2‡	400	K	S*
Millville, N. J	15	1	I	Mm	58-74	Com	H4N	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	SWX§
Milton t, Mass	19	14	D3	D	9- 6	RTM	D1..	3	3	NP1	500	TAK	Wd
Mineola, N. Y	10	23	D2	D	31- 7	MC	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	600	None	ISW
Minot, N. D	17	3	I	Rr	42- 9	Mgr	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	90	None	ISW
Missoula, Mont	18	26	I	Rr	38-14	Com	D2..	3‡	3	NP2‡	2,500	None	None
Mitchell, S. D	11	−3	I	Rr	46-12	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	200	None	AW
Moberly, Mo	13	−6	I	Mr	45-42	Mgr	C1N	5†	5	NP3‡	1	None	ASWX§
Modesto, Calif	16	18	I	Rm	70-24	MC	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	None	SWX§
Monessen, Pa	20	−L	E1	Mm	92-79	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	I
Monroe, Mich	18	2	I	Mm	89-70	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	400	TK	PSW
Monrovia, Calif	13	18	D1	D	28-13	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	W
Monterey, Calif	10	10	I	G	59-51	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	D	P
Morgantown, W. Va	17	3	I	S	51-32	Mgr	C1N	10	0	NP2‡	260	None	IX
Morristown, N. J	15	1	B2	Rr	45- 7	MC	D2A	9‡	1	P2‡	None	None	SWX§
Moultrie, Ga	10	26	I	Rm	34-30	Mgr	D2N	5†	5	NP2‡	300	None	EdSTWX§
Moundsville, W. Va	14	−2	B2	Mm	54-65	MC	D4A	8†	0	P4‡	90	TKPL	I
Mount Carmel, Pa	18	−1	I	Mg	27-33	MC	D4B	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Mount Clemens, Mich	14	7	E1	Mr	56-43	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	150	None	W
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa	20	46	..	..	....	Mgr	..2N	5	0	P4‡	600	DT	None
Mount Vernon, Ill	15	19	I	M	71-55	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	240	TK	SX§
Mount Vernon, Ohio	10	8	I	Rm	42-27	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	None	DTL	SW
Munhall, Pa	14	7	E2	Mm	170-97	MC	D4..	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Muscatine, Iowa	18	9	I	M	64-56	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2‡	300	TAKSL	EWX
Muskegon Hts., Mich	16	3	I	Mm	86-86	Mgr	D2..	7‡	4	NP2‡	270	TA	SW
Nampa, Idaho	12	48	I	Rm	48-25	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP4‡	420	TK	SWX§
Nanticoke, Pa	24	−6	B2	Mg	39-56	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,100	CT	None
Natchez, Miss	15	14	I	Mr	49-41	MC	D2N	8†		NP2‡	120	AKP	AIWX*
Natick t, Mass	14	2	D2	D	39-64	TM	..1..	3	3	P1	400	TAKSW	SW
National City, Calif	10	42	D1	D	18-32	MC	.....	5	5	NP4‡	120	TAK	S
Naugatuck, Conn	15	8	E2	Mm	96-88	MC	D2N	6†	0	P2	120	T	None
Needham t, Mass	12	15	D3	D	18-21	RTM	C1N	3	3	NP1	150	TAKW	W
Neenah, Wis	11	16	I	M	43-60	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	240	TA	AWS*
Neptune tp, N. J	10	−4	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5	5	P3‡	1,000	AK	S
New Bern, N. C	12	−1	I	Rm	52-41	MC	D2N	10†	0	P2	80	P	EW
New Castle, Ind	17	19	I	Mm	80-71	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	ESWX
New Iberia, La	14	72	I	Rr	32-17	MC	D4A	10†	2	NP4	120	None	IS
New Kensington, Pa	24	44	E2	Mm	81-70	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	I

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
New Philadelphia, O.	12	–L	1	Rm	41-31	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	WX[1]
Newburyport, Mass.	14	–8	E2	Mm	74-60	MC	D2..	11	5	NP2‡	300	None	W
Newton, Iowa	10	–10	1	M	65-62	MC	D2A	6†	2	NP2	50	TA	GSW
Newton, Kan.	11	L	1	Rr	36-14	Mgr	H1N	3	3	NP4‡*	50	None	ASWX
Niles, Mich.	11	L	1	Mm	65-59	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2‡	50	TAK	WX§
Niles, Ohio	16	–L	E2	Mm	57-72	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	EdW
Norfolk, Neb.	10	–2	1	Rr	42- 9	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	200	TK	AWX§
Norman, Okla.	11	19	1	S	32- 5	Mgr	D2..	5‡	1	P4‡	None	T	SW
North Adams, Mass.	22	3	1	Mm	81-73	MC	D2B	21	21	P3‡	None	A	SW
N. Attleboro. t, Mass.	10	2	E2	M	60-74	TM	C1N	3	3	P1	200	TAKW	EdSW
North Braddock, Pa.	16	–7	E2	Mm	78-95	MC	D4A	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	I
N. Little Rock, Ark.	21	9	D1	D	31-21	MC	D2A	10†	0	P2‡	600	TKL	Ed
N. Plainfield, N. J.	11	9	D2	D	12-37	MC	D2N	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	S*
North Platte, Neb.	12	3	1	T	37- 4	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TK	EWX§
N. Providence t, R. I.	12	10	D2	D	16-45	MC	..2N	7	7	P2	150	TKS	None
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	20	7	E2	Mm	71-77	MC	D2..	7	0	P2	600	TL	W
Northampton, Mass.	25	2	D2	D	36-39	MC	D2..	28*	0	P2	None	TK	W
Northbridge t, Mass.	10	5	D1	D	28-66	TM	....	5	5	NP3‡	150	TAKW	SW
Norwich, Conn.	24	3	1	Mm	65-55	MC	D2N	13‡	1	P2	None	TK	EGSW
Norwood t, Mass.	15	2	E2	Mm	66-73	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	None	T	AEdWX§
Nutley, N. J.	22	7	D2	D	19-47	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,500	None	Wd
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16	–3	1	Rm	41-30	MC	D2A	8†	0	P4‡	250	None	AWX
Oil City, Pa.	20	–8	1	Rm	46-38	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	900	CT	IWX§
Okmulgee, Okla.	16	–6	1	Rr	37-11	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	2,400	None	SWX§
Old Forge, Pa.	12	–6	B1	Mg	29-57	MC	D4N	12†	0	P4†	None	C	None
Olean, N. Y.	22	–1	1	Mr	56-46	MC	D2A	11†	0	P2	200	None	SW
Olympia, Wash.	13	13	1	G	65-46	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	1,800	None	WX§
Oneida, N. Y.	10	–3	1	Rm	40-42	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2	300	TA*	SW
Oneonta, N. Y.	12	–6	1	Rr	45-24	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2	None	TA	ASW
Ontario, Calif.	14	5	D1	D	39-34	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	SWX§
Orangeburg, S. C.	11	20	1	Rm	50-29	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	600	None	AEWX§
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	9	1	Rm	49-22	MC	D2A	7†	2	NP2	35	TA	SW
Ossining, N. Y.	16	5	D2	D	33-29	MC	D2A	5‡	5	P2‡	300	T	SW
Oswego, N. Y.	22	–3	1	M	50-55	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2	250	None	SW
Ottawa, Ill.	16	6	1	Rm	37-21	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	W
Ottawa, Kan.	10	7	1	Rr	34-13	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	ESWX
Owosso, Mich.	14	–1	1	Mr	57-45	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	2,500	None	SW
Painesville, Ohio	12	12	1	Rr	34-15	Mgr	C4A	7†	7	NP4‡	300	None	EGdW
Palestine, Tex.	12	6	1	Rr	31-10	Com	D2N	4‡	4	NP2	500	None	SWX
Palo Alto, Calif.	*17*	23	D3	S	32-14	MC	C1N	15	15	NP6‡	None	None	EGSWX§P*
Pampa, Tex.	13	23	1	Mg	36- 7	Mgr	D3N	3	3	NP2	520	None	ISWX
Panama City, Fla.	12	115	1	D	21-21	Mgr	D2N	5‡	1	NP2	60	None	WX§
Paris, Tex.	19	19	1	Rm	46-28	MC	D2A	5†	5	NP2	360	KPL	AISTWX§
Park Ridge, Ill.	12	16	D3	D	14- 2	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	180	TK	Wd
Parma, Ohio	16	18	D2	D	8-19	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	300	DTL	None
Parsons, Kan.	14	–4	1	T	35-14	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	1,500	None	ASWX
Peabody, Mass.	22	2	E1	Mm	94-81	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	250	None	EW
Peekskill, N. Y.	17	1	B1	Rm	43-38	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP4‡	None	C	IW
Pekin, Ill.	19	20	D2	D	37-44	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,200	None	BS
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	18	5	..	..	..	MC	C1N	5	5	P3‡	400	None	SW
Peru, Ind.	12	–2	1	Rm	45-33	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	EISW
Phenix City, Ala.	15	11	D1	D	11-10	Com	C1N	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	TW
Phillipsburg, N. J.	18	–5	E2	Mm	64-78	Com	C4A	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	S
Phoenixville, Pa.	12	2	E1	Mm	61-73	Mgr	D4S	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	ISW
Pine Bluff, Ark.	21	3	1	Rm	49-25	MC	D2A	8†	8	P2‡	360	TKL	SX§
Piqua, Ohio	16	L	1	M	61-59	Mgr	C2N	5	1	NP2	60	None	ESW
Pittsburg, Kan.	18	–3	1	Rm	48-20	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	1,500	None	SWX§

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Govern-ment	Mayor—Selec-tion, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omit-ted)	% In-crease 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Eco-nomic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Pittston, Pa	18	–2	B2	Rr	44-12	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,000	CT	None
Plains tp, Pa	16	3	..	..	....	MC	..2N	9	0	P4‡	200*	C	...
Plattsburgh, N. Y	16	23	I	G	42-39	MC	D2S	6†	0	P2	500	None	AESWX
Pleasantville, N. J	11	–5	D1	D	31- 5	MC	D2A	7	1	P3‡*	None	None	S
Plymouth t, Mass	13	L	I	M	58-54	TM	D1N	5‡	5	NP1	363	TAKW	AIPW
Plymouth, Pa	16	–6	B2	Mg	25-27	MC	D4S	13†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Pocatello, Idaho	18	10	I	T	40- 6	MC	D2N	4†	4	P4‡	300	None	WX§
Pomona, Calif	24	13	B1	Rm	44-20	MC	D4A	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	DTKL	SW
Ponca City, Okla	17	4	I	Rr	27- 8	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	None	None	AEWX§
Poplar Bluff, Mo	11	48	I	Rr	37-11	MC	D4A	10†	0	P2‡	78	TAPL	AEWX
Port Chester, N. Y	23	2	B2	Mr	47-48	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP3‡	600	None	IS
Portsmouth, N. H	15	2	I	Rm	45-30	MC	D2A	9†	4	P2	None	AS	WX§
Pottstown, Pa	20	4	I	Mm	91-71	Mgr	D4..	20†	0	P4‡	None	None	S
Pottsville, Pa	25	1	I	Rm	71-38	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	None
Provo, Utah	18	22	I	Rr	39-10	Com	H2N	3	3	NP4‡	3,600	D	EWX§
Rahway, N. J	17	9	B1	Mm	43-64	MC	D2S	11	1	P2‡	None	None	IWS*
Rapid City, S. D	14	33	I	Rr	49-19	Mgr	C1N	8†	8	NP3‡	120	None	ASW
Reading t, Mass	11	11	D2	D	29-31	TM	....	3	3	NP3‡	None	TAKSW	EW
Red Bank, N. J	11	–6	E1	Rm	66-35	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	ISW
Redlands, Calif	14	1	I	W	42- 4	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡*	300	TK	ASW
Redondo Beach, Calif	*13*	40	D1	D	19- 3	MC	C2A	5	0	NP2	120	TKL	None
Redwood City, Calif	*12*	39	D2	D	28-19	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP4‡	240	None	PW
Reidsville, N. C	10	52	I	Mm	82-53	Mgr	C2N	5	4	NP2	200	None	ASWX§
Reno, Nev	*21*	15	I	Rr	52- 8	MC	D4A	6†	0	NP4	1,200	KL	S
Rensselaer, N. Y	11	–4	E1	Mm	58-78	MC	D2A	10	0	P2	300	TK	None
Richmond, Calif	*24*	18	E1	Mm	65-73	Mgr	C1N	9	9	NP6‡	600	None	P§
Richmond Hgts., Mo	13	40	D3	D	8-	Com	D4N	4‡	4	NP4	1,800	None	None
Ridgefield Park, N. J	11	5	D2	D	25-56	Com	C4N	3	3	NP4	750	None	S
Ridgewood, N. J	15	23	D3	D	17- 7	Com	C4N	3	3	NP4	1,140	None	SW
River Rouge, Mich	17	–2	B1	Mm	53-61	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2‡	250	TAK	None
Rochester, N. H	12	18	I	Mm	49-67	MC	D1A	18†	0	P3‡	None	None	W
Rock Hill, S. C	15	33	I	Mm	67-67	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	400	None	EdTW
Rockville Cen. N. Y	19	36	D3	D	26- 6	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	EISW
Roselle, N. J	14	4	D2	D	18-64	MC	D2..	6†	1	P3‡	None	TA	None
Roswell, N. M	13	21	I	Rr	40- 8	Mgr	D2A	10†	0	P4‡	None	None	SWX
Rutherford, N. J	15	4	D2	D	19-29	MC	D2..	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S*
Rutland, Vt	17	–1	I	Rm	52-26	MC	D2A	11	11	NP2‡	None	TA	IWX
St. Augustine, Fla	12	–L	I	X	28- 8	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	AWP§X§
St. Charles, Mo	11	3	B1	M	52-61	MC	D4A	8†	0	NP2‡	240	TAPL	W
St. Clair Shores, Mich	10	54	D1	D	7-	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	60	K	Wd
St. Cloud, Minn	24	15	I	Rm	45-24	MC	D4A	4	4	NP4	None	TS	IWX§
Salem, Ohio	12	16	I	Mm	90-68	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	125	DTL	EdSW
Salina, Kan	21	5	I	Rr	50-16	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2‡*	75	None	ASWX
Salinas, Calif	12	13	I	W	78-10	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	SX§
Salisbury, Md	13	21	I	Mr	76-49	MC	D4A	5†	5	P4‡	300	TK	WX§
Salisbury, N. C	19	12	I	Mr	61-47	Mgr	C2..	5	5	P2	600	None	SWX§
San Buenaventura, Cal	13	14	I	Mg	40- 5	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	ASW
San Gabriel, Calif	12	64	D2	D	14- 6	MC	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	260	TK	A
San Leandro, Calif	*15*	28	D2	D	26-52	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	S
San Mateo, Calif	*19*	44	D3	D	20- 3	Mgr	CN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	S
Sandusky, Ohio	25	1	I	M	59-56	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	400	None	W
Sanford, Fla	10	1	I	D	26- 3	Mgr	C1N	4†	4	NP3‡	240	None	AWX
Santa Cruz, Calif	17	17	I	X	40- 9	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	900	None	APW
Santa Fe, N. M	20	82	C	G	33- 7	MC	D2A	8†	0	P4‡	None	None	SX§
Santa Rosa, Calif	13	19	I	Rr	58-11	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	SW
Sapulpa, Okla	12	16	D1	D	36-31	Mgr	C2N	10	0	NP2	None	None	W
Sarasota, Fla	11	33	I	X	32- 6	MC	D2..	5†	5	NP3‡	600	None	AIW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.					CITY COUNCIL					
City	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios	Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Saratoga Spgs., N. Y.	14	4	I	Rm	53-38	Com	D2N	5	5	NP2	500	None	ASW
Saugus t, Mass.	15	1	D1	D	12-22	RTM	..1N	3	3	NP1	350	TAKW	Wd
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	16	15	I	G	53-49	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	200	None	WX
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13	34	D4	D	10- 2	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2‡	None	None	IWd
Scottsbluff, Neb.	12	42	I	Rr	38- 5	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TK	W
Sedalia, Mo.	20	−2	I	Rr	37-14	MC	D4A	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TAPL	I
Selma, Ala.	20	10	I	Rm	39-23	MC	D4A	11	11	P4	240	None	WX§
Seminole, Okla.	12	1	I	Mg	36- 6	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	60	TKP	ASWX
Shaker Heights, Ohio	23	32	D4	D	8- ..	MC	D4N	7	7	NP4	330	None	R
Shaler tp, Pa.	11	17	..	..	....	MC	H2..	7	0	P4‡	400	CDTKE	...
Shamokin, Pa.	19	−7	I	Mg	66-53	MC	D4..	20†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Shawnee, Okla.	22	−5	I	Rr	42-15	Mgr	C2N	7	1	NP4‡*	None	None	AWX§
Shelby, N. C.	14	30	I	Mm	68-67	MC	D4..	4†	4	NP4‡	120	None	AEdSTW
Shelbyville, Ind.	11	2	I	Mr	64-47	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	None
Shelton, Conn.	11	9	E1	Mm	74-90	MC	D2..	6†	0	P2	None	TA	None
Shenandoah, Pa.	20	−9	I	Mg	43-30	MC	D4A	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	W§
Sheridan, Wyo.	11	23	I	Rr	44- 9	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	2,000	None	SW
Sherman, Tex.	17	9	I	Rm	46-28	Mgr	D2N	15†	15	NP2‡	None	None	ASWX
Shorewood, Wis.	15	13	D3	D	8- 5	Mgr	D3N	7‡	7	NP3‡	300	TAK	IWd
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	10	76	E2	Mm	68-84	MC	D4N	6†	6	P4	70	K	A
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	11	4	E1	Mm	64-80	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2	600	CTKL	ISW
South Orange, N. J.	14	1	D4	D	16- 8	MC	D2N	6†	6	P2‡	None	None	WS*
South Pasadena, Calif.	14	5	D2	D	14-14	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	WS*
South Portland, Me.	16	14	D2	D	21-29	Mgr	C1N	5	5	P3‡	300	None	None
South River, N. J.	11	−L	E1	Mm	67-81	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	ESW
S. St. Paul, Minn.	12	18	E2	Mm	136-69	MC	D2A	7†	7	NP2	50	TAK	SWd
Southbridge t, Mass.	17	18	I	Mm	83-84	TM	D1..	3	3	P1	450	TAKW	ASX
Statesville, N. C.	11	9	I	Mm	75-60	MC	D4N	8†	0	P4	120	None	EdSWT§
Staunton, Va.	*13*	11	I	Rm	55-30	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2‡	300	TA	SWX§
Steelton, Pa.	13	−1	E1	Mm	93-88	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Sterling, Ill.	11	14	I	Mm	84-66	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SX
Stevens Point, Wis.	16	16	I	Rm	45-38	MC	D2A	9†	0	NP2‡	200	CTKASEL	SWX§
Stillwater, Okla.	10	44	I	S	37-11	MC	D3N	5‡	5	NP3‡	250	TK	ESWX§
Stoneham t, Mass.	11	7	D2	D	25-55	TM	..1..	3	3	NP1	100	TAKW	None
Stowe tp, Pa.	13	−6	..	..	....	MC	..2N	9	0	P4‡	200	CT	None
Stratford t, Conn.	23	18	..	..	....	Mgr	H2N	10	0	NP2	None	None	S
Streator, Ill.	15	1	I	Mr	55-49	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	None
Struthers, Ohio	12	4	B2	Mm	42-77	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	None
Suffolk, Va.	*11*	10	I	W	86-39	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	None	TA	X§
Summit, N. J.	16	11	D3	D	22-18	MC	D2A	7	1	P3‡*	None	K	IS*
Sumter, S. C.	16	35	I	Rm	50-39	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	200	None	SWX§
Sunbury, Pa.	15	−1	I	M	66-53	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	None
Swampscott t, Mass.	11	4	D3	D	10-14	RTM	C1N	3	3	NP1	500	TAKSW	Wd
Sweetwater, Tex.	10	−4	I	Rr	32-12	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2‡	180	None	ASWX
Swissvale, Pa.	16	−1	D2	D	31-73	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Tallahassee, Fla.	16	52	I	G	31-26	Mgr	C1N	3	3	NP3‡	None	None	EdGISWX
Tamaqua, Pa.	12	−4	I	Mg	30-22	MC	D4..	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	Wd
Temple, Tex.	15	−L	I	Rr	34-15	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2	180	None	ASTWX§
Terrell, Tex.	10	19	I	Rr	38-14	Mgr	D2..	5‡	2	NP2‡	130	AKSPL	ESW
Texarkana, Ark.	12	10	I	Rr	42-14	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	120	TKL	ASX§
Texarkana, Tex.	17	3	I	Rm	46-32	MC	D2A	5†	1	P2‡	150	AKPL	S
Thomasville, Ga.	13	8	I	Rm	34-33	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	P2	100	None	AESW
Thomasville, N. C.	11	9	I	Mm	106-89	Mgr	D2N	6‡	6	NP2	100	None	SW
Tiffin, Ohio	16	−2	I	M	62-52	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	300	DTL	None
Tonawanda, N. Y.	13	3	E2	Mm	55-66	MC	D2A	7	1	P2	500	TL	WS*
Traverse City, Mich.	14	15	I	Rm	53-37	Mgr	C1N	7	7	NP4‡	200	None	ESWX§
Trinidad, Colo.	13	13	I	Rr	42- 9	MC	D2N	10†	0	P2	180	TK	SWX§

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Twin Falls, Idaho	12	35	I	Rr	57- 5	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	900	None	WX
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	2	I	Mm	70-77	Mgr	C1N	9	9	NP2‡	150	None	AEdSW
Union tp, N. J.	25	50	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5	5	P3‡	500	K	S*
Uniontown, Pa.	22	12	E2	Rr	61-20	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	AIS
University Park, Tex.	14	244	D3	D	6- ..	MC	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	600	None	AIWd
Urbana, Ill.	14	8	I	S	23-11	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	120	TK	None
Valdosta, Ga.	16	16	I	Rm	38-21	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP2	480	None	WX§
Vallejo, Calif.	20	25	D2	D	24-11	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4‡	3,600	DA	BPW
Valley Stream, N. Y.	17	42	D2	D	11-7	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	None
Vancouver, Wash.	19	19	B2	Mr	42-44	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	2,000	None	W
Vandergrift, Pa.	11	−7	I	Mm	110-82	MC	D4..	18†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Vicksburg, Miss.	24	7	I	Rm	34-30	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	3,600	A	GdWX
Victoria, Tex.	12	56	I	Rr	37- 7	MC	D2..	4†	4	NP2	260	TAKPL	SW
Vincennes, Ind.	18	4	I	Rm	52-36	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	W
Virginia, Minn.	12	3	I	Rr	37- 8	MC	D2A	9	3	NP4‡	600	T	AEGSWX
Wakefield t, Mass.	16	−L	D2	D	34-56	TM	D1N	5‡	5	NP1	100	TAKW	AEdGdW
Walla Walla, Wash.	18	13	I	Rr	45-16	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	2,000	None	SWX§
Wallingford, Conn.	11	2	I	Mm	72-80	TM	D2N	6†	0	P4‡	100	DTK	AEdSTWX§
Warren, Pa.	15	L	I	Rm	64-44	MC	D4..	18†	0	P4‡	None	D	X§
Watertown, S. D.	11	4	I	Rr	50-19	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	300	None	AEGSWX§
Watertown, Wis.	11	7	I	Mr	58-46	MC	D2A	14†	0	NP2‡	120	CTAKSEL	SW
Waterville, Me.	17	8	I	M	63-53	MC	D1A	21*	0	P1	None	None	X§
Watervliet, N. Y.	16	L	D1	D	26-47	Mgr	D4N	3‡	3	P4‡	500	None	ISW
Waukesha, Wis.	19	12	E2	Mm	63-62	MC	D2A	15†	0	NP2‡	300	CTAKL	SW
Waycross, Ga.	17	8	I	Rm	34-23	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	AWX§
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	1	I	Mm	87-78	Mgr	D4S	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	SWX§
Webster t, Mass.	13	2	I	Mm	77-82	TM	....	3	3	P1	350	TAKLW	AW
Webster Groves, Mo.	18	12	D4	D	15-6	Com	D4N	4‡	4	NP4	1,800	None	Wd
Weehawken tp, N. J.	14	−3	..	..	....	MC	D2N	5‡	1	P2‡	1,500	None	None
Wellesley t, Mass.	15	32	D3	D	23-10	RTM	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	300	TAKW	EdIW
Wenatchee, Wash.	12	−L	I	W	68-12	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	1,800	None	WX
West Chester, Pa.	13	8	I	Rm	49-37	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	None	C	SW
West Frankfort, Ill.	12	−16	I	Mg	25- 5	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	W
W. Springfield t, Mass.	17	3	B2	Mm	46-66	RTM	D3..	3	3	P3‡	900	TAKW	W
West Warwick t, R. I.	18	3	E1	Mm	63-75	MC	C2N	5	5	P2	150	TAKW	S
Westbrook, Me.	11	3	E1	Mm	74-82	MC	D1A	13†	3	P1	None	K	None
Westerly t, R. I.	11	−2	I	M	58-51	MC	C2N	6†	6	P2	300	TAKSW	SW
Westfield, Mass.	19	−5	B1	M	45-59	MC	D2A	11	6	NP2	150	None	EdGdWX
Westfield, N. J.	18	17	D3	D	16-12	MC	D2A	9‡	1	P2‡	None	None	S*
Wewoka, Okla.	10	−1	I	Rr	24- 4	Com	D3..	3‡	3	NP3‡	12	None	ASWX§
Weymouth t, Mass.	24	14	D2	D	14- 5	RTM	..1..	5	5	NP1	520	TAK	W
Whiting, Ind.	10	−5	E1	Mm	126-88	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	W
Whittier, Calif.	16	9	D2	D	38-11	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	300	TAK	BSW
Willimantic, Conn.	12	−L	I	Mm	68-64	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	300	TAK	W
Wilmette, Ill.	17	13	D4	D	18-10	Mgr	D4N	6†	6	NP4‡	72	K	IW
Wilson, N. C.	19	53	I	W	70-11	Mgr	D2N	6†	0	NP2	300	None	EGSWX§
Winchester t, Mass.	15	19	D3	D	33-57	RTM	D3N	5‡	5	NP3‡	None	TAKW	W
Winchester, Va.	12	11	I	Mr	78-48	Mgr	D4N	13‡	1	NP4‡	None	TA	SWX§
Winnetka, Ill.	12	2	D4	D	14-..	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	NP2‡	None	K	EW
Winona, Minn.	22	8	I	Rm	48-36	MC	D2S	9	1	NP4‡	200	TA	PSWX
Winthrop t, Mass.	17	−1	D2	D	12- 6	RTM	D1N	3‡	3	P1	350	TAK	Wd
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	11	31	I	M	54-63	MC	D2A	20†	0	NP2†	75	TAKL	AEdSW
Woburn, Mass.	20	2	D1	D	33-47	MC	D2A	15	8	P2	None	None	W
Wooster, Ohio	12	8	I	Rm	52-31	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	SWX§
Xenia, Ohio	11	1	I	Rm	55-30	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2‡	150	None	SW
Ypsilanti, Mich.	12	20	I	S	71-63	MC	D2A	10†	0	P2‡	250	A	GSW

TABLE V

GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE 965 URBAN PLACES OF 5,000 TO 10,000 POPULATION: 1945

This table includes the following information that is not shown for cities over 10,000 in Table IV: per cent increase in population 1920 to 1930, and land area in square miles. The following information included in Table IV is not shown here: classification of city by metropolitan status, rent level, economic base, employment to residence ratio, veto power of mayor, airports, and incinerators. For explanation of column headings and code see note at beginning of Table IV.

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Abbeville, La.	6.7	53.2	25.9	1.9	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	$625	P	SWEd
Abilene, Kan.	5.7	0.2	15.6	2.3	Mgr	C1	3	3	NP3‡	50	None	ASW
Abington t, Mass.	5.7	−2.8	1.5	12.2	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	400	TAKW	W
Aiken, S.C.	6.2	2.2	47.0	4.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	180	None	ASW
Alamo Heights, Tex.	5.7	47.1	U	1.8	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	1	None	AW
Alamosa, Colo	5.6	9.9	61.0	1.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	120	TK	W
Albany, Ore.	5.7	6.2	10.0	2.2	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	120	TKP	None
Albia, Iowa	5.2	16.5	−12.7	3.7	MC	D2	6†	2	P2	50	TA	SW
Albion, Mich	8.3	0.3	−0.4	3.4	MC	D2	7	1	NP4‡	50	None	W
Alcoa, Tenn	5.1	−2.4	56.5	5.4	Mgr	C2	3‡	3	NP6‡	1	None	S
Alexander City, Ala.	6.6	46.9	97.1	3.9	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	...	None	EdGSWd
Alexandria, Minn.	5.1	30.3	14.4	4.9	MC	D1	5	0	NP2‡	None	T	ESW
Alice, Tex	7.8	83.8	125.5	1.3	Com	H2	3	3	NP2	None	None	SW
Alliance, Neb.	6.3	−6.2	45.3	1.2	Mgr	C4	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	AEW
Alma, Mich.	7.2	6.9	−10.7	4.7	Mgr	D2	4†	4	NP4‡	200	None	SW
Altus, Okla	8.6	1.8	86.6	2.5	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	300	TKSP	AESW
Alva, Okla.	5.1	−1.3	30.9	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	50	TKSP	W
Americus, Ga	9.3	5.9	−2.8	4.9	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	100	None	W
Amherst t, Mass	6.4	8.9	6.1	26.6	RTM	C1	3	3	P3‡	300	TAK	SW
Amityville, N.Y.	5.1	14.0	35.8	2.4	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	600	None	None
Anacortes, Wash	5.9	10.5	24.2	8.5	MC	D4	7†	1	NP4*	120	TKL	W
Anadarko, Okla	5.6	10.8	61.6	0.6	MC	D2	10†	0	P2‡	180	TKSP	AEW
Andalusia, Ala	6.9	33.6	28.1	4.0	MC	D4	6‡	6	P4	120	None	EdGW
Anoka, Minn	6.4	32.5	13.2	3.2	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡	100	None	EdW
Antigo, Wis.	9.5	10.3	1.9	3.9	Com	D6	3	3	NP6‡	2,400	None	SW
Antioch, Calif.	5.1	43.3	84.0	1.5	MC	C	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	W
Arcadia, Calif.	9.1	74.9	133.0	10.5	MC	C	5	5	NP4‡	120	TAK	W
Archbald, Pa	8.3	−13.5	11.4	16.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Arkadelphia, Ark	5.1	50.2	2.1	1.6	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	120	TKPL	None
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	5.7	13.4	121.5	5.2	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	240	K	SW
Asheboro, N.C.	7.0	39.0	96.2	3.1	Mgr	D2	5†	5	P2	24	None	SW
Ashland, Pa	7.0	−1.7	7.5	1.6	Mgr	D4	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Ashley, Pa.	6.4	10.2	8.8	1.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	A
Athens, Ohio.	7.7	6.1	13.0	3.2	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Athens, Tenn	6.9	28.7	108.7	4.5	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	300	KPL	EdW
Atlantic, Iowa	5.8	3.9	4.8	2.0	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	30	TA	AEdSWd
Auburn, Ind	5.4	6.4	9.4	1.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EdSW
Auburn t, Mass.	6.6	7.8	58.0	...	TM	D1	3	3	NP1	400	TAKW	None
Audubon, N.J.	8.9	L	87.8	0.4	Com	C4	3	3	NP4	750	None	S
Avalon, Pa	6.2	3.6	12.6	1.0	Mgr	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Azusa, Calif.	5.2	8.3	95.4	4.5	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	120	CTAK	AEdSW
Bainbridge, Ga.	6.4	3.4	28.2	0.6	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	180	None	ASW
Baker, Ore.	9.3	18.9	1.7	7.0	Com	D4	3	3	NP4‡	1,800	None	ESW
Bangor, Pa	5.7	−2.4	7.8	3.9	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Baraboo, Wis	6.4	15.7	0.1	3.6	MC	D2	9†	0	NP3‡	78	TAKL	SW
Barnesville, Ohio	5.0	8.7	−5.4	1.9	MC	D2	6†	6	P2	24	TK	SW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Barnstable t, Mass	8.3	14.6	50.4	60.2	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	1,500	DTAKS	AS
Barrington, t, R.I	6.2	20.7	32.5	8.5	MC	C2	5	5	P2	250	TAKW	None
Bartow, Fla	6.2	16.9	25.4	5.3	Mgr	D3	5‡	5	NP3‡	120	None	ABESW
Bastrop, La	6.6	29.4	321.1	4.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	300	None	None
Batavia, Ill	5.1	1.1	14.8	4.0	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	150	TK	EdSW
Batesville, Ark	5.3	17.5	4.3	1.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	36	TKPL	None
Bay City, Tex	6.6	62.0	17.8	2.5	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	120	TAKEPL	GdSW
Beardstown, Ill	6.5	2.5	−10.8	1.3	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	112	TK	W
Beaver, Pa	5.6	−0.4	37.0	0.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Bedford, Ohio	7.4	8.5	154.5	4.7	Mgr	C2	7	7	NP4‡	60	None	SWd
Beeville, Tex	6.8	41.3	56.9	3.7	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	...	None	AS
Belfast, Me	5.5	11.0	−L	25.0	Mgr	D2	5†	0	NP2	None	None	PW
Bellefontaine, Ohio	9.8	2.8	2.2	3.1	MC	D2	7†	3	P2‡	200	DTL	EGSW
Bellefonte, Pa	5.3	10.4	20.2	1.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	SWd
Bellevue, Ky	8.7	2.9	15.2	0.9	MC	D4	8†	0	P2	78	TAKPL	BEdGdWd
Bellevue, Ohio	6.1	−2.1	8.3	2.4	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	W
Bellwood, Ill	5.2	4.6	165.3	2.3	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	W
Belvidere, Ill	8.1	−0.4	4.1	2.8	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	150	TK	SW
Bemidji, Minn	9.4	30.9	1.6	10.8	MC	D1	11	1	NP2‡	None	TAK	SW
Bennington, Vt	7.6	3.2	2.2	4.0	Mgr	D1	7	7	NP3‡	50	DTAKL	W
Benton, Ill	7.4	−10.3	14.1	3.9	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Berea, Ohio	6.0	5.8	92.5	4.4	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	144	DTL	ESW
Berkley, Mich	6.4	15.0	U	2.4	Mgr	C2	7	7	NP4	None	None	W
Bexley, Ohio	8.7	17.7	451.1	2.5	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	100	D	Wd
Bicknell, Ind	5.1	−2.0	−31.7	1.2	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	90	TK	W
Bisbee, Ariz	5.9	−27.0	−12.8	2.3	MC	D2	6†	0	P2	120	None	None
Blackwell, Okla	8.5	−10.3	32.7	3.3	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	600	None	AESW
Blairsville, Pa	5.0	−5.6	20.6	0.9	Mgr	D4	3†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Blakely, Pa	8.1	−1.9	25.8	3.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	E
Bloomsburg, Pa	9.8	7.8	16.3	4.6	MC	D4	7‡	7	P4‡	None	None	None
Bluffton, Ind	5.4	6.7	−7.9	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	AS
Bogota, N.J	7.3	0.1	87.9	1.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	150	TA	S
Bonham, Tex	6.3	12.3	−5.9	1.8	MC	D2	5	1	NP2‡	60	None	SW
Boonton, N.J	6.7	−1.8	27.8	3.1	MC	D2	9‡	1	P2‡	None	None	W
Boonville, Mo	6.1	−5.4	37.9	1.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	100	TAPL	W
Bossier City, La	5.8	44.5	265.9	2.0	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	300	P	Wd
Bound Brook, N.J	7.6	3.3	24.8	1.5	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	S
Bowling Green, Ohio	7.2	7.5	15.5	3.8	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	240	DTL	EdSW
Bozeman, Mont	8.7	184.1	10.9	3.3	Mgr	H2	3	3	NP4‡	260	None	SW
Brackenridge, Pa	6.4	2.4	25.3	0.5	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	EdW
Bradenton, Fla	7.4	24.4	54.8	2.5	MC	D2	5†	0	NP2	300	None	AW
Brady, Tex	5.0	25.6	89.9	2.2	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	300	TAKP	ESW
Brattleboro, Vt	9.6	10.5	18.9	30.1	(Special ruling by Bureau of the Census)							
Brazil, Ind	8.1	−7.1	−5.9	2.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	W
Breckenridge, Tex	5.8	−23.0	310.0	2.3	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	AS
Brenham, Tex	6.4	7.7	17.9	4.3	MC	D2	5‡	1	NP2	120	None	AEdSW
Brentwood, Pa	7.6	40.3	217.5	1.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Brewer, Me	6.5	2.9	4.4	18.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	A
Bridgeport, Pa	5.9	5.5	19.6	0.7	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Bridgewater t, Mass	8.9	−1.7	7.3	23.3	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	250	TAKW	SW
Brigham, Utah	5.6	10.8	−3.6	11.4	MC	D2	5†	5	P2‡*	300	TK	ESW
Bristol, Va	9.8	10.5	31.4	4.4	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	100	TA	W
Bristow, Okla	6.1	−8.6	91.3	1.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	60	TKSP	SW
Bronxville, N.Y	6.9	7.8	108.9	1.0	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	None	None	None
Brookfield, Mo	6.2	−4.0	2.0	3.1	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TAPL	SW
Brookhaven, Miss	6.2	17.9	12.4	2.2	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	420	KP	SW
Brookings, S.D	5.3	22.2	11.5	4.1	Com	D5	3	3	NP5‡	750	None	AEW
Brownsville, Pa	8.0	179.4	14.7	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	NP4‡	None	D	None

Table V.—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Brunswick, Me.	7.0	14.0	6.2	...	(Special ruling by Bureau of the Census)							
Bryan, Ohio	5.4	15.3	10.3	1.7	MC	D2	5	5	NP4‡	96	None	ESW
Bucyrus, Ohio	9.7	3.0	3.8	3.9	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	SW
Burley, Idaho	5.3	39.3	−29.3	1.6	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡*	180	TK	EdSW
Burrillville t, R.I.	8.2	6.6	−10.8	0.9	MC	C2	7	7	P2	75	TAKPW	None
Cadillac, Mich	9.9	3.0	−1.8	5.4	Mgr	D2	5‡	1	NP4‡	None	None	S
Calais, Me.	5.2	−5.6	−10.1	30.3	MC	D1	7†	0	P1	None	None	None
Caldwell, Idaho	7.3	46.2	−2.6	1.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Calexico, Calif.	5.4	−14.0	1.1	1.3	Com	C ..	5	5	NP4‡	180	TAK	W
Camden, Ark	9.0	23.4	124.6	4.1	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	180	TKL	ASW
Camden, S.C.	5.7	10.9	31.9	2.3	MC	D2	7‡	1	NP2	300	None	AEdTW
Cameron, Tex.	5.0	10.4	6.2	4.0	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	300	AKPL	S
Canandaigua, N.Y.	8.3	10.3	3.3	4.7	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	None	T	SW
Canon City, Colo.	6.7	12.7	30.5	4.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	180	TK	W
Canton t, Mass.	6.4	9.7	−2.2	19.4	TM	..1	3	3	P3‡	300	TAK	WS
Canton, Miss.	6.0	27.2	45.3	2.3	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	720	K	EGdW
Canton, N.C.	5.0	−1.6	98.0	1.7	MC	D2	3†	3	NP2	300	None	AW
Carbondale, Ill.	8.6	13.6	20.1	1.9	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	360	None	SW
Carlsbad, N.M.	7.1	91.9	68.2	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP4‡	85	None	SW
Carlstadt, N.J.	5.6	4.0	21.3	4.7	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	S*
Carroll, Iowa	5.4	14.9	10.3	2.9	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	50	TA	SW
Carrollton, Ga.	6.2	23.0	15.8	3.1	MC	D2	4†	0	NP2	100	None	AW
Cartersville, Ga.	6.1	17.0	20.7	3.1	Mgr	D2	4†	0	NP2	None	None	EdW
Caruthersville, Mo.	6.6	38.3	0.7	1.3	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	120	TAPL	W
Catskill, N.Y.	5.4	6.8	7.5	1.5	MC	C1	5	5	P3‡	25	TA	AW
Cedar Falls, Iowa	9.3	27.0	16.6	4.2	MC	D2	7†	2	NP2	35	TA	EGSW
Cedarhurst, N.Y.	5.5	7.9	78.5	1.0	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	600	None	S
Cedartown, Ga.	9.0	11.1	100.4	3.1	Mgr	C4	4†	4	NP4‡	None	None	ASW
Centerville, Iowa	8.4	3.3	−4.0	2.5	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	40	TA	None
Centerville, Pa.	6.3	−2.3	34.9	12.6	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	6	DP	None
Centralia, Wash.	7.4	−8.0	6.7	2.5	Com	D3	3	3	NP3	1,000	None	EW
Chariton, Iowa	5.8	7.3	3.7	1.0	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	30	TA	SW
Charles City, Iowa	8.7	8.0	9.4	4.0	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	24	TA	W
Charleston, Ill.	8.2	2.2	21.1	3.0	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	120	TK	SW
Charleston, Mo.	5.2	54.4	−1.6	1.4	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	75	TAPL	SW
Charlotte, Mich.	5.5	4.5	3.5	4.5	MC	D1	8†	0	P2‡	100	TK	SW
Cheboygan, Mich.	5.7	15.2	−12.7	1.9	MC	D1	10†	0	P2‡	None	T	W
Cherokee, Iowa	7.5	15.9	10.6	5.8	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	50	TA	SW
Chester, Ill.	5.1	30.3	35.1	12.5	MC	D4	6†	0	NP4‡	120	TK	SW
Chester, S.C.	6.4	15.6	−0.5	3.1	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	None	None	W
Cheviot, Ohio	9.0	12.4	95.9	1.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	A
Chico, Calif.	9.3	16.5	−14.8	5.8	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	None
Childress, Tex.	6.5	−9.8	43.2	3.3	MC	D2	6‡	6	NP2‡	90	None	ASW
Chillicothe, Mo.	8.0	−2.0	20.6	2.0	MC	D2	5†	1	P2	144	DTAKPL	AEW
Chisholm, Minn.	7.5	−9.8	−8.1	3.5	MC	D2	11‡	1	NP2	300	None	AW
Chula Vista, Calif.	5.1	32.8	25.2	5.1	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	S
Circleville, Ohio	8.0	8.3	4.5	2.2	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	108	DTL	S
Clearfield, Pa.	9.4	1.6	8.1	0.6	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Clifton Forge, Va.	6.5	−5.5	11.0	1.6	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TA	W
Clinton, Ill.	6.3	6.9	0.4	1.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	100	None	Wd
Clinton, Ind.	7.1	−10.6	−27.6	2.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	SW
Clinton, Mo.	6.0	5.2	12.7	2.9	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	75	TAPL	S
Clinton, Okla.	6.7	−10.3	289.4	2.0	MC	D2	4†	0	NP2‡	240	None	SW
Clinton, S.C.	5.7	1.1	50.8	3.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	180	None	EdSTW
Cloquet, Minn.	7.3	7.7	32.3	3.5	MC	D2	5	2	NP2	300	T	W
Coaldale, Pa.	6.2	−11.0	9.2	2.1	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Coalinga, Calif.	5.0	76.3	−4.3	1.6	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	240	TAK	GdW
Coldwater, Mich.	7.3	9.0	10.2	3.7	MC	D1	8†	0	P2‡	None	TK	EW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Coleman, Tex	6.1	−0.4	111.9	3.3	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	ESW
College Park, Ga	8.2	24.4	82.3	2.8	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	300	None	AEdSW
Collingdale, Pa	8.2	3.9	104.9	1.0	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	None	D	None
Collinsville, Ill	9.8	5.7	−5.3	9.0	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Colorado, Tex	5.2	11.6	164.5	1.5	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	60	TAK	ASW
Colton, Calif	9.7	20.9	87.2	4.1	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	EdW
Columbia, Miss	6.1	25.5	71.0	8.0	MC	D4	5†	1	P4	360	KP	W
Columbia Hgts., Minn.	6.0	7.5	89.1	2.6	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡	72	None	AWd
Columbus, Neb	7.6	10.6	27.5	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	200	TK	ASW
Concord t, Mass.	8.0	6.6	15.7	25.0	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	*	TAKW	EdSW
Concordia, Kan	6.3	8.0	23.1	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	72	T	W
Conneaut, Ohio	9.4	−3.5	3.7	2.8	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	144	DTL	Wd
Conway, Ark	5.8	4.5	21.3	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	ESW
Conway, S.C.	5.1	68.2	52.9	1.3	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	120	None	W
Coos Bay, Ore.*	5.3	—0.5	31.1	1.3	Mgr	D2	7†	7	NP2	120	None	None
Coral Gables, Fla	8.3	45.6	U	14.5	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡*	600	None	AB
Corbin, Ky	7.9	−1.8	135.9	2.3	Com	D4	3	3	P2	1,000	None	EW
Cordele, Ga	7.9	15.2	5.2	2.7	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP5‡	240	None	EdTW
Corinth, Miss	7.8	25.7	13.1	1.6	MC	D4	5†	0	NP4	250	P	S
Corona, Calif	8.8	24.9	70.0	16.2	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	156	TK	S
Coronado, Calif	6.9	27.8	64.9	2.2	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
Corry, Pa	6.9	−3.0	−1.0	5.3	Com	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	300	CT	None
Corvallis, Ore	8.4	10.6	31.9	2.2	MC	D2	9†	0	P6‡	None	TK	W
Covington, Va	6.3	−3.6	16.3	0.7	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP2	None	None	W
Crafton, Pa	7.2	2.3	17.6	2.0	MC	D4	9†	0	NP4‡	None	D	None
Creston, Iowa	8.0	−6.8	7.2	5.1	MC	D2	7	2	NP2	56	TA	SW
Crookston, Minn	7.2	13.3	−7.4	3.0	MC	D4	9	1	NP4‡*	48	T	None
Crowley, La	9.5	24.4	25.3	2.0	MC	D4	9†	1	P4	120	P	AS
Crystal City, Tex	6.5	−1.2	....	1.5	Mgr	D2	3	3	NP2	60	None	GdSW
Cuero, Tex	5.5	17.2	27.3	2.3	MC	D4	4†	4	NP2‡	420	None	AEdSW
Cullman, Ala	5.1	82.1	12.9	2.5	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	120	None	ESTW
Culver City, Calif	9.0	58.3	1027.0	3.5	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	600	DTK	AB
Cushing, Okla	7.7	−17.2	47.0	1.5	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	180	None	ESW
Daly City, Calif	9.6	22.8	107.4	1.1	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	180	TAK	W
Danville, Ky	6.7	0.1	32.0	1.6	MC	D4	12†	0	P2	None	None	SW
Danville, Pa	7.1	−0.9	3.4	1.3	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Darlington, S.C	6.2	12.2	19.0	2.4	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	120	None	ASW
Dartmouth t, Mass	9.0	2.7	35.2	60.9	RTM	D3	3	3	NP3‡	500	TAKS	None
Dayton, Ky	8.4	−7.6	18.6	1.2	MC	D4	6†	6	P2	72	TAKPL	None
Decatur, Ind	5.9	13.7	8.3	2.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EW
Decorah, Iowa	5.3	15.8	13.4	2.1	MC	D2	7†	2	NP2	50	TA	SW
Defiance, Ohio	9.7	10.5	−0.7	3.6	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
De Kalb, Ill	9.1	7.0	8.6	2.3	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	240	TK	W
De Land, Fla	7.0	34.2	57.8	4.5	Mgr	D2	5‡	1	NP2	400	None	SW
Delaware, Ohio	8.9	3.1	−0.9	4.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	SW
Delphos, Ohio	5.7	1.3	−1.3	3.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	SW
De Pere, Wis	6.4	15.4	6.9	4.1	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	180	TAKSL	SW
Depew, N.Y.	6.1	−6.9	11.7	4.8	MC	D2	7‡	7	NP2‡	400	None	S
Derry t, N.H	5.4	5.2	−4.7	35.0	TM	D1	3	3	P3‡	500	DTKS	.....
De Soto, Mo	5.1	1.0	1.3	1.5	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	24	TAPL	W
Des Plaines, Ill	9.5	8.2	154.9	5.2	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	180	TK	W
Detroit Lakes, Minn.	5.0	36.5	7.3	1.9	MC	D2	9†	0	NP2	None	TAK	ESW
Devils Lake, N.D	6.2	13.8	8.9	1.1	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	None	AST
Dickinson, N.D	5.8	16.2	21.9	2.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	480	None	ASW
Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.	5.9	2.5	30.4	2.2	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	600	None	None
Dodge City, Kan	8.5	−15.6	98.8	1.7	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	SW
Douglas, Ariz	8.6	−12.3	−0.9	1.8	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	300	None	SW
Douglas, Ga	5.2	23.0	23.7	3.1	Mgr	D2	3	3	NP2	300	None	EdWd

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Dover, Del	5.5	14.9	18.8	2.0	Mgr	D1	8†	0	NP2‡	None	None	ESW
Dover, Ohio	9.7	−0.3	19.9	3.1	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	AEW
Dowagiac, Mich	5.0	−9.9	2.0	2.2	MC	D1	6†	0	P2‡	50	TAK	EW
Downers Grove, Ill	9.5	6.1	153.1	5.0	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	W
Dracut t, Mass	7.3	6.2	30.9	19.2	TM	D3	3	3	P3‡	400	TAKSW	W
Dublin, Ga	7.8	17.0	−13.3	5.5	MC	D2	7†	3	NP2‡	180	None	W
Dumont, N.J	7.6	28.9	131.0	1.8	MC	D2	6†	6	NP3‡	300	A	S*
Dunbar, W.Va	5.3	25.7	U	1.0	MC	D2	6†	0	P4‡	100	TK	A
Duncan, Okla	9.2	10.1	141.5	1.8	Mgr	C2	4†*	0	P2	300	None	ESW
Dunn, N.C	5.3	15.3	62.5	4.0	MC	D2	4†	0	P2	240	None	AW
Dunnellen, N.J	5.4	4.1	51.7	1.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP3‡	None	A	S*
Dupont, Pa	5.3	2.3	12.8	3.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Du Quoin, Ill	7.5	−0.1	4.2	2.0	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	144	TK	SW
Durango, Colo	5.9	9.0	31.2	1.5	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP4‡*	None	None	SW
Duryea, Pa	8.3	−2.6	9.3	5.0	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Eagle Pass, Tex	6.5	27.7	−12.2	3.9	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	375	None	S
Easley, S.C	5.2	6.1	36.9	3.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	180	None	EdSW
East Aurora, N.Y	5.3	9.1	30.0	2.2	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	None	None	SW
East Detroit, Mich	8.6	44.1	U	4.6	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	250	None	Wd
East Lansing, Mich	5.8	33.0	132.3	0.9	Mgr	C2	5‡	5	NP4‡	60	None	SW
East Palestine, Ohio	5.1	−1.8	−9.3	1.2	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	100	DTL	ESW
East Peoria, Ill	6.8	35.4	126.6	4.7	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
East Pittsburgh, Pa	6.1	−2.2	−4.8	0.4	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	A
East Rochester, N.Y	6.7	1.0	69.5	1.1	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	300	None	SW
East Rockaway, N.Y	5.6	29.3	116.5	1.0	MC	D2	5‡	1	P2‡	600	None	None
East Rutherford, N.J	7.3	2.7	29.6	6.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S*
East Stroudsburg, Pa	6.4	5.0	24.9	2.5	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Edina, Minn	5.9	86.6	71.2	17.0	MC	D2	5‡*	5	NP3‡	420	TAK	None
Edinburg, Tex	8.7	80.8	242.9	1.6	Com	D2	3	3	P2	*	None	S
Edwardsville, Ill	8.0	28.4	16.8	4.4	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	250	TK	S
Edwardsville, Pa	8.0	−9.6	−2.0	1.2	MC	D4	14†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Effingham, Ill	6.2	24.1	23.7	1.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	None
Elberton, Ga	6.2	33.1	−28.2	3.1	MC	D2	5	0	NP2‡	200	None	AEW
El Cerrito, Calif	6.1	58.2	157.1	3.3	MC	C1	5	5	NP4‡	312	DTAK	None
Electra, Tex	5.6	−16.7	41.5	1.0	Com	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	12	None	ESW
Elizabethton, Tenn	8.5	5.2	194.4	1.6	Mgr	C2	7	7	NP4	600	None	W
Elk City, Okla	5.0	11.4	201.4	1.0	MC	D2	4†	4	NP4‡	None	T	SW
Elkins, W.Va	8.1	10.7	8.2	2.3	MC	D2	10†	0	NP4‡	150	None	W
Ellensburg, Wash	5.9	28.6	16.5	1.5	MC	D4	7	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	ESW
Ely, Minn	6.0	−3.0	25.6	2.6	MC	D2	7‡	7	NP2‡	200	None	EdSW
Emmaus, Pa	6.7	4.9	46.9	2.6	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	W
Englewood, Colo	9.7	21.3	83.2	2.2	MC	D2	6†	0	P2	72	TK	None
Ennis, Tex	7.1	0.3	−2.1	2.6	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	300	P	SW
Ephrata, Pa	6.2	24.3	33.5	1.2	Mgr	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	ESW
Estherville, Iowa	5.7	14.4	5.1	4.2	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	30	TA	AESW
Etna, Pa	7.2	−3.6	18.2	0.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Eufaula, Ala	6.3	20.4	5.4	1.9	MC	D4	8	0	NP4	120	None	TW
Eunice, La	5.2	45.7	9.9	4.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	P	GdS
Eveleth, Minn	6.9	−8.7	3.9	4.7	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	ASTW
Exeter t, N.H	5.4	10.8	5.8	...	TM	..1	3	3	P3‡	400	TKS	None
Exeter, Pa	5.8	1.4	37.1	5.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Fairbury, Neb	6.3	1.8	13.5	1.3	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	200	TK	EW
Fairfield, Iowa	6.8	2.3	11.3	2.4	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	24	TA	SW
Fair Lawn, N.J	9.0	50.5	U	5.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	W
Fairmont, Minn	7.0	26.6	19.2	2.1	MC	D2	7†	1	NP2	120	None	ESW
Fairview, N.J	8.8	−3.3	85.7	1.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	S
Falls City, Neb	6.1	6.2	17.4	1.1	MC	D2	6†	0	P2‡	100	TK	AEWd
Fayetteville, Ark	8.2	11.1	37.9	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	78	TKL	SW

Table V.—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Ferguson, Mo.	5.7	50.7	102.7	3.8	MC	D2	10†	0	NP2‡	120	P	None
Fitzgerald, Ga.	7.4	15.2	−6.7	2.0	MC	D2	9†	5	NP2‡	24	None	EdW
Flagstaff, Ariz.	5.1	30.6	22.1	1.8	MC	C2	6†	6	NP2	None	None	W
Flat River, Mo.	5.4	U	U	1.2	Com	D4	3	3	NP4	240	None	None
Flora, Ill.	5.5	24.6	23.5	2.3	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	ESW
Ford City, Pa.	5.8	−5.4	9.3	1.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Forest City, N.C.	5.0	23.7	76.0	3.1	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	120	None	EdSW
Forest Hills, Pa.	5.2	15.4	U	1.5	MC	D4	7†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Forrest City, Ark.	5.7	24.1	36.0	2.3	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	60	TKL	AEW
Ft. Atkinson, Wis.	6.2	6.2	17.9	2.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	200	None	ASW
Fort Lee, N.J.	9.5	8.1	52.0	3.1	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	500	A	S
Fort Pierce, Fla.	8.0	67.4	127.1	17.0	Mgr	D1	4†	0	NP2‡	560	None	EPW
Forty Fort, Pa.	6.3	1.1	83.7	1.4	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Frackville, Pa.	8.0	L	43.7	1.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	SW
Franklin, Ind.	6.3	10.2	14.3	1.8	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	S
Franklin t, Mass.	7.3	3.9	8.2	26.4	TM	H1	3	3	NP1	100	DTAKW	SW
Franklin, N.H.	6.7	2.6	4.1	14.4	MC	D1	9†	0	P3‡	None	None	AS
Franklin, Pa.	9.9	−3.0	2.8	2.1	Com	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	600	CT	SW
Frederick, Okla.	5.1	11.8	19.5	1.7	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	120	TKSP	SW
Fredonia, N.Y.	5.7	−1.3	−3.9	6.0	MC	D1	5†	5	P2‡	250	None	EdSW
Freehold, N.J.	7.0	0.8	44.6	1.2	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	SW
Freeland, Pa.	6.6	−7.1	6.5	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	NP4‡	None	D	W
Frostburg, Md.	7.7	37.1	−7.1	1.8	Com	D2	4†	4	NP2	300	None	W
Fulton, Mo.	8.3	35.8	9.1	4.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	120	TAPL	EGdSW
Gaffney, S.C.	7.6	11.9	34.8	3.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	150	None	EdSW
Gainesville, Tex.	9.7	8.3	3.1	3.9	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP2‡	None	L	ESW
Galion, Ohio	8.7	13.2	4.1	3.4	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	138	DTL	STW
Gallipolis, Ohio	7.8	10.2	17.1	3.4	Mgr	C. .	3	3	NP4	None	None	W
Gallup, N.M.	7.0	17.5	52.9	1.5	MC	C4	5	5	P4‡	None	T	EdSW
Gardena, Calif.	5.9	−63.0	152.2	3.0	MC	H4	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	B
Garden City, Kan.	6.3	2.7	59.1	2.7	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	EdW
Gardiner, Me.	6.0	7.8	2.4	14.4	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	None	None	None
Georgetown, S.C.	5.6	9.4	11.0	1.0	MC	D2	5	0	P2	. . .	None	ESW
Gettysburg, Pa.	5.9	5.9	25.8	2.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Girard, Ohio	9.8	—L	50.4	3.1	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	AW
Glasgow, Ky.	5.8	15.3	97.0	1.2	MC	D4	5†	5	NP2	24	None	W
Glassport, Pa.	8.7	4.3	20.6	1.5	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Glencoe, Ill.	6.8	8.4	86.2	4.7	Mgr	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	None	K	W
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	8.1	4.9	169.4	5.6	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	36	K	SW
Glen Ridge, N.J.	7.3	−0.4	59.4	1.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	WdS*
Glen Rock, N.J.	5.2	18.5	100.3	2.7	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	AT	S
Globe, Ariz.	6.1	−14.2	1.6	2.5	MC	D2	6†	0	P2	300	None	SW
Goose Creek, Tex.	6.9	33.0	U	1.5	Mgr	D2	4†	0	NP2‡	204	None	SW
Grafton, W.Va.	7.4	−4.0	−9.2	2.2	Com	D3	3	3	NP3	1,200	None	W
Graham, Tex.	5.2	3.9	95.8	1.9	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Grand Haven, Mich.	8.8	5.4	15.8	5.3	Mgr	D1	5‡	5	NP2‡	50	T	ESW
Grandview Hgts., Ohio	7.0	9.5	436.5	1.2	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	None	T	None
Grants Pass, Ore.	6.0	29.2	48.1	4.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P4‡	None	T	SW
Grass Valley, Calif.	5.7	49.4	−4.7	1.5	MC	C4	3	3	NP4	120	FT	SW
Gt. Barrington t, Mass.	5.8	−1.9	−6.0	45.7	TM	C1	3	3	P1	500	DTAKW	W*
Great Bend, Kan.	9.0	63.0	24.4	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	60	T	A
Great Neck, N.Y.	6.2	53.5	U	1.3	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	300	None	S
Greeneville, Tenn.	6.8	22.4	46.9	3.7	MC	D2	4†	0	NP2‡	240	None	SW
Greensburg, Ind.	6.1	6.4	6.7	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	SW
Greenville, Ala.	5.1	27.4	14.8	4.0	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	100	None	SWT
Greenville, Mich.	5.3	12.5	9.9	4.0	MC	D1	6†	6	P2‡	50	TAK	W
Greenville, Ohio	7.7	10.1	0.3	2.1	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	132	DTL	SW
Greenville, Pa.	8.1	−5.6	6.5	1.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	S

Table V.—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Grenada, Miss	5.8	34.1	27.2	2.1	MC	D4	6†	2	P4	300	KP	Wd
Grinnell, Iowa	5.2	5.3	−7.7	2.2	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	40	TA	SW
Grosse Pointe, Mich	6.2	19.4	148.2	1.1	MC	D2	6†	6	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
Gr. Pte. Farms, Mich.	7.2	104.0	114.3	2.7	MC	D1	6†	6	NP2‡	None	TAK	W
Grove City, Pa	6.3	2.3	24.5	1.6	Mgr	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	ESW
Guttenberg, N.J	6.2	−5.1	−2.8	2.2	MC	D2	6‡	6	P2‡	500	None	None
Haddonfield, N.J	9.7	10.0	56.9	2.7	Com	C4	3	3	NP4	900	None	SW
Haddon Heights, N.J.	5.6	3.0	82.8	2.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP3‡	None	TA	AS
Haledon, N.J	5.3	10.2	40.1	1.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
Hamburg, N.Y	5.5	15.3	48.5	1.2	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	300	None	SW
Hamlet, N.C	5.1	6.5	26.1	1.7	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2	60	None	A
Hammond, La	6.0	−0.6	57.5	4.0	Com	D4	3	3	P4	1,500	None	ASW
Hammonton, N.J	7.7	0.2	19.3	42.5	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	72	TS	SW
Hampton, Va	5.9	−7.6	4.0	1.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	100	TA	A
Hancock, Mich	5.6	−4.2	−23.0	1.7	MC	D1	8†	0	NP2‡	50	TK	Wd
Hanford, Calif	8.2	17.1	19.4	2.0	MC	C4	4†*	4	NP4‡	200	TK	AS
Hapeville, Ga	5.1	19.8	59.0	4.0	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2‡	300	None	W
Harlan, Ky	5.1	18.4	63.5	1.0	MC	D4	7†	7	P2	90	None	W
Harriman, Tenn	5.6	22.5	14.2	2.0	MC	D2	6	6	NP2	60	TKPL	Ed
Harrisonburg, Va	8.8	21.2	23.1	2.5	MC	D4	9	0	NP4‡	180	TA	ESW
Hartford City, Ind	6.9	5.0	7.0	2.1	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	SW
Hartsville, S.C	5.4	6.6	39.8	1.5	MC	D2	6†	..	NP2	None	None	ASWd
Hasbrouck Hgts., N.J.	6.7	18.7	95.4	1.5	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Hastings, Mich	5.2	−1.0	1.7	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TAK	W
Hastings, Minn	5.7	11.3	11.3	8.5	Mgr	D2	7‡	1	NP2	None	None	W
Hastings-on-Hud, N.Y.	7.1	−0.6	28.4	2.0	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	None
Haverstraw, N.Y	5.9	5.1	7.6	1.9	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	500	None	S
Havre, Mont	6.4	0.9	17.4	1.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	72	T	W
Hawthorne, Calif	8.3	25.3	U	2.0	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Hays, Kan	6.4	38.2	45.9	1.5	Mgr	C1	3	3	NP3‡	50	None	SW
Hayward, Calif	6.7	21.8	58.6	2.0	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	W
Hazard, Ky	7.4	5.4	61.5	2.7	Mgr	D4	5‡	5	NP4	500	None	AW
Helena, Ark	8.5	2.8	−8.7	1.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	240	TKL	S
Henderson, N.C	7.6	20.5	21.5	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	75	None	SW
Henderson, Tex	6.4	119.5	29.0	5.0	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	300	None	AW
Hendersonville, N.C	5.4	6.1	36.3	2.2	MC	D2	4†	4	P4‡	120	None	W
Henryetta, Okla	6.9	−10.3	30.7	2.7	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	120	TKSP	ASW
Herkimer, N.Y	9.6	−7.9	−0.1	2.3	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	ESW
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	7.2	50.1	106.1	1.4	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	None
Herrin, Ill	9.3	−3.7	−11.6	2.7	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	144	TK	WS
Highland Park, N.J	9.0	3.6	78.6	1.8	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	SWd
Hillsboro, Tex	7.8	−0.3	12.5	4.0	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	72	A	SW
Hillsdale, Mich	6.4	8.2	7.7	2.3	MC	D1	8†	0	P2‡	50	TAK	EW
Hingham t, Mass	8.0	20.2	18.8	18.7	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	750	TAKW	Ed
Hinsdale, Ill	7.3	6.0	71.3	3.1	MC	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	None	K	EW
Hinton, W.Va	5.8	−12.6	70.1	3.9	MC	D2	4†	4	P2	25	None	None
Hobart, Ind	7.2	23.8	67.3	8.9	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	None
Hobart, Okla	5.2	3.9	69.7	1.3	MC	D2	4†	0	P2	180	TKSP	SW
Holdenville, Okla	6.6	−8.8	147.9	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	56	TKSP	ASW
Hollidaysburg, Pa	5.9	−1.0	46.6	1.9	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	SW
Hollidays Cove, W.Va.	6.1	37.0	269.3	0.4	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	100	None	Wd
Hollywood, Fla	6.2	117.5	U	24.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2	600	None	SW
Homewood, Ala	7.4	21.1	U	3.7	MC	D4	11	11	NP4	120	None	None
Honesdale, Pa	5.7	3.6	99.2	4.3	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Hoopeston, Ill	5.4	−4.1	3.0	1.2	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Hope, Ark	7.5	24.4	25.4	2.9	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	180	TKL	AESW
Hopewell, Va	8.7	−23.8	710.8	4.7	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	480	TA	A
Houma, La	9.1	38.6	26.6	1.5	MC	D4	5†	1	P4	450	P	EGdSW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Hudson t, Mass	8.0	−5.0	11.3	12.5	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	150	TAK	SW
Hudson Falls, N.Y	6.7	3.2	11.9	1.7	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	200	None	S
Hugo, Okla	5.9	12.1	−17.2	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	100	TKSP	W
Humboldt, Tenn	5.2	11.9	17.9	1.0	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	50	None	EdW
Huntingdon, Pa	7.2	−5.1	7.2	1.2	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Huntsville, Tex	5.1	1.6	7.2	1.5	MC	D2	6†	0	P2‡	12	TK	SW
Hyattsville, Md	6.6	54.2	59.4	2.2	MC	D4	7‡	1	NP4‡	300	T	None
Ilion, N.Y	8.9	−9.8	−2.7	2.4	MC	D1	5‡	5	P2‡	250	TA	EdSW
Inkster, Mich	7.0	58.6	U	7.5	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2	300	TK	W
Int'l. Falls, Minn	5.6	11.7	46.1	1.2	MC	D2	7	1	NP2‡	52	TK	Wd
Iola, Kan	7.2	1.2	−15.9	1.4	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AEGdSW
Ionia, Mich	6.4	−2.6	−5.4	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	40	TK	W
Ipswich t, Mass	6.3	13.4	−9.7	34.2	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAKW	AEW
Ishpeming, Mich	9.5	2.7	−12.0	8.7	Mgr	C3	9†	9	NP3	100	None	W
Jackson, La	5.4	35.8	70.9	4.0	MC	D1	5†	5	NP4	None	None	GdW
Jackson, Ohio	6.3	6.3	13.7	2.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	48	DTL	AEdS
Jacksonville, Tex	7.2	6.9	81.3	4.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	ASW
Jamestown, N.D	8.8	7.4	23.5	7.4	MC	D4	12†	0	NP4‡	120	T	ASW
Jasper, Ala	6.8	28.7	63.7	2.4	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	300	None	ASW
Jasper, Ind	5.0	29.1	53.8	0.8	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EW
Jenkins, Ky	9.4	11.4	79.8	11.8	MC	H2	4†	4	NP2	....	None	None
Jenkintown, Pa	5.0	4.7	42.5	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Jennings, La	7.3	81.9	5.5	2.1	Com	D4	3	3	P4	1,500	None	W
Jersey Shore, Pa	5.4	−6.0	−5.3	1.2	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Johnston City, Ill	5.4	−9.0	−16.5	1.3	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	100	TK	SW
Junction City, Kan	8.5	14.9	−1.7	1.6	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	W
Kalispell, Mont	8.2	35.3	18.4	1.6	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	144	T	SW
Kane, Pa	6.1	−1.6	−14.4	2.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Kaukauna, Wis	7.4	12.2	10.6	3.0	MC	D2	10†	0	NP2‡	255	TAKL	ESW
Kearney, Neb	9.6	12.5	11.3	4.0	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TK	W
Kelso, Wash	6.7	7.8	181.0	3.4	MC	D4	7†	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	W
Kendallville, Ind	5.4	−0.1	3.1	1.6	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	ESW
Kennett, Mo	6.3	53.5	14.0	1.0	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	48	TAPL	ESW
Kent, Ohio	8.6	2.5	18.5	3.9	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	90	DTL	SW
Kenton, Ohio	7.6	7.4	−8.1	1.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	50	DTL	W
Kerrville, Tex	5.6	22.6	93.2	2.5	Mgr	C2	4†	4	NP2	None	None	GSW
Keyport, N.J	5.1	4.2	11.9	1.6	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	SW
Keyser, W.Va	6.2	−1.1	4.1	1.1	MC	D2	3	3	NP2‡	350	None	Wd
Kilgore, Tex	6.7	U	U	1.9	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	ASW
Kingsford, Mich	5.8	4.4	U	4.2	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	200	None	AWd
Kings Mountain, N.C.	6.5	16.2	1.1	3.0	Mgr	C2	5	0	NP2	60	None	EdW
Kingsville, Tex	7.8	14.2	42.9	1.0	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	720	None	SW
Kittanning, Pa	7.6	−3.3	9.2	1.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Knoxville, Iowa	6.9	47.7	33.3	2.4	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	40	TA	SW
Kulpmont, Pa	6.2	0.6	30.4	0.9	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
La Grande, Ore	7.7	−7.5	16.4	2.4	Mgr	C2	3	3	NP2	260	None	SW
La Junta, Colo	7.0	−2.1	44.9	2.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	300	TK	ESW
Lake City, Fla	5.8	32.2	32.2	3.8	MC	D2	5‡	0	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Lake Forest, Ill	6.9	5.1	79.2	14.7	MC	D1	8†	0	NP2‡	None	T	W
Lake Wales, Fla	5.0	47.7	327.3	4.6	MC	D2	5	5	NP2‡	300	AK	None
Lake Worth, Fla	7.4	24.7	437.1	4.7	Mgr	D2	5‡	1	NP2	300	None	AEW
Lamesa, Tex	6.0	71.1	197.0	2.0	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	300	None	SW
Lancaster, N.Y	7.2	2.8	16.2	2.7	MC	D2	7‡	1	P2‡	480	None	SWd
Lanett, Ala	6.1	18.0	4.6	1.2	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	150	None	EdWd
Lansdale, Pa	9.3	11.2	77.2	2.6	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	ESW*
Lansford, Pa	8.7	−9.6	0.1	0.8	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Lapeer, Mich	5.4	7.1	6.0	3.9	Mgr	D1	3†	3	NP3‡	120	None	W
Larchmont, N.Y	6.0	13.0	114.0	1.1	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	None	None	SW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Larksville, Pa	8.5	−9.2	−1.2	3.9	MC	D4	7†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Las Cruces, N.M	8.4	44.3	46.4	4.0	MC	D2	4†	4	P4‡*	None	T	GdW
Las Vegas, Nev	8.4	63.1	124.2	14.0	Mgr	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	K	AS
Las Vegas City, N.M.	5.9	25.9	9.6	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP4‡	None	None	None
Las Vegas t, N.M	6.4	46.7	12.2	2.7	MC	D4	4†	0	P4‡	None	TK	None
Laurens, S.C	6.9	26.7	17.6	4.9	MC	D2	7‡	1	P2	180	None	EdSTW
Laurinburg, N.C	5.7	72.6	25.3	2.3	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	60	None	EdSW
Lawrenceville, Ill	6.2	−1.4	24.1	1.6	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	100	TK	S
Lead, S.D	7.5	31.2	14.4	1.4	Com	D5	3	3	NP5‡	1,000	None	None
Lebanon, Ind	6.5	1.3	3.0	1.6	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EdSW
Lebanon, Mo	5.0	41.1	25.1	2.5	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	180	P	ESW
Lebanon t, N.H	7.6	7.3	14.8	37.2	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	300	TKSPW	AWd
Lebanon, Tenn	6.0	27.8	14.0	2.2	MC	D2	4†	0	NP2	60	None	EdSW
Lehighton, Pa	6.6	1.9	6.4	1.1	Mgr	D4	9	0	P4‡	None	D	AEdW
Le Mars, Iowa	5.4	11.8	2.2	3.7	MC	D2	5†	2	P2	50	TA	None
Lenoir, N.C	7.6	16.3	75.7	3.9	MC	D2	7†	7	NP2	None	None	SW
Leonia, N.J	5.8	7.7	79.6	1.6	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Lewistown, Mont	5.9	9.6	−12.5	1.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	144	T	SW
Lexington, Mo	5.3	16.2	−2.1	1.3	MC	H4	8†	0	NP2‡	150	TAPL	A
Linton, Ind	6.3	23.2	−13.2	1.9	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EGSW
Litchfield, Ill	7.0	6.6	6.4	1.9	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	100	TK	SW
Little Falls, Minn	6.0	20.6	−8.8	4.2	MC	D2	9	1	NP2	100	TA	W
Livingston, Mont	6.6	3.9	1.3	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	144	T	AW
Lockhart, Tex	5.0	14.9	17.0	3.7	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	EdSW
Lockland, Ohio	5.6	−1.8	42.3	1.8	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	Wd
Logan, Ohio	6.2	1.6	10.7	1.3	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	48	DTL	W
Logan, W.Va	5.2	17.5	46.6	1.0	MC	D2	5†	5	P2	60	None	None
Lombard, Ill	7.1	14.2	364.5	4.7	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	W
Long Beach, N.Y	9.0	55.3	1959.6	2.0	MC	D4	5‡	5	P4	2,500	TA	SW
Longmeadow t, Mass.	5.8	30.5	69.5	69.5	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	500	DTAKW	AWd
Longmont, Colo	7.4	22.8	3.1	1.4	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	200	TK	AESW
Loveland, Colo	6.1	11.6	8.7	1.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	300	TK	AESW
Ludington, Mich	8.7	−2.2	1.0	2.5	Mgr	D2	8†	3	NP2‡*	120	TK	SW
Ludlow, Ky	6.2	−4.6	41.5	0.5	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2	78	TAKPL	Wd
Ludlow t, Mass	8.2	−7.8	18.8	27.0	RTM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	500	TAKS	S
Lufkin, Tex	9.6	30.9	49.9	4.0	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Lumberton, N.C	5.8	40.2	53.3	2.0	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	60	None	EdW
Luzerne, Pa	7.1	1.9	15.9	0.7	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
McAdoo, Pa	5.1	2.1	12.1	0.3	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
McComb, Miss	9.9	−1.6	29.4	4.1	Com	D4	3	3	NP4	3,000	None	ASW
McCook, Neb	6.2	−7.1	55.4	5.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	100	TK	AW
McKinney, Tex	8.6	17.1	9.4	2.3	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	300	None	W
McPherson, Kan	7.2	17.0	33.8	2.3	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	500	None	AESW
Macomb, Ill	8.8	3.0	26.7	1.6	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	240	TAKL	SW
Madera, Calif	6.5	38.3	35.5	2.2	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	SW
Madison, Ill	7.8	1.6	53.3	2.5	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	260	TK	None
Madison, Ind	6.9	6.0	−2.7	1.8	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	W
Madison, N.J	7.9	6.2	35.5	4.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP3‡	None	T	EdSW*
Madison, S.D	5.0	17.0	3.5	2.2	Com	D5	3	3	NP5‡	850	None	AESW
Madisonville, Ky	8.2	18.8	37.3	2.2	MC	D4	6†	0	P2	156	None	EdSW
Malone, N.Y	8.7	1.0	14.6	2.0	MC	D2	5	5	P2‡	200	None	SW
Malvern, Ark	5.3	3.4	32.4	3.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	24	TKL	SW
Malverne, N.Y	5.2	128.4	U	1.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	None
Mandan, N.D	6.7	32.7	16.2	4.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	None	AW
Manhattan Beach, Cal.	6.4	238.3	120.1	4.0	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Manistee, Mich	8.7	7.6	16.7	2.8	Mgr	C1	7	7	NP2‡	None	A	ASW
Manistique, Mich	5.4	3.9	−18.5	3.1	Mgr	H2	5	5	NP4‡	50	None	W
Mansfield t, Mass	6.5	2.6	1.7	19.9	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	FW

Table V.—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
Manville, N.J.	6.1	11.5	U	2.4	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	SW
Maple Heights, Ohio	6.7	13.1	243.5	5.0	MC	D2	7†	0	NP2	100	DT	B
Marianna, Fla	5.1	50.6	34.9	3.1	MC	D2	5‡	1	NP2‡	125	None	AST
Marietta, Ga	8.7	13.5	23.4	5.5	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	50	None	EdSW
Marion, Ill	9.3	2.4	−5.7	2.9	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	SW
Marion, S.C	5.7	16.8	26.4	1.0	MC	D2	6†	0	P2	65	None	W
Marion, Va	5.2	24.6	27.8	1.1	MC	D2	7†	7	NP4‡	24	AK	SW
Marlin, Tex	6.5	22.6	23.9	2.2	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	120	TAKPL	SW
Marshall, Mich	5.3	4.7	17.5	2.5	MC	D1	8†	0	P2‡	50	TK	EW
Marshall, Mo	8.5	5.3	55.8	2.6	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	180	TAPL	SW
Marshfield, Ore	(See Coos Bay, Oregon)											
Martinez, Calif	7.4	12.4	70.3	3.1	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	PWd
Martinsville, Ind	5.0	0.9	1.4	0.9	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	W
Marysville, Calif	6.6	15.3	5.5	2.2	MC	C1	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	None
Maryville, Mo	5.7	9.2	10.5	2.6	Com	D4	3	3	NP4	300	None	W
Maryville, Tenn	5.6	13.1	32.6	1.4	Com	D2	3†	3	NP2	108	None	EdW
Mayfield, Ky	8.6	5.4	24.2	1.8	MC	D4	6†	0	NP2	106	TPL	AEdW
Maynard t, Mass	6.8	−4.8	1.0	5.7	TM	C1	3	3	NP1	300	TAKW	SW
Maysville, Ky	6.6	0.2	7.4	0.9	Com	D4	3	3	NP2	1,000	None	None
Mechanicsburg, Pa	5.7	1.1	20.5	1.6	MC	D4	5†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Mechanicville, N.Y	7.4	−6.0	−3.0	1.0	Com	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡*	500*	None	SW
Media, Pa	5.4	−0.4	30.7	0.8	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	SW
Medina, N.Y	5.9	−3.3	1.0	3.7	MC	D2	7‡	7	NP2‡	200	A	W
Menomonie, Wis	6.6	17.6	9.6	9.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	208	None	W
Mercedes, Tex	7.6	15.4	93.6	1.0	Com	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	120	None	AS
Merrill, Wis	8.7	3.0	4.8	5.2	MC	D2	16	0	NP2	60	TAKSL	None
Mesa, Ariz	7.2	94.7	22.2	1.8	MC	C2	7	7	P4‡	100	None	EdGdW
Metropolis, Ill	6.3	12.7	10.2	1.4	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	EW
Metuchen, N.J	6.6	14.1	83.4	2.5	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Mexia, Tex	6.4	−2.6	88.9	3.9	Mgr	C1	4†	4	NP2‡	1	None	ASW
Mexico, Mo	9.1	9.2	37.9	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	120	TAPL	S
Miami, Okla	8.3	3.5	18.6	0.7	Com	D2	4†	4	P2	100	None	ESW
Miamisburg, Ohio	5.5	0.5	25.9	5.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	90	DTL	EW
Middleborought,Mass.	9.0	4.9	1.8	68.0	Mgr	C3	5	5	NP3‡	None	TA	EdGdW
Middletown, Pa	7.0	15.8	2.8	1.7	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	AEd
Midland, Pa	6.4	6.1	10.2	1.8	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Midland, Tex	9.4	70.5	205.5	4.0	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	300	None	ASW
Miles City, Mont	7.3	1.9	−9.6	1.4	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	72	T	W
Millbury t, Mass	7.0	0.4	23.1	15.8	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	400	DTAKSW	None
Milledgeville, Ga	6.8	22.5	19.8	5.1	MC	D2	6†	6	NP4‡	180	None	W
Millvale, Pa	7.8	−4.3	1.7	0.6	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Milton, Pa	8.3	−2.8	−1.0	3.5	Mgr	D4	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Minden, La	6.7	18.7	−17.9	3.9	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	360	P	ESW
Mineral Wells, Tex	6.3	5.3	−24.1	4.0	Com	D2	3	3	NP2‡	2,400	AKPL	ASW
Minersville, Pa	8.7	−7.5	19.7	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Mingo Junction, Ohio	5.2	3.2	9.1	1.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Mission, Tex	6.0	16.8	33.1	1.1	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2	240	None	STW
Monaca, Pa	7.1	52.1	20.9	1.9	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Monmouth, Ill	9.1	5.0	6.8	3.7	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	168	TK	SW
Monongahela City, Pa.	8.8	1.7	−0.1	1.8	Com	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	300	CT	None
Monroe, N.C	6.5	6.1	49.4	2.3	MC	D2	3†	3	P2	360	None	EdSW
Monroe, Wis	6.2	23.3	4.7	1.1	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	120	TAKL	SW
Montague t, Mass	7.6	−6.2	5.3	35.3	TM	C3	3	3	P3‡	*	TAK	WB*
Montebello, Calif	8.0	45.8	U	7.2	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	B
Monterey Park, Calif.	8.5	−6.7	67.1	5.0	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Montevideo, Minn	5.2	20.9	−2.3	3.5	MC	D2	5	5	NP4	120	T	SW
Montpelier, Vt	8.0	2.2	10.0	8.5	MC	D1	6†	0	NP2‡	None	DTAK	AW
Mooresville, N.C	6.7	18.9	30.2	2.1	MC	D2	9†	0	NP2	30	None	SW

Table V.—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Moorhead, Minn.....	9.5	24.0	33.8	4.8	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	None	TL	ESW
Morgan City, La.....	7.0	16.4	10.2	1.3	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	60	None	EPSW
Morganton, N.C......	7.7	27.8	109.3	3.9	Mgr	D2	4†	4	NP2	24	None	EdSW
Morris, Ill...........	6.1	10.4	23.6	2.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	120	TK	W
Morristown, Tenn....	8.1	10.2	24.3	2.7	MC	D2	5‡	1	NP2	240	TK	EdW
Morrisville, Pa.......	5.5	2.3	47.5	1.3	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Moscow, Idaho.......	6.0	34.4	13.1	1.7	MC	D2	6†	0	NP4‡	300	TK	SW
Mount Airy, N.C.....	6.3	4.0	27.2	1.9	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2	200	None	TW
Mount Carmel, Ill....	7.0	−2.0	−4.3	1.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	Wd
Mount Kisco, N.Y...	5.9	15.9	29.8	2.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	AW
Mount Oliver, Pa.....	7.0	−1.3	26.8	0.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	8.4	61.4	8.1	3.4	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	150	None	W
Mount Pleasant, Pa..	5.8	−0.8	0.1	0.8	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Mount Vernon, Ind...	5.6	12.0	−4.7	1.2	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	GW
Murfreesboro, Tenn...	9.5	19.8	48.9	2.9	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	EdSW
Murphysboro, Ill.....	9.0	9.7	−23.6	1.4	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	180	TK	None
Murray, Utah........	5.7	11.0	12.8	7.7	Com	D2	3	3	NP4‡	1,200	D	EW
Nacogdoches, Tex....	7.5	32.5	60.4	3.1	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP2‡	60	None	SW
Nanty-Glo, Pa.......	6.2	11.1	11.3	2.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Napa, Calif..........	7.7	20.2	−4.7	1.7	MC	D5	5‡	5	NP5‡	None	None	WP§
Naperville, Ill........	5.3	3.0	33.6	1.4	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	EdSW
Narberth, Pa.........	5.2	11.7	26.1	0.6	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Natchitoches, La.....	6.8	49.8	34.2	2.0	Com	D4	3	3	NP4	600	None	ESW
Navasota, Tex.......	6.1	19.7	1.3	4.0	Mgr	C2	4†	4	NP2	120	None	S
Nazareth, Pa........	5.7	3.9	28.4	1.7	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Nebraska City, Neb..	7.3	1.5	15.1	2.3	Com	C2	3	3	NP2	900	None	AGdWd
Negaunee, Mich......	6.8	4.0	−11.7	14.0	MC	D1	11‡	11	NP2‡	None	TK	EdW
Nelsonville, Ohio.....	5.4	0.9	−17.4	1.8	MC	D2	7†	3	NP2	120	DTL	EW
Neosho, Mo.........	5.3	18.6	13.0	2.0	Mgr	D4	7‡	7	NP4‡	100	None	ASW
Nevada, Mo.........	8.2	9.8	4.3	3.6	MC	D4	10	0	NP2‡	1	TAPL	None
Newark, N.Y.........	9.6	26.1	9.8	3.0	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	SW
Newberry, S.C.......	7.5	2.9	23.8	3.1	MC	D2	6	0	P2	420	None	EdSW
New Boston, Ohio....	6.0	1.6	23.1	0.7	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	None
New Braunfels, Tex...	7.0	11.8	73.9	4.4	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	1,500	None	EdSW
New Brighton, Pa....	9.6	−3.2	6.3	1.2	Mgr	D4	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Newman, Ga........	7.2	12.5	−9.3	3.1	MC	D2	8†	8	NP2‡	100	None	AEdSW
Newport t, N.H......	5.3	13.8	13.4	...	TM	1	3	3	P3‡	600	DTKSP	AW
Newton, N.J.........	5.5	2.4	30.9	3.9	TM	C1	3	3	P3‡	400	AK	SW
Newton, N.C........	5.4	23.1	45.4	3.9	MC	D1	6†	6	NP2	120	None	EdSW
New Ulm, Minn......	8.7	19.6	8.3	7.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	250	TK	ESW
Noblesville, Ind......	5.6	15.9	1.1	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	None
Nogales, Ariz........	5.1	−14.5	−29.0	1.8	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	None	None	ASW
Normal, Ill..........	7.0	3.2	31.6	4.0	MC	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	72	K	W
Northampton, Pa....	9.6	−2.2	5.2	2.5	Mgr	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
N. Andover t, Mass...	7.5	8.1	11.1	27.3	TM	C1	3	3	NP1	296	DTAKS	W
North Arlington, N.J..	9.9	19.9	367.6	2.7	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	SWd
North Chicago, Ill....	8.5	L	45.0	1.8	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	360	TK	W
N. College Hill, Ohio..	5.2	26.4	274.9	1.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	140	DTL	None
North Pelham, N.Y...	5.1	3.3	105.0	0.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	None
N. Tarrytown, N.Y...	8.8	18.7	25.1	1.9	MC	D2	6†	6	P2‡	600	None	SWd
Norwalk, Ohio.......	8.2	5.6	5.4	5.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	100	DTL	ESW
Norwich, N.Y........	8.7	3.8	1.3	2.2	MC	D2	6†	0	P4‡	300	A	None
Nyack, N.Y.........	5.2	−3.4	21.3	0.6	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	SW
Oakmont, Pa........	6.3	3.9	33.6	1.3	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Oakwood, Ohio.......	7.7	17.8	340.9	2.8	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	W
Ocala, Fla...........	9.0	23.4	48.2	4.0	Mgr	D2	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	ESW
Oconto, Wis.........	5.4	6.6	2.2	6.5	MC	D2	10†	0	NP2‡	60	TAKL	A
Odessa, Tex.........	9.6	297.7	U	2.1	Com	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	360	TAK	SW

Table V.—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	City Council				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
Oelwein, Iowa	7.8	L	4.5	2.6	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	50	TA	SW
Old Town, Me	7.7	5.8	4.5	41.2	MC	D1	10†	0	P1	None	None	None
Olney, Ill	7.8	27.5	36.7	4.1	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Olyphant, Pa	9.3	−13.9	5.0	5.0	MC	D4	4†	0	P4‡	None	C	E
Opelika, Ala	8.5	37.9	24.1	6.0	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	AEW
Opelousas, La	8.0	42.6	42.0	2.5	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	300	P	ESW
Orange, Calif	7.9	−1.3	63.9	3.6	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	300	DTAK	WS*
Orange t, Mass	5.6	4.6	−0.5	35.0	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	200	TAKW	AW
Orange, Tex	7.5	−3.6	−14.1	2.1	MC	D2	4†	0	P2‡	48	None	S
Oregon City, Ore	6.1	6.3	1.3	1.5	Mgr	C6	2†	2	NP6‡	None	None	W
Owatonna, Minn	8.7	13.6	5.5	7.9	MC	D2	7	2	NP2‡*	30	TK	EGdSW
Owego, N.Y	5.1	6.9	14.3	2.7	MC	D1	6†	0	P2‡	50	TA	None
Oxnard, Calif	8.5	35.5	42.3	2.8	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	300	CTK	SWd
Pacific Grove, Calif	6.2	12.4	86.9	1.9	Mgr	D2	7‡	7	NP4‡	None	TAK	None
Palatka, Fla	7.1	9.8	27.4	4.7	Mgr	D1	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	None	W
Palisades Park, N.J	8.1	15.2	168.3	1.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	None
Palmer t, Mass	9.1	−4.5	−3.2	31.3	TM	D1	3	3	NP1	550	DTAKW	None
Palmerton, Pa	7.5	−2.6	7.1	2.3	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Palmyra, N.J	5.2	4.2	U	2.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Palmyra, Pa	5.2	19.7	20.0	1.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Pana, Ill	6.0	2.2	−4.7	1.0	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	120	TK	ASW
Paragould, Ark	7.1	18.7	−0.5	3.9	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	96	TKL	ESW
Paris, Ill	9.3	11.8	10.0	2.3	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Paris, Ky	6.7	7.9	−1.7	1.7	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	ESW
Paris, Tenn	6.4	−21.7	72.6	1.7	MC	D2	7‡	7	NP2	100	TKPL	AEdW
Pascagoula, Miss	5.9	36.0	−28.7	6.0	Com	D4	3	3	P4	2,400	None	GdPSW
Patchogue, N.Y	7.2	4.7	70.2	2.5	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	300	None	PS
Paulsboro, N.J	7.0	−1.5	63.6	2.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	GSW
Pauls Valley, Okla	5.1	20.5	14.6	1.7	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2	360	TKSP	AWd
Pawhuska, Okla	5.4	−8.2	−7.5	1.5	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	260	None	ESW
Pelham Manor, N.Y	5.3	8.0	179.8	1.3	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	None	None	AP
Pendleton, Ore	8.8	33.6	−3.2	3.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P4‡	None	T	ASW§
Penns Grove, N.J	6.5	10.1	−2.7	2.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
Penn Yan, N.Y	5.3	−0.4	18.0	1.0	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	240	None	ESW
Perry, Iowa	6.0	1.6	4.2	2.4	MC	D2	5	2	NP2	50	TA	SW
Perry, Okla	5.0	19.9	33.4	1.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	120	TK	ESW
Peru, Ill	9.0	−1.5	2.8	2.4	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	52	TK	ESW
Petaluma, Calif	8.0	−2.6	32.4	2.5	MC	D4	7‡	7	NP4‡	150	DTAKSP	S
Petoskey, Mich	6.0	4.9	13.3	4.0	Mgr	D1	5‡	1	NP2‡	100	TK	EPSW
Picayune, Miss	5.1	9.2	89.5	3.7	MC	D4	5†	1	P4	54	KP	Gd
Picher, Okla	5.8	−24.8	−19.7	1.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	None	TKSP	SW
Piedmont, Calif	9.9	5.7	118.0	1.8	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	A
Pitcairn, Pa	6.3	−0.1	10.1	0.3	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	E
Pitman, N.J	5.5	1.8	59.9	4.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	SW
Pittsburg, Calif	9.5	−0.9	103.8	1.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
Plainview, Tex	8.3	−6.5	121.5	3.9	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	240	K	W
Plant City, Fla	7.5	10.2	82.4	3.2	Mgr	H1	5	5	NP3‡	150	None	GW
Plaquemine, La	5.0	−1.5	10.6	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	None	EdW
Plymouth, Ind	5.7	8.0	21.9	1.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	W
Plymouth, Mich	5.4	19.5	56.9	1.8	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	175	None	W
Pontiac, Ill	9.6	15.9	24.1	1.9	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	182	TK	S
Portage, Wis	7.0	11.2	13.0	7.0	MC	D2	10†	0	NP2‡	200	TAK	SW
Portales, N.M	5.1	104.0	118.3	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP4‡	120	None	SW
Port Angeles, Wash	9.4	−7.6	90.4	6.1	Com	D3	3	3	NP3	1,800	None	EdWd
Porterville, Calif	6.3	18.2	29.4	1.6	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	SW
Port Jervis, N.Y	9.7	−4.8	0.7	2.4	MC	D2	9†	1	P2	120	T	Wd
Portland, Ind	6.4	20.6	−11.5	1.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EW
Pratt, Kan	6.6	4.3	22.0	1.2	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	500	None	AESW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
Prescott, Ariz.	6.0	9.1	10.1	1.9	MC	D2	4†	4	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Presque Isle, Me.	7.9	17.0	35.1	72.0	Mgr	C1	4†	4	NP3‡	135	None	SW
Price, Utah	5.2	27.7	72.8	1.2	MC	D2	5†	5	P2‡*	420	DTK	AEdW
Prichard, Ala.	6.1	32.8	U	1.4	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	300	None	AW
Princeton, Ill.	5.2	9.7	15.4	1.7	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	ESW
Princeton, Ind.	7.8	3.7	5.2	1.7	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	SW
Princeton, Ky.	5.4	13.1	29.1	1.8	MC	D4	6†	6	NP2	156	None	W
Princeton, N.J.	7.7	10.4	18.2	2.2	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Princeton, W.Va.	7.4	6.8	11.4	2.0	MC	D2	6†	0	P4‡	160	None	None
Prospect Park, N.J.	5.7	−3.3	37.7	0.7	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
Prospect Park, Pa.	5.1	10.3	82.3	0.8	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	None	D	None
Pulaski, Tenn.	5.3	57.8	21.1	1.5	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	60	TAK	EdW
Pulaski, Va.	8.8	22.7	35.7	3.4	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	None	T	W
Punxsutawney, Pa.	9.5	2.3	−10.1	3.1	MC	D4	12†	0	P2‡	None	D	None
Putnam, Conn.	7.8	6.2	−5.1	3.4	MC	...	9†	1	P2	None	T	SW
Puyallup, Wash.	7.9	11.2	12.2	5.9	MC	D4	7†	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	AW
Quakertown, Pa.	5.2	5.5	11.2	1.5	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	ESW
Radford, Va.	7.0	12.3	34.6	5.3	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	240	TA	BEW
Randolph t, Mass.	7.6	16.5	37.8	10.1	TM	C1	3	3	P1	None	DTAKSW	AW
Rankin, Pa.	7.5	−6.1	9.0	0.4	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Raton, N.M.	7.6	24.9	9.8	2.8	MC	D2	10†	0	P4‡	None	None	AEW
Ravenna, Ohio	8.5	6.5	11.1	2.8	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	100	DTL	SW
Rawlins, Wyo.	5.5	13.6	22.7	3.9	MC	D2	6†	3	NP2‡	120	None	W
Reading, Ohio	6.1	6.2	26.1	1.1	MC	D2	7†	3	NP2	150	DTL	EW
Redding, Calif.	8.1	93.6	41.4	4.0	MC	C1	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	EdW
Red Oak, Iowa	5.8	−0.3	3.6	3.2	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	40	TA	W
Red Wing, Minn.	9.9	3.5	11.5	7.2	MC	D2	9	1	NP2‡	50	T	APW
Rhinelander, Wis.	8.5	6.0	20.5	2.6	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2	100	None	ASW
Rice Lake, Wis.	5.7	10.5	16.2	6.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	65	TKL	EdW
Richfield, Minn.	6.8	1.9	38.7	10.0	MC	D2	4‡	4	NP3‡	420	TAK	None
Richmond, Ky.	7.3	12.9	15.5	1.6	MC	D4	6†	0	P2	72	PL	GdSW
Richwood, W.Va.	5.1	−11.7	32.1	0.8	MC	D2	9‡	1	P2‡	50	K	None
Ridgefield, N.J.	5.3	12.8	−0.6	3.5	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Ridgway, Pa.	6.3	−1.0	4.6	2.4	MC	D4	5†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
River Forest, Ill.	9.5	7.5	102.6	2.5	MC	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	None	K	Wd
River Junction, Fla.	7.1	26.2	U	2.0	MC	D2	5	5	NP2‡	12	None	EW
Riverside, Ill.	7.9	17.2	167.4	1.9	Mgr	D4	6†	6	P4‡	None	K	W
Roanoke Rapids, N.C.	8.5	151.0	1.0	2.9	MC	D2	6†	0	NP3‡	None	None	None
Robbinsdale, Minn.	6.0	35.9	23.4	5.0	MC	D2	5‡	1	NP2	360	A	W
Robstown, Tex.	6.8	62.1	341.2	1.3	MC	D2	5†	0	NP2	60	KPL	EGS
Rochester, Pa.	7.4	−3.7	11.1	0.7	MC	D4	12†	0	NP4‡	None	C	None
Rockland, Me.	8.9	−1.9	11.9	10.8	MC	D2	7†	0	P2	120	None	A
Rockland t, Mass.	8.1	7.5	−0.3	10.2	TM	D1	3	3	NP1	300	DTAKSW	W
Rock Springs, Wyo.	9.8	16.4	30.7	3.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	240	None	None
Rockville, Conn.	7.6	1.7	−3.6	2.7	MC	D2	12†	4	P4‡*	None	TAK	S
Rocky River, Ohio	8.3	47.2	202.6	5.2	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	None
Rolla, Mo.	5.1	40.1	76.7	2.7	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	90	P	S
Roselle Park, N.J.	9.7	7.7	64.9	2.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	150	TA	S*
Roseville, Calif.	6.7	3.5	43.5	2.0	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAKP	EdSWd
Roseville, Mich.	9.0	32.0	U	6.6	Com	D1	5‡	5	NP2‡	60	TK	Wd
Rumford Falls, Me.	8.4	−3.2	24.4	...	(Special ruling by Bureau of the Census)							
Rushville, Ind.	6.0	4.4	3.8	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	75	TK	EdSWd
Rusk, Tex.	5.7	47.7	64.4	1.2	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	24	AKPL	SW
Russellville, Ark.	5.9	5.3	24.9	4.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	S
Ruston, La.	7.1	61.3	29.8	4.3	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	120	None	ESW
Rye, N.Y.	9.9	13.2	64.1	5.7	MC	D2	7‡	7	P4‡	None	None	None
Saco, Me.	8.6	19.3	6.1	27.0	MC	D1	7†	0	P1	None	None	A
St. Albans, Vt.	8.0	0.2	5.7	1.9	MC	D1	6†	0	P3‡	None	TK	ASW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
St. Bernard, Ohio	7.4	−1.3	18.6	1.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	E
St. Charles, Ill	5.9	9.2	31.2	3.4	MC	D4	6†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	EdSW
St. Clair, Pa	6.8	−6.7	12.3	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	Ed
St. Johnsbury, Vt	7.4	−6.1	10.6	32.9	Mgr	D3	6‡	6	P3‡	25	DTAKL	W
St. Joseph, Mich	9.0	7.4	15.1	2.8	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	W
St. Louis Park, Minn	7.7	64.3	6.5	10.0	MC	D2	5‡*	5	NP3‡*	720	TAK	W
St. Marys, Ohio	5.5	1.8	−4.3	1.9	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	60	DTL	ESW
St. Marys, Pa	7.7	3.0	6.7	1.7	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
St. Peter, Minn	5.9	22.0	11.0	3.2	MC	D1	6	0	NP3‡	100	T	EdW
Salamanca, N.Y	9.0	−5.9	3.2	5.9	MC	D2	5†	0	P2	None	A	WE*
Salem, Ill	7.3	65.6	55.9	1.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	EGdSW
Salem, N.J	8.6	7.1	8.2	2.7	MC	D3	9‡	1	P4‡	None	T	SW
Salem, Va	5.7	18.5	16.2	2.6	Mgr	C2	3	3	NP4‡	300	None	EdW
San Anselmo, Calif	5.8	24.5	87.9	2.9	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	None
San Benito, Tex	9.5	−11.6	112.1	1.8	Com	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	420	None	ST§
San Bruno, Calif	6.5	80.6	131.1	1.6	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	360	DTAK	W
Sand Springs, Okla	6.1	−8.0	63.7	0.9	Com	D2	3	3	P2	None	None	A
San Fernando, Calif	9.1	20.2	136.0	2.7	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	260	TK	SW
San Luis Obispo, Calif	8.9	7.3	40.4	3.1	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	500	AK	SW
San Marcos, Tex	6.0	17.0	13.4	1.6	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	SW
San Marino, Calif	8.2	119.2	538.7	3.7	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
San Rafael, Calif	8.6	6.9	45.5	5.0	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	TAKPL	None
Santa Clara, Calif	6.7	5.5	20.7	3.0	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	60	TAKP	EdSW
Santa Maria, Calif	8.5	20.8	78.8	4.0	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	240	TAK	SW
Santa Paula, Calif	9.0	20.6	87.8	5.5	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	200	TK	None
Saranac Lake, N.Y	7.1	−11.0	55.0	2.1	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	W
Sayre, Pa	7.6	−4.2	−2.2	2.5	MC	D4	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Sayreville, N.J	8.2	−5.5	20.6	18.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	SWd
Schuylkill Haven, Pa	6.5	0.1	19.8	1.3	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	EGW
Scotia, N.Y	8.0	8.1	71.7	1.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	500	None	W
Scottdale, Pa	6.5	−3.3	16.4	1.1	Mgr	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Secaucus, N.J	9.8	9.0	65.0	6.1	MC	D2	7	1	P2‡	300	None	None
Seguin, Tex	7.0	34.1	43.9	3.4	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	180	TAKPL	ESW
Seneca Falls, N.Y	6.5	0.1	0.8	3.8	MC	D2	5‡	1	P2‡	200	None	W
Sewickley, Pa	5.6	0.3	13.0	1.1	Mgr	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Seymour, Ind	8.6	14.8	2.2	1.2	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	None
Sharpsburg, Pa	8.2	−5.1	−3.1	0.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	AEW
Sharpsville, Pa	5.1	−1.3	11.3	1.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	SW
Shawano, Wis	5.6	32.9	18.2	1.9	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	240	TAKL	AEdSW
Sheffield, Ala	7.9	27.5	−6.9	5.2	Com	C1	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	EdPWd
Shelby, Ohio	6.6	7.2	11.1	2.3	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2	120	FL	ESW
Shelbyville, Tenn	6.5	30.5	72.0	2.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	100	None	EdW
Shenandoah, Iowa	6.8	5.3	23.7	2.2	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	50	TA	W
Shippensburg, Pa	5.2	20.7	−0.6	2.3	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Sidney, Ohio	9.8	5.3	8.3	2.3	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Sikeston, Mo	7.9	40.0	57.1	3.9	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	120	TAPL	ESW
Silver City, N.M	5.0	43.3	32.2	4.1	MC	D1	4†	4	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Skokie, Ill	7.2	43.2	556.2	10.5	MC	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	120	K	Wd
Solvay, N.Y	8.2	2.7	8.6	1.6	MC	D2	6†	0	P2‡	500	None	Ed
Somerset, Ky	6.2	11.8	17.9	2.0	MC	D4	6†	0	NP2	156	PL	None
Somerset t, Mass	5.9	8.8	53.4	7.6	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	500	DTAK	W
Somerset, Pa	5.4	23.5	40.8	1.1	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	SW
Somersworth, N.H	6.1	8.0	−15.1	10.3	MC	D2	10†	0	P2	None	None	W
Somerville, N.J	8.7	5.6	22.9	2.4	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	S
South Amboy, N.J	7.8	−8.0	7.3	1.3	MC	D2	5†	1	P2‡	None	K	SW
South Boston, Va	5.3	8.5	11.6	2.7	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	120	None	W
South Euclid, Ohio	6.1	39.7	174.1	4.8	MC	D2	7†	3	NP2	100	DTL	Wd
South Hadley t, Mass.	6.9	1.2	22.5	...	RTM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	400*	TAK	AEdW

Table V.—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Southington, Conn.	5.1	−0.7	0.8	1.4	MC	D1	6†	6	P2‡	None	DTAK	S
South Norfolk, Va.	8.0	2.3	1.6	2.3	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4‡	300	TA	None
S. Plainfield, N.J.	5.4	6.6	U	9.0	MC	D2	6†	0	P2‡	None	A	None
S. Salt Lake, Utah	5.7	U	U	53.1	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	3,600	D	W
S. San Francisco, Calif.	6.6	7.0	40.4	5.0	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	360	TAK	None
S. Williamsport, Pa.	6.0	−0.4	39.6	1.8	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Sparks, Nev.	5.3	18.0	39.2	1.9	MC	D4	5†	0	NP4	300	TKL	S
Sparta, Wis.	5.8	17.6	10.8	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	240	TAK	SW
Spencer, Iowa	6.6	31.5	9.1	2.5	MC	D2	7†	2	NP2	50	TA	ESW
Spencer t, Mass.	6.6	5.9	5.8	32.2	TM	C1	5	5	NP1	200	TAKW	SW
Springfield, Tenn.	6.7	19.6	44.5	1.1	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	720	None	EdSW
Springfield, Vt.	5.2	4.8	−0.6	44.0	Mgr	...	3	3	NP3‡	100	DTAK	W
Spring Valley, Ill.	5.0	−4.9	−18.8	4.7	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	48	TK	W
State College, Pa.	6.2	39.9	85.0	2.6	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	None	D	SW
Statesboro, Ga.	5.0	25.8	5.0	3.1	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	200	None	STW
Sterling, Colo.	7.4	3.0	12.2	1.5	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	160	TK	ASW
Stillwater, Minn.	7.0	−2.2	−7.3	2.9	MC	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	None	W
Storm Lake, Iowa	5.3	26.9	13.6	1.8	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	50	TA	ASW
Stoughton t, Mass.	8.6	5.2	19.5	15.9	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	AW
Stroudsburg, Pa.	6.2	14.3	12.9	1.8	MC	D4	5†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	5.4	9.2	9.4	7.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TAKL	EdSW
Sturgis, Mich.	7.2	3.8	15.9	1.5	Mgr	C1	9	1	NP2‡	100	None	ESW
Stuttgart, Ark.	5.6	14.2	9.0	1.4	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	200	TKL	SW
Sullivan, Ind.	5.1	−4.3	18.2	2.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	S
Sulphur Springs, Tex.	6.7	24.5	−2.5	4.0	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	1,200	AKPL	ASW
Summit, Ill.	7.0	7.6	62.9	1.5	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	None
Summit Hill, Pa.	5.4	−2.9	1.2	2.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Swoyerville, Pa.	9.2	1.1	32.8	1.7	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Sylacauga, Ala.	6.3	52.3	92.2	3.7	Mgr	D4	6‡	6	NP4	None	None	EdSW
Takoma Park, Md.	8.9	39.3	102.5	1.6	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	None	None	None
Talladega, Ala.	9.3	22.4	16.0	3.8	Com	C3	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	SW
Tallulah, La.	5.7	71.4	53.2	1.0	MC	D4	4‡	4	NP4	300	P	ST
Tarboro, N.C.	7.1	14.1	39.6	1.8	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	60	None	AESW
Tarentum, Pa.	9.8	3.1	7.0	0.8	MC	D4	9†	0	NP4‡	None	D	EW
Tarrant City, Ala.	6.8	−6.9	900.1	2.4	MC	D4	7	1	NP4	300	None	Ed
Tarrytown, N.Y.	6.9	0.5	17.8	2.8	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	600	None	SW
Taylor, Pa.	9.0	−13.7	5.6	4.0	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Taylor, Tex.	7.9	5.5	25.1	4.0	Mgr	C2	4†	4	NP2‡	48	None	STW
Taylorville, Ill.	8.3	13.6	26.0	1.5	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	200	TK	W
Tell City, Ind.	5.4	10.7	19.3	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	75	TK	EdW
Tenafly, N.J.	7.4	30.8	58.1	2.2	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	S
Texas City, Tex.	5.7	62.6	40.9	2.8	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	300	None	AS
The Dalles, Ore.	6.3	6.5	1.3	2.5	MC	D2	5†	1	NP4‡	None	T	AW
Thibodaux, La.	5.9	31.7	26.0	1.5	Com	D4	3	3	P4	1,000	None	EGdSW
Thief River Falls, Minn.	6.0	41.0	−8.9	2.1	MC	D2	6	2	NP2	100	T	AESW
Thomaston, Ga.	6.4	29.9	96.7	2.4	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	600	None	EdSTW
Three Rivers, Mich.	6.7	−2.2	31.8	1.0	Mgr	D2	4†	0	NP2‡	100	None	EW
Throop, Pa.	7.4	−8.0	20.3	5.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Tifton, Ga.	5.3	54.2	12.8	2.8	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP5‡	None	None	W
Tipton, Ind.	5.1	4.9	7.9	1.1	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	ESW
Titusville, Pa.	8.1	0.9	−4.5	2.7	Com	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	500	CT	W
Toccoa, Ga.	5.5	19.4	29.0	3.1	Mgr	..1	3	3	NP3‡	150	None	W
Tooele, Utah	5.0	−2.6	42.6	9.0	Mgr	D2	5†	5	NP2‡*	144	TK	SW
Toronto, Ohio	7.4	5.4	50.4	1.1	MC	D2	7†	3	NP2	84	DTL	W
Torrance, Calif.	9.9	36.8	U	18.8	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡*	600	TK	ABW
Totowa, N.J.	5.1	11.5	146.8	4.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	SWd
Trenton, Mich.	5.3	31.4	139.1	7.2	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	300	TAK	Wd
Trenton, Mo.	7.1	0.8	0.6	2.6	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	100	TAPL	EW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Troy, Ala.	7.1	3.5	19.6	4.0	MC	D4	11	1	NP4	180	None	EdGW
Troy, Ohio	9.7	11.8	19.5	2.4	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	ESW
Tuckahoe, N.Y.	6.6	6.9	74.9	1.0	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	600	None	None
Tucumcari, N.M.	6.2	49.5	32.9	3.4	MC	D2	8†	0	P4‡	48	None	ESW
Tulare, Calif.	8.3	33.1	75.4	2.8	Mgr	C4	5	5	NP4	120	DT	ASW
Tupelo, Miss.	8.2	29.1	25.8	3.5	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	600	KSP	EdW
Tupper Lake, N.Y.	5.5	3.4	110.2	2.0	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	200	None	EdW
Turtle Creek, Pa.	9.8	−8.3	81.4	0.6	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Tuscumbia, Ala.	5.5	21.7	17.6	3.9	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	180	None	Ed
Tyrone, Pa.	8.8	−2.2	−0.5	1.2	MC	D4	14†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Uhrichsville, Ohio	6.4	−L	0.1	1.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	72	DTL	A
Union, S.C.	8.5	14.3	20.8	4.0	MC	D2	4†	0	P2	360	None	EdSTW
Union City, Tenn.	7.3	23.7	32.9	1.0	Com	D6	3	3	NP6‡	1,200	None	ESW
University Hgts., Ohio	6.0	167.4	1607.6	1.9	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	150	None	None
Upland, Calif.	6.3	33.9	61.8	12.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	WS§
Upper Arlington, Ohio.	5.4	175.5	393.4	2.0	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	EdWd
Urbana, Ohio	8.3	7.7	1.6	3.9	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	GdSW
Uvalde, Tex.	6.7	26.4	36.1	2.3	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	24	None	AGdSTW
Uxbridge t, Mass.	6.4	2.1	16.7	29.2	TM	D3	3	3	NP3‡	100	DTAKW	AW
Valley City, N.D.	5.9	12.3	12.4	1.9	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	60	T	AESW
Valparaiso, Ind.	8.7	8.1	23.9	2.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	W
Van Buren, Ark.	5.4	4.6	−0.8	3.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	60	TKL	W
Vandalia, Ill.	5.3	21.8	30.9	1.0	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	120	TK	W
Van Wert, Ohio	9.2	8.9	4.6	3.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	SW
Venice, Ill.	5.5	1.7	37.7	2.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	240	TK	None
Ventnor City, N.J.	7.9	18.4	204.3	1.9	MC	D2	7†	1	P3‡	300	CK	WS*
Vernon, Tex.	9.3	1.5	77.7	2.0	Com	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	300	None	AESWd
Verona, N.J.	9.0	25.1	135.6	3.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	500	TA	SWd
Villa Park, Ill.	7.2	16.3	628.3	12.0	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	50	K	W
Vineland, N.J.	7.9	4.7	17.5	1.1	Com	C4	3	3	P4	3,000	None	ESW
Vinita, Okla.	5.7	33.4	−14.9	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	48	TKSP	SW
Visalia, Calif.	8.9	22.6	26.2	2.8	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	AS
Wabash, Ind.	9.7	9.2	−10.5	3.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	None
Wadsworth, Ohio	6.5	9.5	25.1	2.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	175	DTL	EdSW
Wallington, N.J.	9.0	−0.9	58.6	1.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
Walpole t, Mass.	7.4	2.3	33.5	20.6	TM	C1	5	5	NP1	250	TA	W
Walsenburg, Colo.	5.9	6.4	54.4	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	None	TK	W
Wapakoneta, Ohio	5.2	−2.8	1.6	2.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	125	DTL	EdSW
Ware t, Mass.	7.6	2.3	−13.4	39.3	TM	..1	3	3	NP1	300	DTAKSL	AW
Warren t, R.I.	8.2	2.3	1.7	9.0	MC	C2	5	5	P2	200	TAK	S
Warrensburg, Mo.	5.9	14.0	7.0	2.5	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	60	TAPL	None
Warsaw, Ind.	6.4	11.3	4.6	1.8	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	None
Washington, Ind.	9.3	2.7	3.7	22.1	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	EW
Washington, Iowa	5.2	8.6	2.5	2.2	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	30	TA	EdSW
Washington, Mo.	6.8	14.2	89.0	2.3	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	84	TAPL	AW
Washington, N.C.	8.6	21.8	11.4	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	120	None	EW
Washington Ct.Hse.,O.	9.4	11.6	5.8	2.0	Mgr	C4	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	S
Watsonville, Calif.	8.9	7.0	66.4	1.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP4‡	300	DTAK	ASW
Waupun, Wis.	6.8	17.9	29.9	1.6	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	200	TAKS	AEdSW
Waverly, N.Y.	5.5	−3.7	7.4	3.4	MC	D2	7‡	1	P2‡	150	None	W
Waxahachie, Tex.	8.7	7.6	1.1	3.8	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	120	APL	SW
Waynesboro, Va.	7.4	18.4	290.6	1.0	Mgr	C2	5	1	NP4‡	180	None	W
Weatherford, Tex.	5.9	20.6	−20.8	2.0	Com	D2	3	3	NP2‡	300	None	ESW
Webb City, Mo.	7.0	2.3	11.9	3.9	MC	D4	12†	0	P2‡	27	TAPL	A
Webster City, Iowa	6.7	−4.1	24.2	3.8	Mgr	C3	3	3	NP3‡	None	TA	EGSW
Welch, W.Va.	6.3	16.5	66.3	2.3	MC	D2	5†	2	P2	200	None	None
Wellington, Kan.	7.2	−2.1	5.1	4.0	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AESW
Wellsburg, W.Va.	6.3	−2.2	30.1	0.5	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	100	TKP	W

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Wellston, Ohio	5.5	4.1	−20.5	5.9	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	72	DTL	ESW
Wellsville, N.Y.	5.9	4.7	13.6	2.1	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	400	None	ESW
Wellsville, Ohio	7.7	−3.6	−10.1	1.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Weslaco, Tex	6.9	41.1	U	1.1	Mgr	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	240	None	SWd
West Bend, Wis	5.5	14.5	40.9	2.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	450	TA	SW
West Hazleton, Pa	7.5	2.9	24.9	0.8	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
West Lafayette, Ind	6.3	23.1	33.0	1.8	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	None
W. Milwaukee, Wis	5.0	20.2	98.4	0.7	MC	D2	7‡	7	NP2‡	360	TAK	EdWd
West Monroe, La	8.6	30.4	93.1	2.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	180	None	W
Weston, W.Va	8.3	−4.4	51.7	1.4	MC	D2	4†	0	P2	300	KSPL	None
West Pittston, Pa	7.9	L	13.9	0.9	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
West Point, Miss	5.6	20.3	6.3	3.8	MC	D2	5†	1	P2	216	P	EdSW
West St. Paul, Minn	5.7	28.5	50.7	4.9	MC	D2	7†	1	NP2	60	None	Wd
W. University Pl., Tex.	9.2	597.5	U	2.1	Com	D2	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	ASW
West View, Pa	7.2	19.7	115.5	1.2	Mgr	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	C	W
Westwood, N.J	5.4	10.8	87.2	2.4	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	CTA	S
West York, Pa	5.6	3.9	62.1	0.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Wheaton, Ill	7.4	1.8	75.4	4.8	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	W
Whitefish Bay, Wis	9.7	80.0	507.9	2.1	Mgr	D3	7‡	7	NP3‡	60	TAK	Wd
Whitman t, Mass	7.8	1.6	6.9	6.7	TM	D1	5‡	5	NP1	225	TAKSW	None
Wildwood, N.J	5.2	−3.4	91.0	1.1	Com	C4	3	3	NP4	3,000	None	SW
Williamson, W.Va	8.4	11.1	38.0	3.0	MC	D3	5‡	1	P3	300	None	W
Williston, N.D	5.8	13.4	22.2	1.5	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	480	None	AW
Williston Park, N.Y	5.8	29.9	U	0.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	W
Willmar, Minn	7.6	23.5	4.8	2.7	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	72	TK	AESW
Wilmerding, Pa	5.7	−10.0	−2.3	0.4	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Wilmington, Ohio	6.0	12.0	5.9	2.8	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	180	DTL	S
Wilson, Pa	8.2	−0.6	U	1.2	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Winchendon t, Mass	6.6	6.0	5.0	36.8	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAKSW	SW
Winchester, Ind	5.3	18.2	11.3	1.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	S
Winchester, Ky	8.6	4.4	−1.2	1.8	Com	D4	4†	4	NP4	1,000	None	None
Windber, Pa	9.1	−1.6	−2.7	1.9	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Winfield, Kan	9.5	1.1	18.5	2.6	Mgr	C1	3	3	NP4‡*	50	None	EGdSW
Winooski, Vt	6.0	13.7	7.6	1.1	MC	D1	5‡	5	NP2‡	None	None	AW
Winsted, Conn	7.7	−2.6	−4.4	2.4	TM	D2	4†	4	NP2	400	K	W
Winter Haven, Fla	6.2	−13.1	346.5	2.5	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	S
Winton, Pa	8.0	−6.1	12.2	6.3	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Woodbury, N.J	8.3	1.6	40.9	2.1	MC	D2	9	0	P3‡	None	None	SW
Woodland, Calif	6.6	19.8	33.6	1.7	MC	H4	5	5	NP4	120	TAKPL	W
Wood-Ridge, N.J	5.7	11.2	168.3	1.1	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	S
Wood River, Ill	8.2	0.7	134.1	2.5	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	W
Woodstock, Ill	6.1	11.9	−0.9	1.9	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	144	TK	ESW
Woodward, Okla	5.4	6.9	31.4	1.6	Mgr	C1	3	3	NP3‡	25	T	AW
Worthington, Minn	5.9	52.6	11.4	1.5	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2‡	150	T	ESW
Yankton, S.D	6.8	12.0	20.9	2.5	Com	D5	5‡	5	NP5‡	500	None	AW
Yazoo City, Miss	7.3	30.1	6.4	2.3	MC	D2	4†	0	NP4‡	300	KPL	AEW
Yeadon, Pa	8.5	57.0	315.1	1.6	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
York, Neb	5.4	−5.8	6.0	1.9	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	100	TK	AS
Yuma, Ariz	5.3	8.9	15.5	2.0	MC	D4	5‡	5	NP4	120	TAKL	None
Zion, Ill	6.6	9.4	7.4	1.0	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	W

Notes on Governmental Data Tables IV and V

(An asterisk in the table refers to these notes; cities are in alphabetical order without regard to population)

Adams, Massachusetts: First year member of board of selectmen receives $336, second year member $421, and third year member $531.

Alexandria, Virginia: The six ward councilmen have two-year terms; the three elected at large have three-year terms.

Alhambra, California: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Pasadena and South Pasadena.

Anacortes, Washington: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Anaheim, California: Sewage treatment plant owned jointly with other cities.

Arkansas City, Kansas: Two councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

Atchison, Kansas: Two commissioners have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

Atlanta, Georgia: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 12 councilmen and six aldermen.

Auburn, Maine: The airport is owned jointly with Lewiston.

Augusta, Georgia: Councilmen receive $300 the first year in office, $600 the second and third years.

Augusta, Maine: This city has a bicameral council consisting of eight aldermen and 16 councilmen.

Bath, Maine: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 21 councilmen and seven aldermen.

Bay City, Michigan: Tri-city airport owned and operated with Midland and Saginaw, Michigan.

Belleville, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Second River Joint Meeting.

Bend, Oregon: One councilman has a four-year term, one has a two-year term, and the mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a one-year term.

Benton Harbor, Michigan: The five councilmen elected at large have two-year terms, the four elected by wards have one-year terms.

Bergenfield, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Dumont.

Beverly, Massachusetts: The water works is owned and operated jointly with Salem and is controlled by the Salem and Beverly Water Supply Board, two of whose members are the city engineers of the two cities, the third being appointed by the state.

Binghamton, New York: The airport is owned and operated jointly with Endicott, New York.

Bloomfield, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of the Second River Joint Meeting and the Third River Joint Meeting. It also operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission.

Bowling Green, Kentucky: The electric distribution plant and the airport are owned jointly with the county.

Brigham, Utah: Four councilmen have two-year terms; one has a four-year term.

Bristol, Pennsylvania: Twelve councilmen have four-year terms; six have two-year terms.

Bristol, Tennessee: The airport is owned and operated jointly with Johnson City, Kingsport, and Sullivan County.

Buffalo, New York: The nine councilmen, elected by wards, have two-year terms; the six elected at large have four-year terms.

Burley, Idaho: In the future all councilmen will have four-year terms.

Carlstadt, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with the cities of Rutherford and East Rutherford.

Central Falls, Rhode Island: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 11 councilmen who receive $150 a year and 5 aldermen who receive $250 a year.

Clifton, New Jersey: This city, through the Passaic Valley Water Commission representing Clifton, Passaic, and Paterson, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with five other cities.

Cohoes, New York: The board of assessors consists of one appointed and two elected assessors.

Concord, Massachusetts: The chairman of the board of selectmen receives $250, the clerk $150, and the other member $100 a year.

Concord, New Hampshire: The councilmen elected at large have two-year terms and receive $75 a year; those elected by wards have four-year terms and receive $200 a year.

Concord, North Carolina: Airport is owned and operated jointly with the county.

Coos Bay, Oregon: Name changed from Marshfield by popular vote in 1944.

Coral Gables, Florida: Four councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

Cranford, New Jersey: The township is part owner of, and uses the sewage treatment plant of the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting.

Crookston, Minnesota: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Danbury, Connecticut: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 8 councilmen and 4 aldermen.

Dumont, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with Bergenfield.

Dunellen, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Plainfield and North Plainfield.

Durango, Colorado: Three councilmen have four-year terms, two have two-year terms.

East Orange, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of The Joint Meeting and the Second River Joint Meeting.

East Point, Georgia: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with the county of Fulton.

East Rutherford, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with the cities of Carlstadt and Rutherford.

Edina, Minnesota: The council consists of a mayor, recorder and three trustees. The mayor and recorder have two-year terms, the trustees have three-year terms.

Edinburg, Texas: The salary for commissioners has been waived.

El Dorado, Kansas: One council member serves two years as mayor and two years as member of the council.

Ellensburg, Washington: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

El Paso, Texas: The auditorium is owned and operated jointly with the county.

Endicott, New York: The airport is owned and operated jointly with Binghamton, New York.

Everett, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen who receive $400; and seven aldermen elected at large who receive $600.

Florence, Alabama: The airport is owned by TVA and operated jointly with the cities of Sheffield, Tuscumbia, and Muscle Shoals.

Fresno, California: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, receives $6,000; the two administrative commissioners receive $5,000, and the two legislative commissioners receive $1,200.

Fullerton, California: City is member of Joint Outfall Sewer System with Anaheim, Orange and Santa Ana.

Glen Ridge, New Jersey: This borough is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of the Second River Joint Meeting and the Third River Joint Meeting. It also operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission.

Great Barrington, Massachusetts: The water supply and distribution system is owned and operated as a utility by the Great Barrington Fire District.

Greenfield, Massachusetts: The bus system is owned jointly with Montague.

Greensboro, North Carolina: The airport is owned jointly with High Point, North Carolina.

Greenville, North Carolina: Port facilities and airport are owned and operated jointly with the county.

Greenwood, South Carolina: The airport is owned jointly with the county of Greenwood and is commercially operated.

Griffin, Georgia: The slaughterhouse and airport are owned jointly with the county of Spalding. The airport is commercially operated.

Haverford tp, Pennsylvania: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with Radnor township.

Hibbing, Minnesota: The council consists of a mayor, a recorder, and three trustees. The mayor and recorder have two-year terms, the trustees three-year terms.

High Point, North Carolina: The airport is owned jointly with Greensboro, North Carolina.

Hillside, New Jersey: The township is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Hobbs, New Mexico: Four councilmen have four-year terms, four have two-year terms.

Independence, Kansas: Two councilmen have two-year terms; one has a four year term.

Irvington, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Johnson City, Tennessee: The airport is owned and operated jointly with Bristol, Kingsport, and Sullivan County.

Kearny, New Jersey: This city operates the North District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission.

Keene, New Hampshire: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 15 councilmen and 5 aldermen.

Kelso, Washington: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Kenmore, New York: The village owns the sewage treatment plant jointly with the town of Tonawanda, New York.

Kingsport, Tennessee: The airport is owned and operated jointly with Bristol, Johnson City, and Sullivan County.

LaGrange, Georgia: Airport is owned and operated jointly with the county.

Lansdale, Pennsylvania: The water supply and distribution system is owned and operated by a municipal authority created by several municipalities.

Lansing, Michigan: The airport is operated by the state, but the city pays a share of the expenses.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: Three councilmen have four-year terms; two have two-year terms.

Lewiston, Maine: The airport is owned jointly with Auburn and is leased to a private operator.

Ludington, Michigan: Five councilmen have two-year terms; three have three-year terms.

Madison, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with the borough of Chatham.

Malden, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 21 councilmen and 7 aldermen.

Mamaroneck, New York: The water system is operated by the Westchester Joint Water Works of which the city is part owner.

Maplewood, New Jersey: The township is part owner of and uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Mechanicville, New York: Three commissioners have two-year terms; two have four-year terms. Two receive $500, one receives $750, one receives $2,000, and one $2,200.

Menasha, Wisconsin: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with Neenah, Wisconsin.

Menominee, Michigan: Airport is owned jointly with the county.

Miami, Florida: Four councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

Miami Beach, Florida: Four councilmen have four-year terms, three have two-year terms.

Midland, Michigan: Tri-city airport owned and operated with Bay City and Saginaw, Michigan.

Millburn, New Jersey: The township is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Minneapolis, Minnesota: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with St. Paul.

Montague, Massachusetts: The bus system is owned jointly with Greenfield. The chairman of the board receives $450, the secretary receives $300, and the remaining member receives $250 a year.

Montclair, New Jersey: The city operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission. The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of the Second River Joint Meeting and the Third River Joint Meeting.

Nashua, New Hampshire: The nine ward aldermen have two-year terms; the six elected at large have four-year terms.

Natchez, Mississippi: The airport is owned jointly with the county of Adams.

Neenah, Wisconsin: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with Menasha, Wisconsin.

New York, New York: The city council consists of one councilman for every 75,000 valid votes, the present council having 17 members. In addition to the council there is the Board of Estimate, consisting of the mayor, the elected comptroller, the president of the council, and the five borough presidents (each having weighted voting power), which has responsibility for certain financial legislation.

Newark, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of The Joint Meeting and the Second River Joint Meeting. The city, jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission, operates the North Jersey District Water

Supply Commission, from which it obtains a part of its water supply.

Newport, Rhode Island: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 20 councilmen who receive no pay and 4 aldermen who receive $100.

Newton, Kansas: Two commissioners have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

North Plainfield, New Jersey: The sewage treatment is owned and operated jointly with Dunellen and Plainfield.

Northampton, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 21 councilmen and 7 aldermen.

Norwalk, Connecticut: Only the Second Taxing District generates and distributes electricity; only the First and Second Taxing Districts own and operate a water supply and distribution system.

Oakland, California: Waterworks is operated by East Bay Utility District.

Omaha, Nebraska: The Metropolitan Utilities District operates the gas, water and ice plants under control of an independent board of six members.

Oneida, New York: The board of city assessors consists of two elected and one appointed assessor.

Orange, California: City is member of Joint Outfall Sewer System, along with Anaheim, Fullerton, and Santa Ana.

Orange, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Second River Joint Meeting.

Owatonna, Minnesota: Five councilmen have two-year terms; the two councilmen-at-large have four-year terms.

Palo Alto, California: Port facilities are for pleasure craft only.

Pasadena, California: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Alhambra and South Pasadena.

Passaic, New Jersey: This city, through the Passaic Valley Water Commission representing Clifton, Passaic, and Paterson, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with five other cities.

Paterson, New Jersey: This city, through the Passaic Valley Water Commission representing Clifton, Passaic, and Paterson, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with five other cities.

Pawtucket, Rhode Island: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen who receive $200 and six aldermen who receive $300.

Plainfield, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Dunellen and North Plainfield.

Plains tp, Pennsylvania: Five commissioners receive $200; four receive $500.

Pleasantville, New Jersey: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Price, Utah: Four councilmen have two-year terms; one has a four-year term.

Puyallup, Washington: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Rahway, New Jersey: The sewage treatment system is owned and operated by the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting, of which the city is part owner.

Raleigh, North Carolina: Raleigh-Durham Airport project begun for modern 900-acre airport under operation of Raleigh, Durham, Wake County, and Durham County. Raleigh sold one-half interest in municipally owned airport to Wake County.

Redlands, California: Two councilmen have two-year terms; three have four-year terms.

Richmond, Virginia: Richmond has a bicameral legislature, consisting of 20 common councilmen having two-year terms and 12 aldermen having four-year terms.

Rochester, New York: The council selects one of its own members or any citizen as mayor for a two-year term. If the mayor selected is not a councilman he has no voting rights.

Rockville, Connecticut: Eight aldermen have four-year terms, four have two-year terms.

Roselle Park, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants operated by the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting and The Joint Meeting.

Rutherford, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with Carlstadt and East Rutherford.

Saginaw, Michigan: Tri-city airport owned and operated with Bay City and Midland, Michigan.

St. Louis Park, Minnesota: The council consists of a mayor, clerk and three trustees. The mayor and clerk have two-year terms, the trustees have three-year terms.

St. Paul, Minnesota: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with Minneapolis.

Salamanca, New York: The city owns both an electric distribution system and an electric generation plant, but operates only the distribution system.

Salem, Massachusetts: The water works is owned and operated jointly with Beverly and is controlled by the Salem and Beverly Water Supply Board, two of whose members are the city engineers of the two cities, the third being appointed by the state.

Salina, Kansas: Three councilmen have two-year terms, two have four-year terms.

Santa Ana, California: City is member of Joint Outfall Sewer System along with Anaheim, Fullerton, and Orange.

Shawnee, Oklahoma: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

South Hadley, Massachusetts: The clerk of the board receives $600, the chairman receives $500, and the third member receives $400.

South Orange, New Jersey: The city is part owner of and uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

South Pasadena, California: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Alhambra and Pasadena.

Springfield, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen elected by wards and eight aldermen elected at large.

Summit, New Jersey: The city is part owner of and uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting. The councilman at large has a two-year term.

Syracuse, New York: The five ward councilmen have two-year terms, and the four elected at large have four-year terms.

Tonawanda, New York: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with Kenmore, New York.

Tooele, Utah: Four councilmen have two-year terms, one has a one-year term.

Torrance, California: Three councilmen have four-year terms, two have two-year terms.

Union tp, New Jersey: Township uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting of which it is part owner.

Ventnor, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with Margate.

Washington, D. C.: The governing board of the District of Columbia is composed of three members, two of whom are appointed by the President with confirmation by the Senate, and one army engineer who is detailed for four years. There are no elected officers.

Waterville, Maine: This city has a bicameral council consisting of 14 aldermen and seven councilmen.

West Orange, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Westfield, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting.

Wichita, Kansas: The city owns the water supply system, but the distribution system is privately owned.

Winfield, Kansas: Two commissioners have four-year terms, one has a two-year term.

Woodbridge, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting.

Woonsocket, Rhode Island: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 15 councilmen who receive $200 and five aldermen who receive $300.

Worcester, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 30 councilmen and 11 aldermen.

Classes and Forms of Municipal Government

By Norman N. Gill and Mary S. Benson*

The states have complete power over their municipalities but this control is relinquished in part through constitutional and statutory provisions which vary considerably from state to state. This study is confined to a discussion of the systems of municipal classification adopted by the various states and the major forms of municipal government now in use.

CLASSIFICATION

Classification by Population. Fourteen states (Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont) have no statutory classification of "cities" by population and some do not set a minimum population requirement for incorporation. By contrast, 16 other states have three or more classes of "cities": California (home rule), Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan (home rule), Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. In the 10 states of Alabama (distinction not significant), Arizona, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, a population distinction is made between cities, towns, and villages, but cities themselves are not classified; while the eight states of Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, South Dakota, Virginia, and Wyoming limit themselves to two classes of cities. Table 1 shows the number of classes of incorporated places based on population regardless of whether they are cities, towns, boroughs, or villages.

In those states which classify cities on the basis of population there is little agreement as to the limits of the various classes. The minimum population for a "city" in South Dakota is 500, in Michigan 2,000, in Arkansas 5,000, in Indiana 10,000, and in Pennsylvania 100,000. The most frequent minimum population for a "city" is in the 1,000 to 2,000 range.

The following eight states have classes which include only one or two cities: Alabama, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Utah, Wisconsin.

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*Editor's Note: Mr. Gill is Director of the Municipal Reference Library, City Hall, Milwaukee, and Miss Benson is on the history and political science faculty of Milwaukee-Downer College. The 48 state correspondents or other consultants of the Year Book collaborated in the preparation of this section by furnishing the statements on classification and forms of government for each state. This analysis follows the approach of similar articles by George C. S. Benson and Mary S. Benson in the 1935 and 1938 editions of the Year Book. The data have been revised and brought up to date and some new material added.

Cities that have increased in population have not always changed their status. In Illinois the village form of government may be retained regardless of growth in population. In Kansas a city may retain its old class by failure of the local officials to certify the population figures to the governor. In Kentucky no city may be transferred from one population class to another except by legislative action. In Louisiana towns of 2,500 population or more are considered cities of the second classes for certain purposes.

Smaller units in many states also have the privileges of organized municipalities and frequently have some of the powers of cities. Towns are found in 36

TABLE 1

CLASSES OF MUNICIPALITIES, LEGAL BASES FOR FORMS OF GOVERNMENT, AND ROLE OF MAYOR IN MAYOR-COUNCIL CITIES

All—Mayor votes on all issues
H—Home rule
L—Towns or villages, but not cities, are classified
M—Mixed classifiers (see article)
O—Optional forms in state laws
P—Mayor is presiding officer
S—Special charters from legislature
St—Statutory (usually optional) provisions
T—Mayor votes in case of tie
V—Mayor has veto power
Var—Mayor's power varies between cities

State	Classes of Munic. Based on Pop.	Legal Basis for Local Gov't	Basis for Forms of Government*		Role of Mayor†
			Commission	Council-Manager	
Ala.	2	M	St	St	V
Ariz.	2	H	H	H	All
Ark.	3	M	St	St	Var
Calif.	2	H	HSt	HSt	P
Colo.	3	HO	HSt	HSt	Var
Conn.	0	S	None	S	TV
Del.	0	S	S	S	. . .
Fla.	2	S	S	S	. . .
Ga.	0	S	S	S	TV
Idaho	3	HO	St	St	TV
Ill.	2	M	St	St	PTV
Ind.	6	M	None	None	V
Iowa	3	O	St	St	PTV
Kan.	3	O	St	St	PTV
Ky.	6	M	St	St	TV
La.	3	M	St	St	PTV
Me.	0	S	None	SSt	V
Md.	0	HS	S	None	. . .
Mass.	L	O	St	St	V
Mich.	2	H	H	H	PTV
Minn.	5	H	H	H	Var
Miss.	3	M	St	None	PTV
Mo.	4	HM	HSt	HSt	Var
Mont.	4	O	St	St	PTV
Neb.	5	HO	HSt	HSt	PTV
Nev.	3	H	HSt	HSt	PTV
N. H.	0	OS	None	St	PTV
N. J.	4	O	St	St	V
N. M.	3	O	St	St	PTV
N. Y.	L	HO	HSt	HSt	T
N. C.	0	O	St	St	V
N. D.	0	O	St	St	PTV
Ohio	2	HO	HSt	HSt	V
Okla.	1	H	H	H	PTV
Ore.	0	H	H	H	TV
Pa.	5	HM	HSt	HSt	V
R. I.	0	S	None	None	Var
S. C.	0	M	St	St	. . .
S. D.	3	O	St	St	TV
Tenn.	0	S	S	St	. . .
Tex.	0	H	HSt	H	TV
Utah	4	H	HSt	H	PT
Vt.	0	S	None	St	Var
Va.	3	O	St	St	Var
Wash.	4	HM	HSt	H	PV
W. Va.	3	HS	HS	HS	. . .
Wis.	5	HO	HSt	HSt	PTV
Wyo.	2	M	St	St	PV

*All 48 states provide for mayor-council plan by constitutional or statutory provisions.
†In mayor-council cities operating under optional or general laws.

states; they vary from places under 300 population to places under 5,000 population. The town form is often retained despite increase in population. Sixteen states have villages with minimum population ranging from 100 to 300 and in some states there is no fixed minimum. Three states also have the borough as a form of municipality.

Home Rule States.[1] Nineteen states (Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin) now possess constitutional home rule provisions, and another, Nevada, has made municipal home rule possible to all cities by means of a statutory provision. The number of cities actually possessing home rule charters, and the amount of genuine home rule, varies widely from state to state, depending upon subsequent actions by the legislature and the interpretations of the courts. A 1937 study revealed that nine of the 19 constitutional home rule states had 10 or less "self-governing" cities while there were 89 such cities in Texas, 72 in Minnesota, and 61 in Michigan (see 1938 YEAR BOOK, page 167). There were no "self-governing" cities in the only two states which have provided for constitutional home rule for cities since 1925 (Utah and West Virginia). In Maryland only Baltimore is covered under home rule. In Pennsylvania the legislature has not adopted an enabling act although the optional constitutional amendment was enacted in 1922.

Optional Charter States. This term is applied to the following 15 states which enable nearly all cities to select by adopting the appropriate state enabling act any one of the three principal forms of local government (mayor-council, commission, council-manager): Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Virginia, and Wisconsin. Colorado, Nebraska, New York, and Wisconsin are also classified as home rule states, and cities not under home rule are permitted to select one of the standard forms of municipal government as provided in state enabling acts.

Mixed Classifiers. In nine states, which may be termed "loose" classifiers—Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, South Carolina, Washington, and Wyoming—freedom of choice is permitted to certain classes of cities. The provisions vary considerably from state to state (see individual state reports below). For example, Arkansas cities of 18,000 to 40,000 population may adopt the commission plan and cities of 2,500 to 50,000 the council-manager plan; while South Carolina cities of 4,000 to 100,000 may adopt the commission plan and those of 2,000 to 4,000 may adopt the council-manager plan.

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[1] "Broadly speaking, municipal home rule is the power of local self-government, whether such power is conferred by constitutional or statutory grant, or by the electorate of a community through the adoption of a charter authorized by state organic law. Since statutory home rule can be rescinded by the state legislature, real home rule is usually considered as emanating only from a state constitution. Home rule includes the power of a municipality to determine the form of its government by adoption of a charter, to define the nature and scope of municipal services, and to conduct all local activity by officers selected by it, acting in its own right with respect to the enforcement of municipal ordinances and as an agent of the state in the enforcement of state laws and concerns." From American Municipal Association, *The Municipal Charter Problem in Florida* (Public Administration Service, 1937), p. 9.

Several states, which might be designated "rigid" classifiers, such as Indiana, Mississippi, and Pennsylvania, permit virtually no change as to the form of government. In Indiana the mayor-council form is mandatory; in Mississippi the commission form may be adopted by referendum; and in Pennsylvania the commission form is possible in third-class cities and the council-manager type in boroughs and first-class townships.

Special Charter States. In five New England states—Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont—and five southeastern states—Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland (except Baltimore) and Tennessee—the municipalities are governed almost entirely by special charters enacted by the state legislature and in some instances made effective without local action. However, a number of places in Connecticut and Vermont have adopted the council-manager plan; New Hampshire has an optional council-manager law but no municipalities have adopted its provisions. In Tennessee it is possible to adopt the council-manager plan under a general optional act although apparently the seven cities with this type of government are operating under special charters. Florida in 1934 adopted a constitutional amendment authorizing a uniform system of local government and classification of cities but as of January, 1945, the legislature had not acted.

Prohibition of Special Acts. In about 35 states the constitutions prohibit special or local legislation incorporating municipalities or amending their charters; these states have general laws under which municipalities may incorporate and in some instances the municipalities may adopt and amend charters subject to these general laws. Among these states are Alabama, Arizona, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York (with exceptions), North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming. A 1944 examination of all 48 state constitutions showed "no fewer than 17 examples of types of local and special laws which may not be passed in many of these states. The various states have all sorts of combinations of these 17 restrictions, with two states having only one of them, two other states having each a dozen of them, and the others spread between these extremes."[2] Of these states, Massachusetts, Montana, and Pennsylvania constitutionally require a local referendum on the form of local government. In states where the special charter system prevails municipalities generally are not classified by population.

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

A study of the forms of government of American cities over 30,000 population, comparing 1917 with 1944, reveals that the percentage of mayor-council governed cities decreased from 59 per cent in 1917 to 47 per cent in 1944, commission cities decreased from 36 per cent to 26 per cent, council-manager governed cities increased from 5 per cent to 27 per cent.[3]

Mayor-Council. This form of government is treated in more detail in the state codes than are the commission and the council-manager types. There is a dichotomy between the large and small cities as regards voting membership of the mayor in city council, mayor's veto power, votes required to override mayor's veto, and item veto of appropriation bills. Broadly speaking, in the larger cities the mayor is not a member of the legislative body, he has limited veto power which may be overridden by a two-thirds vote, and he is given an item veto of appropriation measures in 14 states. In the smaller cities the typical pattern is for the mayor to serve as presiding officer of the council with power to vote only in case of a tie. The contrast between the large and small cities may be attributed to the greater emphasis on the separation of powers, the theory of checks and balances, and the growing trend toward the strong-mayor form of government in the larger cities.

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[2] *Local Government—A Comparative Study* (Maryland Legislative Council, 1944) pp. 6-7.

[3] *Forms of Municipal Government* (National Municipal League, 1944), p. 2.

An illustration is the state of Arkansas: in first class cities (over 5,000) the mayor is the presiding officer voting only in case of a tie and with veto power; in second class cities (1,750 to 5,000) the mayor is a member of the council with power to vote but no veto; in towns (below 1,750) the mayor is both a member of the legislative body and its presiding officer. In Colorado a three-fourths vote is required to override the mayor's veto in first class cities (over 25,000), but only a two-thirds vote in second class cities (2,500 to 25,000); in Missouri a four-fifths vote in first class cities but only a two-thirds vote in third and fourth class cities. In Indiana and Kentucky the mayor is not a member of the legislative body in first and second class cities, but in third, fourth, and fifth class cities he is the presiding officer of the council.

The term of office for both mayor and council member varies greatly in the state codes. In 23 states the mayor and council serve for two years, in seven for four years, in two for one year. More than one-fourth of the states provide a different length of term for mayor and councilmen. In eight of these states the mayor is elected for two years, in three for four years, in one for three years, and in one for one year. Of these same 13 states four provide for councils having mixed terms of office, five prescribe four-year terms, three have two-year terms, and one state provides for a three-year term.

Commission Government. In over three-fourths of the states the adoption of the commission form by some or all of the municipalities is possible either under statutory provisions, under home rule, or both.[4] Cities in most of the remaining 11 states (Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Vermont) have adopted commission government under special charters. The majority of states restrict the choice to certain classes of cities (Arkansas 18,000 to 40,000; Texas, 500 to 5,000; Washington, 2,000 to 30,000), but in 15 states any municipality may adopt the commission plan.[5] In the "restricted" states the most frequent range is from places of over 1,000 to cities of less than 50,000 population.

The commission usually consists of three or five members (including the mayor); in some states the smaller cities have the three-member commission.

[4] *Statutory Provision:* Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada (statutory home rule), New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia, and Wyoming. *Home Rule:* Arizona, Michigan, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Oregon, and West Virginia. *Both Statutory Provision and Home Rule:* California, Colorado, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada (statutory home rule), New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania (3rd class), Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin.

[5] Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky (Louisville excepted), Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Texas, and Virginia.

The mayor may be elected by the people (in 21 states), or selected by the commission from its members as in Alabama, New Jersey, Virginia. The mayor does not have veto power, and he has no greater legal authority over appointments because of being mayor. By far the most common term of office for commissioners is four years.

In all states except Iowa, Missouri, and Washington (first-class cities), the commission itself makes the assignments as heads of various departments after the election. The law frequently designates that the mayor shall be commissioner of public affairs, a position that usually includes direction of the police and fire departments.

Some states provide for abandonment of the plan after a legally specified minimum trial period (one year in Montana; four years in Kansas, Mississippi, Nebraska; six years in Iowa and North Dakota).

Council-Manager. This form of government may be adopted by municipalities in 39 states either under statutory provision, or home rule, or both.[6] As in the case of commission government establishment may be secured by means of special charters, except in certain states where cities of more than a set maximum population and in others with less than a set minimum population are not privileged to have this form of government, and also in Indiana, Maryland, Mississippi, and Rhode Island where it is forbidden altogether.

In 17 states any city regardless of population may adopt the plan. In the other 31 states the population requirement ranges from 1,000 in Nebraska to a maximum of 150,000 in one state. The maximum in the other "restricted" states is 50,000. In Illinois the manager form is limited to places under 5,000 population.

The manager is appointed by the governing body. In about one-half of the states the mayor, who serves as the ceremonial head and in only a few cases is given the veto power, is elected by the people as mayor; in the other states he is a member of the legislative body and is chosen from among its membership.

The orthodox theory that administrative appointments are to be made by the manager is modified in states such as Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wyoming, where the legislative body either directly appoints a number of important officials or has the power to confirm, hence to reject, the appointments made by the manager.

The manager is subject to dismissal at the pleasure of the appointing body, although in Virginia he is appointed for three years and may be reappointed for six years, but is subject to removal at any time. In Illinois the manager serves for four years.

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[6] *Statutory Provision:* Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana (the optional provision is almost inoperable), Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and Wyoming. *Home Rule:* Arizona, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada (statutory home rule), Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, and West Virginia. *Both Statutory and Home Rule Provisions:* California, Colorado, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada (statutory home rule), New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania (in boroughs and possibly also in third class cities), and Wisconsin.

SUMMARY

Broadly speaking, there have been few sweeping changes since the 1935 and the 1938 articles in the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK. One new state (Idaho) in 1937 joined the ranks of those permitting home rule; and a few others, notably Oregon, show greater use of the existing provisions. Massachusetts has added one new plan (Plan E) to her list of optional charter provisions. This plan provides for council-manager government with the council chosen by proportional representation and has been adopted by two municipalities. The Colorado legislature in March, 1945, enacted optional council-manager and commission plans which cities and towns may adopt by majority vote. Adoption of the council-manager plan has increased at a moderate rate in those states permitting its use.

The lack of uniformity in the 48 states is one of the notable features of municipal government population classifications and forms. This is most marked in the field of classification by population, in which few well-defined standards exist. There is also considerable variation in the procedure for changing the city's classification in accordance with increases or decreases in population.

Many states now have rather liberal legislation as to forms of city government and do not need statutory revision; the cities themselves might make more extensive use of the existing provisions. There are still a number of states in which the provisions might be made more flexible. Cities in special charter states may enjoy considerable freedom with a cooperative legislature and the use of a referendum on adoption of a new charter but this is an uncertain basis for progress.[7]

It is too early to judge the effects of the present war on forms of government and classifications of municipalities. The marked shifts of population in various regions of the nation, the development of "war-boom" towns, and the rapid growth of certain urban areas have created acute problems for city authorities which may lead to legislative action in the near future, affecting the prescribed number of mandatory officials, the territory to be included within an urban area, the minimum and maximum population for a given class of cities, and the powers and responsibilities of public officials.

State Laws. The following notes on state classification and forms of government have been checked and sometimes rewritten by the correspondents whose names are attached. For their interested assistance and for their wide knowledge of the state codes and session laws upon which this article has been based, the authors here express their appreciation.

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[7] For suggestions on methods of enlarging the powers of local self government see *City-State Relations* (Institute of State and Local Government, University of Pennsylvania, 1937) 65pp., prepared for the Philadelphia Charter Commission, and *The Municipal Charter Problem in Florida* (Public Administration Service, 1937) 21pp., prepared by American Municipal Association for the Florida Joint Legislative Committee and the Florida League of Municipalities.

ALABAMA

Classification: Cities—municipal corporations over 2,000. Towns—municipal corporations under 2,000. However, the distinction carries no fundamental significance. There is no provision for home rule.

Mayor-Council: The standard or predominant form of government is the mayor-council plan (1940 Code, Title 37, Secs. 403ff.); it is mandatory only for towns under 1,000. Of the larger cities only Selma, Anniston, Decatur, Bessemer, and Huntsville have adopted this plan. In all cities over 6,000 the mayor does not sit with the council or vote; the converse is true in cities under 6,000. Only in cities over 6,000 does the mayor have the veto power, which may be overridden, and item veto over ordinances fixing salaries. The council usually has five members but larger cities may have as many as 10. In all cities the clerk is chosen by the council; in cities over 6,000 the council also chooses the treasurer.

Commission: All cities and towns over 1,000 may adopt the commission form of government (1940 Code, Title 37, Sec. 35). However, the plan is mandatory in cities of 24,000 to 67,000 (applying only to Montgomery and Gadsden). The option may be exercised by presenting a popular petition to the probate judge of the county; the judge within a stipulated period certifies the sufficiency of the petition to the mayor who then submits the question at a special election. Most of the larger cities and many smaller ones have elected to operate under the commission form. Birmingham and Mobile operate under Commission Acts of 1915 and 1911, respectively. In some instances local laws make this mandatory. The commission usually has three members, the president being chosen by the membership.

Council-Manager: Both mayor-council and commission cities between 2,500 and 15,000 may employ a city manager by simple ordinance or resolution (1940 Code, Title 37, Secs. 418-420). The council has complete control over the manager's authority, salary, duties, and tenure. Only two cities (Mountain Brook and Sylacauga) have the council-manager form.—Joseph M. Ray, University of Alabama.

ARIZONA

Classification: Two classes of municipalities—18 towns under 3,000 population and 15 cities over this figure (Code Sec. 16-220 as revised 1939). Any city with 3,000 population or more may frame and adopt by majority vote a charter providing for any form of government upon petition of 25 per cent of voters at the last election. If adopted the charter is submitted to the governor who must certify that it is not in conflict with the state constitution and laws (Const., Art. 13; Code, Ch. 12, Art. 3). Only three out of 15 cities of over 3,500 have adopted charters in this manner. Home rule is provided (Const., Art. 13).

Mayor-Council: (Code Sec. 16-201). This form of government may be adopted by petition of two-thirds of resident real property taxpayers of cities and towns of 500 or more inhabitants, or if petition is made by 10 per cent of resident real property taxpayers the election shall be called at which real property taxpayers can vote. May be adopted also by home rule or special charter. The mayor votes on all issues but has no veto power. Mandatory offices include clerk, treasurer, attorney, engineer, chief of police, fire chief, superintendent of streets, and health officer.

Commission and Council-Manager: (Code Sec. 16-301). Cities of more than 3,500 population may adopt a commission or council-manager charter. Charter framed by board of 14 elected by qualified electors of city. Titles of mandatory offices are same as for mayor-council with the addition of the office of manager under the commission-manager plan. Two cities (Phoenix and Tucson) have the council-manager plan.

Board of Trustees: (Code Sec. 16-107). Any town or city may vote for disincorporation and reincorporation under a board of trustees government.—WALTER J. THALHEIMER.

ARKANSAS

Classification: Cities—22 first class, over 5,000; 44 second class, 1,750 to 5,000; all places under 1,750 are incorporated towns (Pope's Digest, Secs. 9481 & 9483). No provision for municipal home rule in any classification.

Mayor-Council: (Pope's Digest, Sec. 9819, 9934-9942). Except as noted under council-manager and commission plans below, any city or town may adopt the mayor-council plan. In first class cities the mayor is the presiding officer voting only in case of a tie and with veto power. In second class cities the mayor is a member of the council with power to vote but no veto authority. In towns he acts as a member of the council and also as presiding officer. This form has been adopted by 300 cities. In second class cities the required offices are mayor, city marshal, recorder, treasurer, and aldermen.

Commission: (Kirby and Castle Code, 1916, Sec. 6765ff). Cities between 18,000 and 40,000 may adopt this plan by referendum. Provisions are made for a mayor elected by the people, and two commissioners, all serving four-year terms. Fort Smith is the only city operating under this plan. Mandatory offices are mayor, two commissioners, city attorney, city clerk, and municipal judge.

Council-Manager: Cities between 2,500 and 50,000 may adopt by referendum provisions of the optional manager law which provides that 25 per cent of electors in last election for mayor must sign petition (Acts 1921 No. 99 as amended 1931). There are seven directors elected for four-year terms, no mayor. No provision for abandoning plan. Cities between 8,100 and 9,000 may adopt by referendum provisions of an optional act which provides for a mayor and four commissioners serving four-year terms (Acts 1929 No. 297). Plan may be abandoned after four years. Cities between 2,500 and 3,000 may adopt the provisions of an optional manager act which provides for a mayor and three commissioners, with no provision for abandoning the plan (Acts 1921 No. 604). Cities of over 50,000 may frame and adopt a home rule manager charter (Acts 1931 No. 311). The manager plan is provided by an act of 1917 for cities between 12,000 and 15,000, after a referendum. This act provides for a mayor and four commissioners with four-year terms (Acts 1917 No. 114). Only one city (Marianna) has ever operated under the manager laws. Mandatory offices are the mayor, city manager, city recorder, city attorney, and aldermen, all elected by the people with the exception of the city manager who is appointed by the council.—GLENN G. ZIMMERMAN, Arkansas Municipal League.

CALIFORNIA

Classification: Two general classes of cities—those operating under home rule charters, of which there are 56, and those incorporated under provisions of General Municipal Corporations Act (Deering, Act 5233). Although this act provides for six classes of cities, at the present time there are only fifth and sixth class cities, with two cities in the fifth class and 227 in the sixth class. In addition to the Municipal Corporations Act, there is a General Classification Act classifying cities into various classes in accordance with population, merely for purposes of special legislation. In cities formed by special charter any form of government may be adopted in the charter. A city must have 3,500 population before it can adopt a home rule charter (Calif. Const. Art. XI, Secs. 6 & 8). However, because the sixth class city law is revised at each session of the legislature very few cities now adopt charters.

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Mayor-Council: This plan is mandatory for all cities incorporated under the Municipal Corporations Act unless by election the people approve a commission or manager form. In fifth and sixth class cities the mayor is merely the president of the council and is elected by the council from its membership. This plan is in effect in all sixth class cities except where such cities have adopted the commission or manager form. In cities of the fifth class mandatory officers are a board of five trustees known as the council; a board of education; whenever there is a free library established, five trustees thereof; a city judge; treasurer; clerk; attorney; chief of police; and assessor—all elected by the people. In cities of the sixth class there are five mandatory offices: five councilmen, clerk, treasurer, all elected. Chief of police and judge appointed.

Commission and Council-Manager: May be adopted in cities by special charter (Secs. 6 & 8 of Art. XI, Calif. Const.).—Richard Carpenter, League of California Cities.

COLORADO

Classification: (C.S.A., Ch. 163, Sec. 48). First class cities, over 25,000; second class cities, 2,000 to 25,000; and incorporated towns, under 2,000. Cities over 2,000 population may adopt home rule charters providing for any form of government.

Mayor-Council: The statutes provide this form for first and second class cities, unless under home rule, and for incorporated towns (C.S.A., Ch. 163, Secs. 53, ff.). In first class cities the mayor may vote only in case of a tie except on measures involving the expenditure of money or an ordinance granting a franchise. However, with regard to measures appropriating or involving the expenditure of money and on all ordinances the mayor has the power of veto which may be overridden only by a vote of three-fourths of the council members. In cities of the second class the mayor may vote on the appointment of officers only in case of a tie. Moreover, the mayor votes when there is a tie except on ordinances. He may veto any measure involving the expenditure of money, and any ordinance, and a two-thirds vote is required to override. The mayor of an incorporated town may vote only in case of a tie and has no power of veto inasmuch as there is no statutory provision in this regard. Denver, as a home rule city-county (Constitution, Art. 20, Sec. 1-5), has adopted by charter a strong-mayor form of government.

Commission: Under the home rule provisions three cities have adopted the commission plan—Fort Collins, Pueblo, and Delta. The Fort Collins commission, however, has by ordinance delegated all administrative authority to a city manager. The 1945 state legislature enacted an optional commission law that may be adopted by any city or town.

Council-Manager: Under the home rule provisions seven cities have adopted the council-manager plan: Boulder, Colorado Springs, Durango, Fort Morgan, Grand Junction, Monte Vista, and Montrose. (Fort Morgan is not in all respects a manager government because the council retains direct control over finance and the fire and police departments.) The 1945 legislature provided an optional law that cities and towns may adopt.—D. Mack Easton, Colorado Municipal League.

CONNECTICUT

Classification: The primary unit of local government in Connecticut is the town, of which there are 169. There are 21 cities and 18 boroughs, all created by special act. Fifteen cities and one borough are "consolidated" with the towns of the same name. The remaining cities and boroughs are parts of the town in which they are situated.

There is no constitutional home rule. All local governments are under the absolute control of the legislature. It has provided a background of general laws for towns, sometimes including cities and boroughs, but it is overlaid even in the case of many towns by numerous special acts. It is customary, however, to make charters and many other important special acts subject to local referendum, and considerable weight is given by the legislature to the wishes of the local units as expressed by town meeting votes or town, city, or borough authorities. There are few optional acts available—one is a very weak act for a town manager plan—and special acts seem to be preferred even where an optional act is available.

Mayor-Council: Twenty cities have this form of government by special legislative act. The mayor generally votes only in case of tie and has veto power in 16 of the 21 cities. City departments are usually managed by boards appointed by the mayor. City governments are highly decentralized with many elective officers and numerous semi-independent boards and commissions.

Council-Manager: (Gen. Statutes, Secs. 433–35). Two towns, Killingly and Bloomfield, are operating under this plan. Two other towns, Stratford and West Hartford, have adopted this plan by special act. One city, New London, has this plan by special act. Mandatory offices in the two towns with council-manager plan under the optional act are the same as in other towns. In the other cases the mandatory offices vary according to the terms of their special acts.

Town Meetings: (Gen. Statutes, Title V, Secs. 264–556). This general law has been overlaid by numerous special acts. Of the unconsolidated towns, 150 have the traditional town meeting, two have a representative town meeting, and one has simply a town council. The first selectman is the chief officer. Mandatory offices include the board of selectmen, clerk, treasurer, board of assessors, board of relief, grand jurors, tax collector, agent of the town deposit fund, constables, registrars of voters, and board of education, all elected by popular vote.

Boroughs: With the exception of one borough which has been consolidated with its town, all boroughs are parts of the towns in which they are situated and are governed by a warden and court of burgesses.—CARTER W. ATKINS, Connecticut Public Expenditure Council.

DELAWARE

Classification: Urban places are not classified and there are no general laws for municipalities. Seven municipalities are chartered as cities and 43 as towns, all of which have received a charter by special act of the legislature. There are seven cities—Wilmington, Dover, New Castle, Milford, Seaford, Harrington, and Rehoboth Beach. Only Wilmington (112,504) has a population over 5,000. The other sections of the counties which are not incorporated come directly under the government of the levy court of each county. There is no municipal home rule as the charter specifically sets up the city or town government.

Forms of Government: No special charter or session laws provide for the form of government. This is determined by what is specified in the application for a charter as presented to the general assembly by the interested city or town. This charter also specifies the power of the governing municipal officials.—JOHN W. NOWLAND, Delaware Chamber of Commerce.

FLORIDA

Classification: Cities: over 300 registered voters. Towns: less than 300 registered voters. Of the 110 cities over 1,000 population, three are over 100,000, 11 between 10,000 and 50,000, 44 between 2,500 and 10,000, and 52 from 1,000 to 2,500. Cities are not classified but a constitutional amendment adopted in 1934 authorized the legislature to classify cities on the basis of population and to provide uniform charters for them, but as yet (January, 1945) the legislature has taken no action. Charters now in effect providing for various forms of government have been secured in most cases by special legislative action with or without local referendum.

Mayor-Council: Since each charter is secured by a legislative act, the method of electing the mayor and his powers vary from city to city. He may be elected by the people directly, by the council from among its members, annually by the people from the ranks of hold-over commissioners, or the commissioner receiving the highest number of votes may be mayor.

Commission and Council-Manager: There are no general or home rule provisions, but 37 cities have secured the manager plan through special legislative charters and three by ordinance. A number of other cities have adopted the commission plan in the same manner.—Angus M. Laird, University of Florida.

GEORGIA

Classification: Cities are not classified. There is a general law providing for government of towns and villages (synonymous terms). Towns with 25 voters may incorporate by applying to the superior court. Cities as well as towns may be chartered by special act of the legislature and without local referendum although in a number of instances such as in Albany and Columbus the act required a local referendum for adoption (Ga. Code 1933, Title 69). Special legislative charters may provide for any form of government. The repeal or amendment of charters in cities of less than 50,000 requires a local referendum (1930 Supp. to Ga. Code, 7th Title, Ch. 11).

The officers found in Georgia municipalities vary with special charter provisions. The most common officers are as follows: mayor, elected by popular vote; manager, appointed or elected by council; councilmen, elected by popular vote; city clerk, appointive (elected in four cities only); city treasurer, appointed (elected in four cities); city marshal and chief of police, appointed except in a few instances; chief of fire department, appointed in all cases; city attorney, appointed, except in two cities where he is elected; recorder, appointed, except in three cities where he is elected; sexton, appointed, except in one city; tax assessors, appointed by the council (elected in two cities).

Mayor-Council: In all but 23 cities the mayor exercises the power to vote in case of tie; he has the veto power in about one-half of the municipalities, but may be overridden by the council. No item veto. (Ga. Code, 1933, Title 69, Sec. 201; and Special Acts of the General Assembly applying to individual municipalities.)

Council-Manager: Special Acts of the General Assembly applying to individual municipalities.—M. Clyde Hughes, University of Georgia.

IDAHO

Classification: Cities—three first class, over 15,000 population (Idaho Code, Sec. 49–101); 149 second class, from 1,000 to 15,000 (Idaho Code, Sec. 49–401). However, second class cities may adopt village government. Villages are from 125 to 1,000 population (Idaho Code, Sec. 49–701, as amended Chap. 33, Laws of 1943). Municipal home rule is provided (Idaho Code, Sec. 49-901, as amended Ch. 69, Laws of 1937).

Mayor-Council: (Secs. 49–110 & 49–314 Idaho Code). The form is mandatory for first and second class cities unless they adopt the commission or manager form. City of first class has a mayor and four councilmen; city of second class a mayor and not less than four nor more than 12 councilmen. The mayor is not a member of the council and votes only in case of tie. He has veto power as to any ordinance but may be overridden by two-thirds vote. No item veto. Mandatory offices of clerk and treasurer are filled by popular election.

Commission: (Sec. 49–3001 Idaho Code, as amended Ch. 220, Laws of 1939). Any city over 2,500 may adopt the provisions of the optional commission plan law by referendum after a petition signed by 25 per cent of voters at last election. The mayor is elected. Offices of clerk and treasurer are mandatory.

Council-Manager: (Sec. 49–3701 Idaho Code). Any city over 2,500 may adopt the provisions of the optional council-manager act by referendum as in commission form. The modified council-manager law of 1919, however, does not provide for the adoption of all the essential features of the recognized manager plan. Chairman of commission chosen by commissioners. Clerk and treasurer are required offices filled by popular election.

Board of Trustees: Villages over 1,000 may adopt city government upon petition signed by three-fifths of voters at last election (Idaho Code, Sec. 49–306). Mandatory offices of clerk and treasurer are filled by popular election.—Joseph D. Wood, Idaho State Planning Board.

ILLINOIS

Classification: Communities of over 1,000 may be organized as cities; any community over 300 may be organized as a village. There are now 268 cities, 849 villages, and 28 incorporated towns. The village form of government may be retained regardless of growth in population. No municipal home rule.

In the city form of government the elected officers are the mayor, clerk, treasurer, and aldermen. In the village form the elected officers are the president, trustees, and clerk; village treasurer is appointed. In the commission form only the mayor and four council members are elected. Any municipality may create such additional offices as are needed and may provide for filling these offices either by election or appointment. Incorporated towns have such officers as may be set up in their special charters.

Mayor-Council: The mayor-council plan, the most popular city form, is optional and is adopted by referendum (Ill. Rev. Stat. Ch. 24, par. 2–1ff). Under it the mayor and aldermen serve for four years, unless by referendum a two-year term has been adopted. The mayor presides at council meetings with a vote only in case of a tie and has veto power. Any village or incorporated town may adopt the city organization if it has the required minimum population. A total of 211 cities now operate under this plan.

Commission: (Ill. Rev. Stat., Ch. 24, par. 19–1ff.). Any community under 200,000 population may by referendum adopt the commission plan which provides for a mayor and four commissioners, the mayor voting with the commissioners and having no veto power. Now operating under the commission plan are 68 municipalities, 11 of them villages. A village under this form of government has the same officers and powers as a city under this form of organization.

Council-Manager: (Ill. Rev. Stat., Ch. 24, par. 20–1ff.). Any municipality having less than 5,000 population may by referendum adopt the council-manager plan which provides for a council of five including the mayor and for a city or village manager selected by the council. No localities have adopted this plan; all six council-manager municipalities are villages which have adopted the plan by ordinance.—Thomas A. Matthews, Illinois Municipal League.

INDIANA

Classification: Cities—all places of 2,000 and over. Classes: first, 250,000 or over; second, 35,000 to 250,000; third, 20,000 to 35,000; fourth, 10,000 to 20,000; and fifth, 2,000 to 10,000. Towns: under 2,000. (Ch. 97, Acts 1935, p. 295; Burns 1933 Stat., Supp. 48–1201.) Under this classification there are 102 cities and 427 towns, according to the 1940 census. There is one city in the first class; 10 in the second class; 9 third class; 15 fourth class; and 67 fifth class. The acts of 1935, Ch. 240, provide that any civil town may become a fifth class city upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the voters in an election (either special or in conjunction with a regular general election). Cities of the first, third, fourth, and fifth classes elect councilmen by the votes of the entire city but with nomination by districts. Cities of the second class nominate candidates for each district, elect one councilman from each district, and three councilmen at large are elected by the vote of the entire city. Indiana does not provide for municipal home rule.

Mayor-Council: (Burns 1933 Statutes). Mandatory for all cities. In first and second class cities the council selects the presiding officer from its own members, the mayor being elected as such and having no vote in the council. In third, fourth, and fifth class cities the mayor is the presiding officer and votes only in case of tie. Mayor has veto in all cities; in ordinances appropriating money or levying a tax or taxes he may approve or disapprove the separate items and the veto may be overridden by a two-thirds vote. The following mandatory officers are elected by popular vote: mayor and council members in all cities; city clerk in first, second, and third class cities; clerk treasurer, in fourth and fifth class; city judge, in second and third class. County auditor is ex officio city auditor in all cities; county treasurer is ex officio city treasurer in first, second, and third class cities. All other offices are appointed by mayor.

Commission: No provision; optional commission law of 1921 held invalid because of defects in procedural provisions (*Keane* v. *Remy,* 201 Indiana 286, 168 N.E. 10).

Council-Manager: No provision; optional law of 1921 declared invalid because of defects in procedural provisions (*Keane* v. *Remy*).

Board of Trustees: Towns are governed by boards of town trustees. The trustees and a clerk-treasurer are elected by popular vote. One town trustee is elected from each ward but each is chosen by the vote of the entire town. Wards are established by ordinance and may not number more than seven or less than three. Other officers are named by the town trustees.—Herbert P. Kenney, Indiana Legislative Bureau.

IOWA

Classification: Cities—first class, over 15,000; second class, 2,000 to 15,000. Towns: under 2,000. Town sites platted but not incorporated are known as villages. There are 16 cities of the first class and 95 of the second class. Two cities and two towns operate under special charters granted before 1858 (Code of 1939, Ch. 287). An optional charter state.

Mayor-Council: (Code of 1939, Ch. 328). Cities and towns may adopt this type of government usually established by general law, but in a few instances by special charters. Mayor is the presiding officer voting only in case of tie; has veto power but does not have item veto. Mandatory offices are treasurer and assessor, elected by the people; clerk, city solicitor, city engineer, and auditor are appointed by the council.

Commission: (Code of 1939, Ch. 326). Upon petition of 25 per cent of voters and a special election any city may adopt the provisions of the optional state law providing, in cities of over 25,000, for a mayor and four commissioners serving two years, and in cities of 2,000 to 25,000, a mayor and two commissioners. Commissioners are elected for specific departments and the mayor is elected. The plan may be abandoned after six years. Seven cities have this plan. The following offices are mandatory: clerk, solicitor, assessor, treasurer, auditor, street commissioner, and such other offices as may be necessary, all elected by the council.

Council-Manager: Any city or incorporated town may adopt the provisions of the optional council-manager law by referendum after petition of 25 per cent of voters (Code of 1939, Ch. 328). In the latter case the plan may be abandoned after six years. Cities under 25,000 not having the commission plan may adopt manager plan by ordinance (Code of 1939, Ch. 327). The mayor is chosen by the council from its members. Required officers appointed by the council are the clerk, police judge or magistrate, solicitor, assessor, and library board members; also corporation counsel and assistant solicitors, if necessary.—J. A. Swisher, Iowa State Historical Society.

KANSAS

Classification: Cities—first class, over 15,000; second class, 2,000 to 15,000; and third class, less than 2,000. However, the mere attaining of the required population does not automatically change a city from one class to another. A city may retain its old status by failure of the officials to fill the requirement of certifying the population to the governor. Therefore the population is not an entirely reliable indication of the class of a city. There are 11 first class cities, of which three are under 15,000; 78 in the second class, of which none is over 15,000, 14 are under 2,000, and four under 1,000; 500 in the third class, of which three exceed 2,000 and 17 are under 100.

Mayor-Council: On incorporation cities automatically adopt mayor-council government but may afterwards adopt either manager or commission plan under the optional laws. The mayor is the presiding officer, voting only in case of tie; he has veto power. Thirty-nine second class cities and 494 third class cities have adopted this form of government. Mandatory offices in these cities are those of mayor, councilmen, and police judge, with the office of treasurer added for second class cities.

Commission: Any city may adopt the commission plan by referendum (Gen. Stat. 1935, 13-1501, 14-1101, 15-1201). The mayor and commissioners are elected under this plan. The plan may be abandoned after four years' trial in first and second class cities; there is no provision for abandonment in third class cities. At present there are eight first class, 29 second class, and two third class cities incorporated under this type of government.

Council-Manager: The commission-manager plan may be adopted upon referendum by any city (G.S. 12-1001 to 12-1018). Three first class, 10 second class, and four third class cities have adopted this plan. Mayor-council cities of the second and third classes, upon majority vote at a local referendum, may provide by ordinance for the appointment of a city manager, retaining the other essentials of the mayor-council plan (G.S. 1935, Secs. 12-1021 to 12-1028). No city has adopted this type of government. Under the commission-manager form the mayor is one of the commissioners and is appointed by the commissioners. The commission-manager plan may be abandoned after four years, but second and third class cities may abandon the council-manager plan at any succeeding general municipal election.—Albert B. Martin, League of Kansas Municipalities.

KENTUCKY

Classification: Cities—first class, over 100,000; second class, 20,000 to 100,000; third class, 8,000 to 20,000; fourth class, 3,000 to 8,000; fifth class, 1,000 to 3,000 and sixth class, under 1,000. Communities must have 125 inhabitants or more before they can be incorporated (KRS 81.040). There is one first class city, 6 second class, 8 third class, 48 fourth class, 76 fifth class, and 142 sixth class cities (not including incorporated places without active governments). No city can be transferred from one class to another except by legislative action (Ky. Const., Sec. 156), and because of this a number of cities are not classified strictly in accordance with population specifications (KRS 81.010, 81.020). There are no provisions for municipal home rule.

Mayor-Council: The mayor-council form is mandatory for cities of every class except for the commission and manager options mentioned below (Chapters 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, KRS). The mayor is not a member of the council in first and second class cities. In third, fourth, and fifth class cities he is the presiding officer and votes only in case of tie. In fourth class cities he may vote to make a quorum. The mayor has veto power in cities of the first to fourth classes inclusive. A single first class city, one of the second, two of the third, 44 of the fourth class, and all of the fifth class cities operate under the mayor-council plan.

Commission: Any city except one of the first class may adopt this plan by referendum (KRS 89.010, 89.030, 89.290). The mayor is elected as such by the people except in the fifth and sixth classes where the commissioners select a mayor from their own number (KRS 89.330). Six third class and four fourth class cities operate under this plan.

Council-Manager: Any city of the second, third, and fourth class may adopt the provisions of the optional council-manager laws (KRS 89.390). The mayor is elected by the people under this plan. Four second class cities and one fourth class city have adopted the council-manager form of government.

Board of Trustees: All of the 142 cities of the sixth class operate under a plan providing for a board of trustees and a chairman elected by the board from its own membership. The chairman has no veto power.

Mandatory offices include the mayor, commissioners, and police judge in second to sixth class cities inclusive, filled by popular election. Cities of the third class also elect a prosecuting attorney.—Carl B. Wachs, Kentucky Municipal League.

LOUISIANA

Classification: Cities—5,000 population or more. Towns: 1,000 to 5,000. Villages: 150 to 1,000 (Dart, Gen. Stat., Sec. 5408). Under the commission laws of 1910 and 1912 (Dart, Gen. Stat., Secs. 5451-5497), providing for the commission form of government, cities with a population of 40,000 or more constitute cities of the first class; those with a population of 5,000 to 40,000 are cities of the second class. Towns with a population of 2,500 or more are cities of the second class for purposes of the law and may adopt the commission form of government (Dart, Gen. Stat., Secs. 5408, 5415, 5451, 5452-5497). Five cities operate under special charters. There are 20 cities with 5,000 population or more: two cities in the first class (over 40,000); 18 cities second class (5,000 to 40,000). Present population not a valid guide to classification as towns over 2,500 may adopt commission form. Louisiana is not a home rule state.

Mayor-Council: This plan is found in all cities except New Orleans and those over 5,000 (Dart, Gen. Stat., Sec. 5451.1) which elect to adopt the commission or manager plan. The mayor is elected, presides at all meetings, votes in case of tie, and has veto power. The general act providing the mayor-council plan is adopted by referendum after petition of 25 freeholders (Dart, Gen. Stat. 1932, Sec. 5447). Mandatory officers are mayor, aldermen, and marshal, elected; tax collector, clerk, and street commissioner, appointed by board of aldermen (Dart, Sec. 5426). Others as may be necessary are appointed by the aldermen or mayor.

Commission: Towns with a population of 2,500 or more and cities of the first and second classes, New Orleans excepted, may adopt the commission form of government upon a petition of 25 per cent of the qualified voters and at a special election. Cities of the second class (including towns over 2,500) have a mayor and two commissioners. Cities of the first class have a mayor and four commissioners. The commission form is the prevailing one (Gen. Stat., Secs. 5452-5505). Mandatory officers in cities of the first class are the commissioners of public affairs and public education (mayor, ex officio), accounts and finances, public health and safety, public utilities, and streets and parks, all elected. City attorney, secretary-treasurer, police chief, fire chief, auditor, civil engineer, and city physician, all appointed by the commission. In cities of the second class the commissioners of public health (mayor, ex officio), finance and utilities, and public parks and streets are elected.

Council-Manager: Any city over 5,000 except New Orleans may adopt by referendum the provisions of an optional act providing for five commissioners serving four years. Manager can be recalled by vote of people. No provision for abandoning plan. Practically impossible to adopt manager plan because to get proposal on ballot a 33½ per cent petition of all votes cast for mayor at last election is necessary. (Gen. Stat., Sec. 5506-5669). No city in Louisiana has this plan. Unless otherwise prescribed by ordinance the following departments are established: public service, public welfare, law, public safety, and finance, each department headed by an elective commissioner. Clerk, city manager, and city attorney are appointed by commission.—W. V. HOLLOWAY, Tulane University.

MAINE

Classification: Cities are not classified according to population. Charters are granted by special act of the legislature but are generally submitted to local referendum before being put into effect. Twenty-one cities have obtained charters in this manner; nine of these cities have council-manager charters. Eight cities have a mayor and single chamber council, or board of aldermen. Four cities, Augusta, Bath, Biddeford, and Waterville, have a mayor and a bicameral council.

Mayor-Council: Provisions with regard to the power of the mayor vary considerably. In general the appointing power is shared jointly by the mayor and the council. In all cities, with the exception of those having the council-manager plan, the mayor is vested with the veto power with regard to practically all matters.

Council-Manager: There are two legal methods by which municipalities may adopt the council-manager plan: (1) Any municipality may secure from the legislature a special charter which is usually submitted to local referendum; and (2) any town (or union of towns) at an annual or special town meeting may vote to avail itself of the town-manager enabling act, Chapter 130 of the Laws of Maine 1939, which authorizes a town so voting to employ a town manager. The act defines the powers of the manager and sets up the method of employing and dismissing him. Nine cities and eighteen towns have adopted the manager plan by special act charters and some 29 have availed themselves of the authority granted by the town-manager enabling act.

Town Meeting: (Maine Rev. Stat. 1945, Chap. 80, Secs. 1–45). All other municipalities operate under the town meeting-selectmen or councillor plan. Selectmen number three, five, or seven; all towns have a financial town meeting. If any change from the regular town form is desired (except adoption of the town manager plan), the town petitions the legislature for a special act which is usually passed with provision for approval by a local referendum. The only town that requested a change from the regular town form is Sanford, which, by special act, secured the limited town meeting plan.—Orren C. Hormell, Bowdoin College.

MARYLAND

Classification: Cities are not classified and there is no legislation providing optional forms. There is no distinction between towns and cities and no requirement as to population for securing incorporation. The legislature grants a special charter for each town that is incorporated except Baltimore which has complete home rule.

Mayor-Council: A few smaller towns have this plan.

Commission: Only two cities operate under the commission plan.

President and Town Commissioners: Many of the smaller towns operate under this form of government.

There are no council-manager cities, but the town of Greenbelt, built by the federal government, has a general manager.—Horace E. Flack, Baltimore Department of Legislative Reference.

MASSACHUSETTS

Classification: There is no classification of cities. Towns of 12,000 or over may become cities by special act of the legislature. Many larger communities have not elected to become cities. Massachusetts has 39 cities and 312 towns. Required offices for all 39 cities are mayor and aldermen or councilmen or both. In addition school committees and usually assessors are elected.

Except in Boston, local government may be carried on by any of the following plans, if they are adopted by referendum:

Mayor-Council: Plan A (Tercentenary Edition of General Laws, 1932, Ch. 43, Secs. 46-55) provides for a strong-mayor type of government. The mayor, elected at large, is not a member of the council but he has veto power. The mayor can appoint and remove all personnel without confirmation by the city council except for the school committee, officials appointed by the governor, and assessors if elected. The council members are elected at large for two years annually (five one year, four the succeeding year, or biennially as a group). They elect one of their members as president of the council. Two cities have Plan A.

Plan B (Ch. 43, Secs. 56-63) provides for a weak-mayor type of government. The mayor is not a member of the council but has veto power. With the exception of the city solicitor all appointments and removals by the mayor must be confirmed by a majority of the council. In cities with seven or more wards the council numbers 15, one member from each ward and the remainder at large. If there are less than seven wards the council numbers eleven and is elected in the same manner. One of the council members is elected president. Seven cities operate under Plan B.

Commission: Under Plan C (Ch. 43, Secs. 64-78) a commission of five members is elected—the mayor for two years and the other four members for two-year overlapping terms. The mayor is designated as the commissioner of administration and the other members as commissioners of finance, health, public works, and public property. The mayor is allowed to vote but has no veto power. He is also an ex officio member of the school committee. Two cities have this plan.

Council-Manager: Under Plan D (Ch. 43, Secs. 79-92) a council is elected, composed of a mayor and four other members elected at large annually or biennially. The mayor sits and votes with the council but has no veto power. The council appoints the city manager for an indeterminate term. The city manager appoints and removes all officers except that the general management of the public schools is vested in the school committee. President of the city council is any council member except the mayor. Towns may secure special town manager charters from the legislature if they wish a similar organization. Three towns have Plan D.

Under Plan E (Ch. 378, Secs. 1-15, Acts and Resolves, 1938) municipal affairs are under the control of the city council elected at large by proportional representation with the city manager appointed and removed by the city council. The council is composed of seven or nine members one of whom is elected as mayor with no veto power. Two cities operate under Plan E.

Town Meeting: (Ch. 43A and 314, Acts and Resolves, 1931). Any town may adopt by referendum the representative town meeting plan which provides for a town meeting of as nearly as possible 240 elected members elected from precincts which must include at least 400 voters each and defined by the selectmen. The members alone have the right to veto on measures although there is a referendum provision on all appropriations over $20,000 voted by the meeting. The structure of town government is not affected by this plan. Most towns in Massachusetts retain the traditional town meeting plan under general law or special act creating the municipality. Twenty-nine towns have representative town meetings.—Philip L. Gamble, Amherst College.

MICHIGAN

Classification: There are no classifications of cities in the state of Michigan in the sense that cities are classified in some states. However, all cities which were incorporated or reincorporated under the provisions of the fourth class cities act of 1895 are still called fourth class cities although they are under home rule also. In addition any village or unincorporated area having a population of not less than 750 nor more than 2,000 and a population density of 500 inhabitants per square mile may incorporate as a fifth class city, under provisions of the home rule act. Such designation merely indicates population as such cities may adopt any type of charter and have identical limitations and powers of other cities. Cities are any community incorporated under either the fourth class city act or the home rule act and they are wholly separate from the townships in which located. Villages constitute any community over 250 population incorporated under either the general or the home rule village acts and are an integral part of the township in which located. Except for this township connection there is no difference between cities and villages. In the cases of both cities and villages the method of adopting a new charter or revising an old one is by way of an elected charter commission, and the submission of any charter drafted by them to the electorates for approval or disapproval (Const. of 1908, Art. VIII, Secs. 20 & 21; Chs. 47 & 49 of Compiled Laws of 1929 and Mich. Stat. Annotated).

The law requires that each charter must provide for the election of a mayor and a legislative body, but the charter may provide that the mayor may be elected by the legislative body. In the case of villages the clerk must also be elected. Otherwise, other city or village officials, namely, treasurer, assessor, and board of review, may be either elected or appointed.

The home rule acts, under which all cities and villages must now incorporate or revise their charters, permit the selection of any form of government. There are 61 cities operating under home rule. The only statutory provision that governs the form is the old fourth class city act, chapter 49 of the compiled statutes, which sets up the mayor-council plan. Under this plan the mayor is presiding officer, voting only in case of tie; he has veto power. Charters which are locally drawn sometimes contain unusual provisions, but generally the mayor votes on all issues and usually does not have veto power.—George R. Sidwell, Michigan Municipal League.

MINNESOTA

Classification: Cities: three first class, over 50,000; three second class, 20,000 to 50,000; eight third class, 10,000 to 20,000; and 86 fourth class, not to exceed 10,000 (Minn. Const., Art. 4, Sec. 36; Minn. Stats. 1941, Sec. 410.01). By statute of dubious validity 5 per cent is added to census population in determining classification (Minn. Stats. 1941, Sec. 410.02). Any platted territory of not more than 10,000 or less than 100 may become incorporated village (Minn. Stats. 1941, Sec. 111, Laws 1941, Ch. 39). Any village may become a city either by adopting a home rule charter or by an election to accept the mayor-council plan of government provided by statute. Only one borough (Belle Plaine) remains, incorporated in the early days by the legislature; all other boroughs so created have been abandoned or reincorporated into villages or cities.

Home Rule: (Minn. Const., Art. 4, Sec. 36; Minn. Stats. 1941, Secs. 410.04-410.26). The only change since 1938 is the adoption of a constitutional amendment changing the publication requirement for home rule charter amendments from publication in three newspapers for 30 days to publication in one newspaper once a week for four weeks.

Under constitutional provision any city may frame and adopt its own charter providing for any form of government as a city consistent with constitution and law. Charter is framed by board of freeholders appointed by judges of judicial district in which city is located and is submitted to voters at election; four-sevenths vote needed to adopt (Minn. Stats. 1941, Secs. 410.04 to 410.25).

Mayor-Council: (Laws 1921, Ch. 462; Minn. Const., Art. 4, Sec. 36). The 1870 and 1895 laws are not available for new incorporations but five cities still operate under each of them. In addition 10 cities operate as mayor-council cities under special act passed prior to the prohibition of special legislation by constitutional amendment in 1892. Provisions of special laws and home rule charters vary. The mayor has no veto power in villages and fourth class cities operating under the 1921 law. Of the 78 cities adopting home rule charters, 64 provide for mayor-council plan, also 650 incorporated villages operate under this plan.

The various laws and home rule charters under which mayor-council cities are organized provide for different elective and appointive officers, except that home rule charter is required to provide for a mayor and a council of one or two branches at least one of which must be elective. Actually there are no bicameral councils in this state. Elective offices in villages consist of president, three trustees, and clerk (who together constitute the council), treasurer, assessor (except in those villages where the assessing is done by the town assessor), two constables, and two justices of the peace or a municipal judge.

Commission: (Minn. Const., Art. 4, Sec. 36; Minn. Stats. 1941, Secs. 410.16-410.22). Of the 78 cities adopting home rule charters, nine provide for commission plan.

Council-Manager: (Minn. Const., Art. 4, Sec. 36; Minn. Stats. 1941, Secs. 421.15-421.28). Five home rule cities operate under this plan.—C. C. LUDWIG, League of Minnesota Municipalities.

MISSISSIPPI

Classification: Cities are defined as places of 2,000 or more inhabitants; towns, 300 to 1,999; and villages, 100 to 299. In 1940 there were 55 cities of the first class, 165 towns, and 61 villages. No place of less than 100 population may be incorporated. The Constitution of 1890 (Sec. 88) specifies general laws for incorporation. A number of special (private) charter cities exist (23 in 1940). Incorporation follows the Code of Mississippi, 1942, Sections 3374 to 3825 inclusive. Some authorities feel that home rule is approximated.

Mayor-Council: This form is prescribed for all municipalities and is adopted by referendum called on petition of two-thirds of the qualified electors and validated by gubernatorial proclamation. Dissolution occurs by decline of population below 100 by gubernatorial proclamation, or if no council meeting is held for six months, or by reason of no evidence of performing functions (in places below 1,000) for two years (such as failure to elect new officers), or by referendum called on petition of one-fourth of the qualified electors (Secs. 3386-3389). The mayor presides over council meetings and casts his vote in cases of equal division; he has veto power. Of the 281 cities, towns, and villages, 268 are under the mayor-council form.

Commission: Any city of 2,000 or more may adopt this plan by referendum called on petition of 10 per cent of the qualified electors. Cities electing this type of government (13 in 1940) may retain code or private charter powers not inconsistent therewith. Upon approval a mayor and two commissioners (called council members) are elected (Secs. 3788-3890). Abolition may be ordered by referendum called on petition of 10 per cent of the electors after the system has been in use for six years (Sec. 3825).

Council-Manager: No provision for this plan.—DAVID W. KNEPPER, Mississippi State College for Women.

MISSOURI

Classification: Cities—first class, cities over 100,000 (except St. Louis and Kansas City), but cities from 75,000 to 150,000 may elect to become first class; second class, 30,000 to 100,000, but cities of 27,500 to 75,000 may elect to become second class; third class 3,000 to 30,000; fourth class, 500 to 3,000, but villages and towns created by special law may become fourth class cities even though the population may be under 500. Villages over 200 may elect to become fourth class cities. Cities and towns that originally received special charters may retain them although the legislature may no longer grant such special charters.

Only one city is first class (St. Joseph); two are second class (Springfield and Joplin). There are 64 cities eligible to come under the third class city law. While the majority of these have accepted third class city status, a number retain their special charters and a few continue operating under the fourth class law. Legislature has also enacted special legislation for groups of cities classified on some basis other than above classes. Change of population does not require change of plan although cities may elect to change. At a special election held on February 27, 1945, a new constitution was adopted which extended home rule to all cities with a population of more than 10,000. Provisions for St. Louis differ slightly from those of other cities.

Mayor-Council: Mandatory for first class cities (St. Joseph only); optional for third class cities; and mandatory for fourth class cities. Cities retaining their special charters and a majority of those accepting third class city law operate under the mayor-council plan. Under the third class city law this is the weak mayor-council plan with the council elected by wards and the attorney, treasurer, collector, assessor, police chief, and police judge elected by the people. In first class cities the mayor is not a member of council. In third and fourth class cities the mayor is the presiding officer and votes only in case of tie. The mayor may veto. In first class cities a four-fifths vote; in third and fourth classes a two-thirds vote is needed to override.

Commission: Second and third class cities may adopt provisions of optional act. Both second class cities and about 10 of the third class cities have adopted the commission plan. In second class cities the commission plan was mandatory until

1933 at which time the council-manager form was established as an alternative plan. The second class cities have a mayor and four commissioners elected for four years, commissioners being chosen for specific departments. In third class cities the mayor is elected and the number of commissioners varies according to the size of the city, the commissioners serving two-year terms. The plan is adopted by referendum. The petition calling the election must be signed by at least 25 per cent of the number voting in last city election.

Council-Manager: Any second or third class city may adopt by referendum the provisions of the optional council-manager acts. Of the cities in these two classes only three have accepted the council-manager form as provided by the legislative enactments. The mayor is chosen by the council from its number. Citations: Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1939, Chap. XXXVIII, sections 6212-17, 6222, 6223-28, 6603-04, 6849-64, 6865, 7056-79, 7080-95, 7096.—Martin L. Faust, University of Missouri.

MONTANA

Classification: Cities—six first class, over 10,000; six second class, 5,000 to 10,000; and third class, 1,000 to 5,000. Towns: 300 to 1,000. (Revised Code 71935, Chap. 377.)

Mayor-Council: Established by general law in cities not adopting commission or manager plan; mandatory for towns. Mayor is presiding officer; casts vote only in case of tie; he has veto power.

Commission: Any city may adopt the provisions of optional commission statute at local referendum after petition signed by 25 per cent of electors. May abandon after one year. In cities under 25,000 a mayor and two councilmen are elected for two years; in cities over 25,000 a mayor and four councilmen for two years (Revised Codes, Ch. 407). The commission plan is in effect in two cities, Helena and Missoula.

Council-Manager: Any city may adopt the provisions of the optional act by local referendum as in commission form. In cities under 25,000 there are three commissioners; in cities over 15,000 five commissioners with terms in both cases of four years. The commissioner receiving highest number of votes is mayor. May be abandoned after two years. (Rev. Codes, Ch. 408.)—Fred Bennion, Montana Taxpayers' Association.

NEBRASKA

Classification: Metropolitan cities, over 100,000 (Omaha only); primary class, 40,000 to 100,000 (Lincoln only); first class, 5,000 to 40,000 (14 cities); second class, 1,000 to 5,000 (90 cities); villages 100 to 1,000 (425 villages). Cities of the second class may by vote return to the village form of government, and cities of the first class, falling below 5,000, may revert to the second class. However, population constitutes a fairly valid guide to classification of cities, not so valid for villages. (Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, Sections 14-101; 15-101; 16-101; 17-101; 17-201.) Home rule: Any city over 5,000 may frame and adopt its own charter through a charter convention called by petition of 10 per cent of electors. Its work is then submitted to vote of the people. Three cities now operate under home rule charters but in all three cases they are the old legislative charters adopted by popular vote on recommendation of charter commission or city council.

Mayor-Council: Mandatory for all cities not adopting commission or council-manager plan. Mayor presides, votes in case of tie in first and second class cities; has veto power in cities of primary, first, and second class, item veto in primary and first class. Operative in 11 cities of the first class, 90 of the second class. Mandatory officers: mayor, councilmen, clerk, treasurer, and police magistrate; all elective. (Sec. 15-405; 16-301ff; 17-101ff.)

Commission: Cities over 2,000 may adopt provisions of optional act by local referendum, and may abandon it after four years. Mayor is member of the commission, designated mayor by commissioners numbering seven in cities over 100,000; five in cities 25,000 to 100,000; and three in cities 2,000 to 25,000. Mayor presides, votes as other commissioners, but has no veto. The law requires each commissioner to be designated by the commission as head of a department, e.g. accounts and finance; police, sanitation, and public safety; fire protection and water supply; street cleaning; public improvements; parks and public property; public affairs. The last named is assigned by law to the mayor. Three cities (Omaha, Nebraska City, Beatrice) operate under this plan (Sec. 19-401ff.).

Council-Manager: Cities of 1,000 to 100,000 may adopt provisions of optional act by local referendum and may abandon it after four years. Cities under 25,000 have five councilmen; those over 40,000, seven councilmen, all serving four years. The council selects one of their number as mayor and appoints manager and clerk. The mayor presides, votes as councilman, but has no veto. Alliance is the only city having the true council-manager type. Lincoln, having a home rule charter, has a hybrid type (council and three "directors") resembling both the council-manager and other types. (Sec. 19-601ff.)

Village Trustees: Board of five members elected by popular vote for two-year overlapping terms. Trustees designate one of their number as chairman, unofficially called "mayor." He presides, votes, but has no veto power. The board may appoint necessary administrative officers but must appoint a board of health of three members (Sec. 17-201ff).—J.G.W. Lewis, Local Committee of 1000, Inc., Lincoln, Nebraska.

NEVADA

Classification: Cities—first class, over 20,000; second class, 5,000 to 20,000; third class, all others, must have 250 voters to incorporate. (N.C.L. 1929, Secs. 1106 & 1213.) Towns are unincorporated places of a few hundred inhabitants governed by county commissioners. There are no cities of the first class because Reno and Las Vegas, the only two cities with 20,000 or more, were specially incorporated and received no classification. There is no easy method of determining the number of cities according to classes, for most of them have special charters and do not fall into either category. Most of the cities incorporated under the classification statute are of the third class. There are 14 incorporated cities. The right of home rule is granted to all cities and towns incorporated under municipal law (N.C.L. 1929, Sec. 1100).

Mayor-Council: (N.C.L. 1929, Sec. 1100). All cities but one have this plan. The mayor is presiding officer and has a casting vote only in case of a tie; he has veto power. No item veto. Mandatory offices include those of elected mayor and council unless created by special charter act. In first and second class cities there may be a clerk, treasurer, attorney and judge, all elected. In third class cities the council determines what officials are necessary.

Commission: Any city or town may draft and adopt a charter under a statutory provision. Petition of one-fifth of voters at last election, followed by referendum (N.C.L. 1929, Sec. 1248-56).

Council-Manager: No specific provision. Las Vegas only city operating under this plan.—C. C. Smith, State of Nevada Merit Examination Board.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Classification: No classification of municipalities by population. Cities, towns, and districts are incorporated as such. Cities are established by act of the legislature. No home rule.

Mayor-Council: (Rev. Laws, 1942, Chs. 62 and 63). All 11 cities have mayor-council government. It is mandatory except for such cities as may adopt the manager plan. The mayor is the presiding officer, voting only in case of tie in eight cities; he has veto power in all but one city. The mandatory offices for cities required in the general laws are mayor, aldermen, and common council, all elected; city clerk and city treasurer, appointed; police chief, board of three assessors, overseer of the poor and school board, either appointed or elected. Note: Since the specific charter of each city as set up by special legislative act takes precedent over the general law, the mandatory offices in the different cities of the state vary somewhat from the foregoing.

Commission: There is no provision for this plan for cities or towns, but certain village districts are governed by a commission.

Council-Manager: (Rev. Laws, 1942, Chap. 67). Any town or city may adopt the provisions of the optional city-manager law upon petition of 3 per cent of the voters. At present no municipality operates under this plan.

Town Meeting: Every town (224) in the state is governed by selectmen who are required to hold an annual meeting. There are three selectmen, one elected each year for a term of three years.—JOHN D. LANGMUIR, New Hampshire Federation of Taxpayers Associations, Inc.

NEW JERSEY

Classification: Cities—first class, over 150,000; second class, 12,000 to 150,000; third class, other cities except seaside or summer resorts "binding" on the Atlantic Ocean; fourth class, seaside or summer resorts "binding" on the Atlantic Ocean (Rev. Stat. 1937, 40:167–2). There is no standing classification of other municipalities, and many different classifications of cities for special purposes leave the standing classification of cities with very little significance. There are 52 cities, 23 towns, 255 boroughs, 234 townships, and 3 villages. Technically New Jersey does not have municipal home rule. The so-called "Home Rule Act," Laws of 1917, Chapter 152, incorporated in Revised Statutes (1937) Title 40, Chapters 42–69, applies to municipalities generally and grants and imposes specific powers and duties.

Borough: All boroughs operate under a general law which supersedes special charters. Boroughs may be incorporated or dissolved only by special act of the legislature. The governing body consists of a mayor and six councilmen. The mayor presides over council meetings and has veto power over all ordinances, requiring two-thirds vote to override. The mayor, councilmen, tax collector, and justice of the peace are popularly elected; the clerk is appointed and an assessor either elected or appointed. In practice borough government operates much like the commission plan despite its apparent similarity to the mayor-council plan.

Mayor-Council: Some cities operate under this plan under one of several optional city referendum charter acts or under special charters. The council selects its own presiding officer. The mayor generally has a veto power, requiring a two-thirds vote to override. Mandatory offices vary under the several charter laws. Generally the mayor and council are elected and a clerk, auditor, collector of taxes, treasurer, board of assessors, corporation counsel, and overseer of the poor are appointed.

Commission: This plan is optional and may be adopted by popular referendum in any municipality (Rev. Stat. 40:70–1 et seq.). Fifty-seven municipalities operate under this form of government. The commissioners are popularly elected; mayor is designated by board of commissioners from among their number; municipal clerk is appointed.

Council-Manager: May be adopted by popular referendum in any municipality (Rev. Stat. 40:79–1 et seq.). Six municipalities have this plan. The council is popularly elected; mayor is designated by council from among its members; municipal manager, assessor auditor, treasurer, clerk, and attorney are appointed.

Town Plan: A town form of government is optional under the "referendum act for incorporation of towns (1895)" which is reenacted in Rev. Stat. 40:123–1 et seq. This government is headed by the town council, including one councilman elected as mayor. In operation the plan is similar to commission plan.

Township Plan: Other units of government were originally carved out of townships, the first form of incorporating territory in New Jersey (Rev. Stat. 40:142-1 & 2). The governing body is a township committee of three members elected for a three-year term, except where otherwise specifically provided by law. A clerk, tax collector, assessor, pound keeper, and justice of the peace are popularly elected.

Village Plan: There are three villages in New Jersey, all operating under special charters. Villages may also be incorporated under the optional "referendum act for incorporation of villages (1891)" reenacted in Rev. Stat. 40:157-1 et seq. The governing body under this plan is a board of five trustees, which elects one of its number as president. In operation this plan is also similar to commission government. —William Miller, Princeton University.

NEW MEXICO

Classification: Cities, over 3,000; towns, 1,500 to 3,000; villages, 150 to 1,500. Any city may frame and adopt by referendum a charter providing any form of government not inconsistent with state constitution. Petition must be signed by number of electors equal to 15 per cent of votes cast at last election (Stat., 1941, annotated, Sec. 14-1201 to 14-1204). At present there are 14 cities, 24 towns, and 26 villages. Mandatory offices: In cities only members of commission in Clovis and Albuquerque are elected; in other cities only mayor and councilmen are elected by mandatory statutes, other offices may be elected. In towns and villages only five members of board of trustees are mandatory.

Mayor-Council: Provided by general statutes for cities not adopting some other form. Mayor is elected and is presiding officer of council with casting vote only in case of tie; he has veto power. Twelve cities have adopted this type of government.

Commission: There are two separate laws governing the adoption of the commission form of government: Any city, town, or village may set up the plan upon petition of electors equal in number to 25 per cent of the votes cast for all candidates for mayor at the last preceding city election (Statutes, 1941, annotated, Secs. 14-901 to 14-915). In addition all cities of 10,000 or more may set up this plan by holding a special election, the majority of votes cast determining the adoption of this form of government (Statutes, 1941, annotated, Secs. 14-1001 to 14-1013, inclusive).

Commission-Manager: Any city between 3,000 and 10,000 may adopt by referendum provisions of optional commission-manager law providing for five commissioners elected at large but nominated by districts. Plan may also be adopted by charter. Commissioners elect one of their number as mayor (Statutes, 1941, annotated, Secs. 14-1101 to 14-1109). Two cities (Clovis and Albuquerque) now operate under this plan.—Rupert F. Asplund, Taxpayers' Association of New Mexico.

NEW YORK

Classification: Cities are not classified but are incorporated as such by act of the legislature. Villages: first class, over 5,000 population; second class, 3,000 to 5,000; third class, 1,000 to 3,000; and fourth class, under 1,000. There is also provision for certain special classes of towns in certain counties. Any city may adopt any form of government provided for by the optional city government law of 1914 or under the home rule law of 1923. All cities are under home rule, have equal power to pass local laws superseding many state laws, and may change or adopt new charters. Changes may be made by local legislative body but important changes must be approved by local referendum (Cahill's Consolidated Laws, 1930, Ch. 6a). Villages of over 5,000 population are granted home rule powers and have power to pass local laws superseding the general village law. Mandatory offices vary according to charter provisions.

Mayor-Council: Any city may adopt this form by local referendum under home rule law. In 33 of the 61 cities in the state the mayor is a member of council; in 19 of the 33 he votes only in case of tie.

Commission: Any city may adopt this form by local referendum as provided in Ch. 444, Laws of 1914, or under the home rule act. Five cities now operate under this plan. Under the 1914 law the mayor is elected.

Council-Manager: Any city may adopt the council-manager plan by drafting and adopting its own charter at local referendum, or by voting to adopt the provisions of plan C of Chapter 444 of the Laws of 1914. Eleven cities and two villages now operate under the manager plan. The mayor is elected in nine of these cities and selected by the council in three cities.—MORGAN STRONG, Municipal Training Institute, Albany.

NORTH CAROLINA

Classification: Cities and towns are incorporated either by special act of the legislature or under the municipal corporations act by the municipal board of control after petition and hearing (Gen. Stat. N.C., 1943, Sec. 160-195). There are also cities under special charters (Gen. Stat. N.C., 1943, Sec. 160-4). The municipal corporations act also provides four optional plans which any city may adopt by referendum. Within constitutional limitations any municipality may abandon its charter or adopt a new charter; proposal may be initiated by the local legislative body or by petition of 25 per cent of voters at last election (Sec. 160-353).

Mayor-Council: A strong mayor-council plan is provided in Plan A (Gen. Stat. N.C., 1943, Sec. 160-308), under which a mayor and council are elected at large. Under Plan B the council is elected by districts and at large (Gen. Stat. N.C., 1943, Sec. 160-315); mayor is not a member of council; he has veto power.

Commission: Plan C providing for a mayor elected as such with two other commissioners (Gen. Stat. N.C., 1943, Sec. 160-324). May be adopted by any city.

Council-Manager: Any city may adopt the provisions of Plan D providing for a council of five members elected for two years. Mayor chosen by the council from its own members (Gen. Stat. N.C., 1943, Sec. 160-338).—DAVETTA L. STEED, North Carolina League of Municipalities.

NORTH DAKOTA

Classification: Cities—incorporated villages and towns may incorporate as cities under general law.

Mayor-Council: (N.D. Rev. Code, 1943, Title 40). Any municipality may adopt this form by incorporating under general statute. The mayor is not a member of the council but presides; has casting vote only. Has appointive authority subject to confirmation by council. Mayor has veto power. Villages are governed by a board of trustees. At present 111 cities operate under this plan. Mandatory offices are mayor, police magistrate, and justice of the peace, all elected at large; councilmen, two elected from each ward; treasurer elected at large except under cities having adopted civil service systems in which case treasurers are appointed; auditor, assessor, engineer, health officer, chief of police, and fire chief, appointed by mayor and confirmed by council.

Commission: (N.D. Rev. Code, 1943, Title 40). Any city and any incorporated village or town of over 500 may adopt by petition signed by 10 per cent of electors, based upon votes cast for the office of governor at the last preceding general election and referendum. The elected president of the board is presiding officer; there are four commissioners for four years with alternating terms. The plan may be abandoned after six years (Ch. 40-04, N.D. Rev. Code, 1943). Fifteen cities operate under the provisions for this type of government. Mandatory offices are president of the board of city commissioners and four commissioners, police magistrate, and justice of the peace, all elected at large; auditor, assessor, engineer, health officer, chief of police, and fire chief, appointed by the board of city commissioners.

Council-Manager: (N.D. Rev. Code, 1943, Title 40). Any city may adopt by petition signed by 25 per cent of voters at last election and election carried by four-sevenths vote. The mayor or president is elected. The appointment of auditor, health officer, attorney, and assessor must be confirmed by the governing body. Cities may abandon after five years (Ch. 40-10, N.D. Rev. Code, 1943). Only one city has this form of government.—MYRON H. ATKINSON, League of North Dakota Municipalities.

OHIO

Classification: (Const. Art. XVIII, Sec. 1). Cities, 114 over 5,000; villages, 779 under 5,000. Home rule: The question of appointing a charter commission may be submitted to the local legislative body or at the petition of 10 per cent of the electors may be submitted to a vote of the people (Const. Art. XVIII, Sec. 7-9). There were 31 home rule cities in 1944.

Mayor-Council: (Code of Ohio, 1929, Sec. 3515-1, Art. V). (Federal plan). Cities may adopt one of these optional laws by a referendum in same manner as proposition to frame charter. Ninety-four cities have adopted the mayor-council plan. The mayor is a member of council without right to vote; he has veto power. Required offices are mayor, council, clerk, treasurer, auditor, solicitor, and civil service commission.

Commission: (Code of Ohio, 1929, Sec. 3515-1, Art. III). Any city may draft and adopt its own charter, under home rule, providing for the commission plan. An alternative is to adopt the provisions of the general statutes which provide in cities of less than 10,000 for three commissioners; in cities of over 10,000 five commissioners elected for four-year terms in both instances. There is no provision for a mayor. Only two cities have this plan. Mandatory offices besides the commissioners are clerk, treasurer, auditor, solicitor, and civil service commission.

Council-Manager: (Code of Ohio, 1929, Sec. 3515-1, Art. IV). Any city may draft and adopt a home rule charter providing for the manager plan, or adopt the provisions of the optional act which provides for five councilmen in cities of less than 10,000, seven councilmen in cities of 10,000 to 25,000, and nine councilmen in cities of over 25,000, all for four-year terms with no provision being made for mayor. Offices required under optional charter are council (elective), manager (appointive), clerk, treasurer, auditor, solicitor, and civil service commission.—E. ALLEN HELMS, Ohio State University.

OKLAHOMA

Classification: Cities—communities over 2,000 may become cities. Towns are other incorporated communities. Cities are described as first class but there are no other classes. The units of municipal government are charter cities, cities, and towns, totaling 522. Any city may frame and adopt its own charter at local referendum (Const., Art. XVIII, Sec, 3). At present there are 99 home rule cities.

Mayor-Council: Mandatory for cities not adopting home rule. The mayor is the presiding officer; has casting vote only; may veto ordinances. Required offices filled by popular election are mayor, two councilmen to each ward, and treasurer.

Commission and Council-Manager: Any city may frame and adopt a charter providing for either form or for mayor-council form under home rule. Twenty-nine cities are council-manager and approximately 30 are commission. Mandatory offices filled by popular election are as provided by charter.

Board of Trustees: Towns are governed by a board of three trustees elected by popular vote. Other mandatory offices also filled by popular election are treasurer, clerk, and marshal. One trustee is selected as chairman and acts as mayor.—David Fudge, Oklahoma Municipal League.

OREGON

Classification: Communities must have a population of 150 for incorporation (Laws of 1941, Ch. 453). The units of municipal government are cities and towns; there is no distinction in law between them. Home rule: Any city may frame a charter; approximately 100 have done so (Oregon Const., Art. IV, Sec. 1-a and Art. XI, Sec. 2). Every city and town has a right to enact and amend a charter subject to state constitution and criminal laws.

Mayor-Council: This is the prevailing form. There is a general law (Sec. 56-201ff.) which provides for the mayor-council form and must be followed in all original incorporations. Usually the mayor is a member of the council with a right to vote on all issues but more commonly only in case of a tie; he has veto power. In the law on incorporation of new cities it is provided that a five-member council and a municipal judge shall be chosen, the council to be elected by popular vote and to designate one of its members mayor and to appoint a municipal judge. Additional officers can be appointed by the council. There are no other general laws on mandatory offices.

Commission and Council-Manager: Cities may draft and adopt charters under home rule provisions providing for either form. Mandatory offices vary with charter provisions.—Herman Kehrli, League of Oregon Cities.

PENNSYLVANIA

Classification: Cities—first class, population over 1,000,000 (Philadelphia only); second class, 500,000 to 1,000,000 (Pittsburgh); second class A, 135,000 to 500,000 (Scranton only); third class, population under 135,000 (46 cities), (1895, P.L., amend. 1921 by P.L. 1064; 1927 P.L. 18). No borough may become a third class city unless it has 10,000 population; this change must be made by vote of the people. There are 936 boroughs; many over 10,000 are eligible to be third class cities. A few third class cities are below 10,000 but once were above that standard. In addition there are 60 first class townships (300 population per square mile) and 1,515 second class townships (rural). There is a constitutional home rule provision for cities (Const. Pa., Art. XV, Sec. 1), but the legislature never passed an enabling act.

Mayor-Council: Permitted only for first and second class cities (1919 P.L. 581 & 1911 P.L. 295). Mayor is not a member of council but he has the right to veto.

Commission: Permitted only in third class cities (1913 P.L. 932). The mayor is elected as such and is a full-fledged commissioner, presiding over council at all times. He votes as a full member on all issues but has no veto power.

Council-Manager: Permitted by ordinance of council only in boroughs (1927 P.L. 519). First class townships also may have plan by same token. Twenty-eight boroughs and four first class townships have managers.

Council-Burgess: In the borough form of government the burgess is not a member of council. He presides until the council is organized with a president but does not preside at regular meetings. He votes only in case of a tie and then he is not a presiding officer. The burgess has the right to veto.—H. F. ALDERFER, Pennsylvania State College.

RHODE ISLAND

Classification: There is no classification of cities and towns. Cities and towns are incorporated by special acts, therefore no uniformity in their organization or procedures exists. There are seven cities and 32 towns.

Mayor-Council: All seven cities have this form of government, each of them different. Four have bicameral councils—Pawtucket, Woonsocket, Newport, and Central Falls. In each city the mayor has veto power. In Providence the mayor is not a member of the city council and has no authority to vote but has the power of veto. In Cranston and Warwick the mayor presides over the unicameral councils and may vote only in case of a tie. In Pawtucket, Woonsocket, and Newport, the mayor presides over the board of aldermen and votes in case of tie. In Central Falls the mayor presides only when the two branches of the council meet in joint session; he can vote in case of a tie.

Town-Meeting: All towns have a financial town meeting and a town council elected by the voters of the town.—ROBERT M. GOODRICH, Rhode Island Public Expenditure Council.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Classification: Cities and towns are incorporated by acts of the general assembly. There is no population limit. No provisions for municipal home rule.

Mayor-Council: This plan is provided by general statute for cities and towns of 1,000 to 5,000 (Secs. 7445-47 S.C. Code) and for cities over 5,000 (Sec. 7453 S.C. Code), except those adopting the manager or commission plan. The mayor is usually a member of the council with no veto power.

Commission: This plan may be adopted in cities between 4,000 and 100,000 population (Secs. 7582 and 7657 S.C. Code). The mayor and four councilmen are mandatory officers elected by popular vote.

Council-Manager: Cities of 2,000 to 4,000 may adopt this plan by referendum. The mayor is elected. Cities may abandon the plan after six years (Sec. 7623 S.C. Code). Towns under 1,000 are governed by intendant and four wardens (Sec. 7402 S.C. Code).—J. N. CALDWELL, Municipal Association of South Carolina.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Classification: Cities—10 first class, over 5,000; 109 second class, 500 to 5,000. Towns—183 under 500 (South Dakota Code of 1939, Vol. III, 45.0102). No municipality may be incorporated which contains less than 100 legal residents or less than 30 qualified voters (South Dakota Code of 1939, Vol. III, 45.0302). No municipal home rule.

Mayor-Council: Plan is optional for first and second class cities. Cities may adopt plan by referendum (Comp. Laws 1929, Sec. 6191-92). The mayor is elected by popular vote for two-year term. He votes only in case of tie and has veto power (South Dakota Code of 1939, Vol. III, Ch. 45.07). Third class towns are governed by a board of trustees composed of three members, one of whom is designated president (Code of 1939, Vol. III, 45.0401, 45.0601).

Commission: Any first or second class city may adopt commission plan by a majority vote; consists of mayor and two or four commissioners (Code of 1939, Vol. III, Ch. 45.08).

Council-Manager: Any first or second class city may adopt the manager plan by a majority vote of all electors voting at a special election called upon petition of 15 per cent of the voters. Two cities now operate under its provisions (Clark and Rapid City).—R. F. PATTERSON, University of South Dakota.

TENNESSEE

Classification: There is no classification. Under the general law petitions for incorporation in any municipality must be signed by 100 regular voters. Most cities and towns, however, operate under special charters which vary in provisions and defy typification.

Mayor-Council: May be adopted by incorporation under general law (Williams Tenn. Code, Sec. 3292), or by special charter by cities and towns. There are about 175 mayor-council cities.

Commission: May be adopted by securing special legislation.

Council-Manager: Any municipality may adopt optional act by election following petition of 20 per cent of the voters (Code of 1932, Sec. 3519). There are approximately seven cities operating under this plan.—LEE S. GREENE, University of Tennessee.

TEXAS

Classification: Nearly all units of municipal government are known as cities. Only places referred to as towns and villages are those originally incorporated as such. Home rule (Ch. 13 of Title 28, Vernon's Tex. Stat.) may be adopted by cities and towns of 5,000 or more by majority vote, while those less than 5,000 operate under the general laws. Eighty-nine cities have home rule charters.

Mayor-Council: Home rule cities may have this form of government and cities or towns are automatically under this plan unless they adopt either the commission or council-manager form. The mayor, a member of the council, votes upon all issues except in certain election contests. He has veto power.

Commission: Home rule cities may adopt the commission plan (Ch. 13, Title 28). Also any city or town of 500 to 5,000 population may operate under this plan, 10 per cent petition of voters being required for referendum on its adoption. The mayor and two commissioners are elected. Required office is that of city clerk.

Council-Manager: Cities of 5,000 or more may adopt the council-manager form under a home rule charter. Cities of less than 5,000 may adopt the council-manager or commission-manager form by a majority vote of the electorate at an election called by the governing body or through a referendum vote (Art. 1164a-1 to 1164a-10, Chap. 12A, Title 28). The governing bodies of cities operating under general laws may create the office of city manager by ordinance. However, the mandatory offices remain the same.—E. E. MCADAMS, League of Texas Municipalities.

UTAH

Classification: Cities—one first class, over 50,000; four second class, 7,000 to 50,000; third class, under 7,000; towns achieving 800 population may become third class cities (Utah Code 15-1-1, 2). Incorporated municipalities total 195. Home rule for incorporated cities and towns may be secured upon two-thirds vote of legislative body or petition bearing signatures equalling 15 per cent of votes at previous mayoralty election, referendum for charter commission, and popular approval of commission's work (Rev. Stat. 1933; 15-1-1, Stat. 1935, Ch. 21; 59 U. 171; Const. Art. XI Sec. 5).

Mayor-Council: Provided by statute for third class cities not having home rule charters providing otherwise. Mayor presides, votes in case of tie, but has no veto power. Mayor's term two years; five councillors' terms vary from two to four years (Utah Code 15-6-3, 15-6-7). Mandatory offices are mayor, council, city recorder, and city treasurer. Recorder is ex officio auditor.

Commission: Mandatory in all first and second class cities in absence of home rule. Mayor presides but has no veto. First class cities elect mayor and four commissioners; second class cities elect mayor and two commissioners. Mandatory office of city auditor is filled by popular election.

Council-Manager: No statutory provision; may be secured under constitutional provision for home rule.

Board of Trustees: Municipal government of towns is vested in a board of trustees consisting of president and four trustees elected at large for two-year term.—G. Homer Durham, University of Utah.

VERMONT

Classification: No classification of municipalities. There are eight cities and 238 towns. Cities are chartered by legislature.

Mayor-Council: Provided by special charter only. There are no general provisions. All eight cities operate under this form.

Council-Manager: Cities, villages, and towns may adopt the provisions of the optional manager law by majority vote at city, town, or village election or meeting. Mayor and council, selectmen, or trustees are chosen as formerly (Public Laws of Vermont, 1933, Ch. 149).

Town Meeting: The town of Brattleboro is now operating under a special charter granted by the legislature in 1927. By its terms there was a sweeping consolidation of municipal units. The village of Brattleboro, the Brattleboro school district, and the West Brattleboro fire district were done away with leaving a single municipal corporation—the town of Brattleboro.

Board of Trustees: The usual name for the governing board in a village.

Commission: There is no provision in the statutes for the commission plan.—K. R. B. Flint, Norwich University.

VIRGINIA

Classification: Cities—18 first class, over 10,000; six second class, 5,000 to 10,000, also cities under 5,000 having a city charter when code took effect. Towns: under 5,000 (Va. Code, Chs. 116-118). Three optional plans in state code may be adopted by referendum by cities. In cities over 50,000 upon petition of 25 per cent of voters the council provides by ordinance for holding an election on setting up a special charter which may provide for new form of government (Sec. 2925). Cities under 50,000 by 10 per cent petition and referendum may adopt one of the forms in optional act (Sec. 2929). A number of cities operate under special charters.

Mayor-Council: Plan may be adopted under optional act (Sec. 2936) or by special charter. Five cities and a majority of the towns operate under this plan. In cities the mayor is not a member of council but has veto power. In towns the mayor is a member of council with full voting rights.

Commission: Cities may adopt under optional act (Sec. 2938) or by special charter. The mayor is a member of council and is chosen by council. Council elected for four years.

Council-Manager: May be adopted by cities and towns under optional plan (Sec. 2942). Council appoints manager who serves three years unless removed by council. He may be reappointed for six years, subject to removal. In many instances charter provisions govern. The mayor is selected by council from its membership. Any council may employ a manager for administrative affairs without adopting entire section of law. May abandon plan after four years. Nineteen of 24 cities have managers by charter, ordinance, or special election.—Harold I. Baumes, League of Virginia Municipalities.

WASHINGTON

Classification: Cities—eight first class, over 20,000; three second class, 10,000 to 20,000; 51 third class, 1,500 to 10,000. Towns—161 fourth class, under 1,500 (Remington's Revised Statutes, Title 60, Ch. 5). When cities attain the population of a different class, vote of the people is necessary for reclassification. Cities over 20,000 may frame their own charters (Art. XI, Sec. 10, Wash. Const.). Special legislation relating to any city is prohibited. While there have been no recent constitutional changes in home rule, there has been a definite tendency to broaden local authority by statute.

Mayor-Council: Prescribed for all cities other than first class, although commission and council-manager plans may be adopted by vote of the people. In all cities mayor presides but is not a member and does not vote at council meetings. In second and third class cities mayor has veto power. In fourth class cities no veto is provided. Required offices filled by popular vote are mayor, councilmen, and treasurer in second, third, and fourth class cities; clerk in second and third class; and attorney in third class cities. Police chief, police judge, street commissioner, attorney (in second class cities), marshal, and others as may be provided by ordinance, are appointed by mayor, subject to confirmation by council in second class cities only.

Commission: (Rem. Rev. Stat. 9090-9113). Cities between 2,000 and 30,000 may adopt a prescribed commission plan by referendum. Question is placed on ballot by petition signed by 25 per cent of voters. Mayor presides but has no veto. Three commissioners are elected for three years having both administrative and legislative authority. The commission appoints a clerk and such other officers and assistants as provided by ordinance. Nine cities have adopted this form prescribed by statute (five cities of the first class have adopted the commission form by charter, hence are all different).

Council-Manager: (Rem. Rev. Stat. 9198-10, 9198-32). Cities under 20,000 may adopt a prescribed council-manager plan. The question may be referred either by the city council or may be placed on the ballot by petition of 20 per cent of those voting at previous mayoralty election. People elect five councilmen in cities up to 2,000 and seven councilmen in cities between 2,000 and 20,000. The council appoints a manager who in turn makes all other appointments. One manager is authorized to serve more than one city. No adoptions as yet.—Chester Biesen, Association of Washington Cities.

WEST VIRGINIA

Classification: Class I, 50,001 population and over; Class II, 10,001 to 50,000; Class III, 2,001 to 10,000. Units of municipal government are cities, towns, and villages. Home rule: Although any municipality over 2,000 may adopt a home rule charter by referendum vote, all of the 201 incorporated places still operate under their old general laws or special legislative charters. The home rule act provides for initiative, referendum, and recall. Powers to levy a long list of "nuisance taxes" were included in this measure despite vigorous protest of cities. These potential bludgeons create citizen fear and distrust of home rule. (Michie's Code, 1943, Ch. 8A.)

Mayor-Council: Plan I—191 communities have adopted the mayor-council form of government specified for general law municipal corporations but many have obtained modifications through special legislative charters. The mayor is a voting member of council without veto power. Administrative authority is exercised by governing body. Plan II (strong-mayor)—An elective council and mayor with the latter having full administrative authority and appointing powers.

Commission: Plan III—Three or five commissioners elected at large, each heading departments of (if three) finance, public works, public safety, and (if five) streets, and public affairs. Five cities operate under this plan.

Council-Manager: Plan IV—Governing council of not more than seven elected at large, selecting a mayor from own membership. Council appoints a manager with full administrative authority and appointing powers. Five cities have adopted the council-manager plan (Wheeling uses preferential voting and Clarksburg does not select a mayor).—Hume K. Nowlan, West Virginia League of Municipalities.

WISCONSIN

Classification: Cities—one first class, over 150,000 (Milwaukee); eight second class, 39,000 to 150,000; 23 third class, 10,000 to 39,000; 126 fourth class, under 10,000. Villages (totaling 355) must have a population of 1,000 before obtaining city status; minimum for village incorporation is 150. The rural unit (usually six miles square) is known as a "town". In addition there are numerous school districts. Home rule (Wis. Const., Art. XI, Sec. 3. Enabling act [procedure], Wis. Stat., Sec. 66.01): Any city or village may adopt any form of local government. As general statutes are very flexible there are no complete home rule charters in the state. Partial or complete home rule charters may be enacted by a two-thirds vote of local legislative body subject to referendum if petition is filed, or may thus be submitted to referendum or by petition of 15 per cent of the voters.

Mayor-Council: This is the standard plan. In cities under 150,000 the mayor is the presiding officer and in case of a tie has the casting vote. He has full veto power and three-fourths vote is required to override. The general charter law (Ch. 62) for cities repealed all special charters except for Milwaukee. First class cities may adopt it by ordinance.

Only the mayor, aldermen, supervisors (county board supervisors), and the justice of peace must be elected by the voters. A city under the statutes has wide choice as to any other offices and manner of filling them. Any office or offices may be consolidated.

Commission: Cities under 150,000 may adopt this plan by charter, ordinance, under home rule, or by 15 per cent petition and referendum. A mayor and two commissioners are chosen for two years. This form of government has virtually disappeared; only four cities now operate under this scheme and no cities have adopted the plan in the last 15 years.

Council-Manager: Cities and villages may operate under this plan, adopting its provisions by charter, ordinance, or by petition and referendum. Council chooses one of its members as president. There is no mayor. (Ch. 64, secs. 1 to 14, is the general law for cities, and sec. 15 for villages.)—Frederick N. MacMillin, League of Wisconsin Municipalities.

WYOMING

Classification: Cities of first class, over 4,000 (Wy. Rev. Stat. 1931, Secs. 22-301 to 22-419); towns, 150 to 4,000 (Wy. Rev. Stat. 1931, Secs. 22-1401 to 22-1453). No provisions for home rule.

Mayor-Council: Cities of the first class and towns have this type of government. The mayor presides at council meetings and has veto power. Mandatory offices for cities of the first class: mayor and councilmen, elected; clerk, treasurer, civil engineer, attorney, fire chief, city marshal, water commissioner, all appointed. Towns: mayor and councilmen, elected; marshal, who is ex officio fire warden and street commissioner, clerk who is ex officio assessor, treasurer, all appointed.

Commission: (Wy. Rev. Stat. 1931, Secs. 22-601 to 22-633). Optional for special charter cities having population of 10,000 or more, cities of the first class, and cities and towns of not less than 7,000, by petition of 15 per cent of registered voters, approval by majority of voters. Mayor and two commissioners; the mayor is elected as such. Two cities (Cheyenne and Sheridan) operate under this plan.

Council-Manager: "Commission-Manager" (Wy. Rev. Stat. 1931, Secs. 22-701 to 22-755): Optional for all cities and towns, including those with special charters, by petition of 10 per cent of voters at last general municipal election, approval by majority of voters. Five commissioners are elected for four years. "Manager government" (Wy. Rev. Stat. 1931, Secs. 22-801 to 22-900): Optional for all cities and towns, by petition of 10 per cent of registered voters, approval by majority of voters. There are three councilmen in cities having a population of less than 4,000, seven in cities having a population of 4,000 or more but less than 25,000, and nine in cities having a population of 25,000 or more. Each councilman holds office for four years. Laramie is only city with this form of government. In both forms the mayor is a member of the council chosen by the council.—Charles A. Bloomfield, University of Wyoming.

Federal-City Relations in 1944

By I. M. Labovitz and John W. Field

Fiscal Division, United States Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

Cooperative efforts to speed victory in war and to prepare for a prosperous peace dominated federal-municipal relations during 1944. Organizational arrangements of the three preceding wartime years were in large measure continued and in a few instances improved. Some agencies and relationships which had fulfilled their major wartime purpose were contracted or discontinued; others were newly established or projected to meet emerging needs of the reconversion period.

Although primary emphasis in this review is on events and tendencies in 1944, a few earlier developments in the three-year period since the last extensive Year Book article are also noted. The truism that most federal-municipal relations are long-term and continuing is clearly demonstrated by the way in which numerous wartime developments cast shadows into the postwar period. It may be helpful therefore to attempt to identify common goals as well as to indicate mechanisms and policies which are in process of formulation.

WARTIME POLICY OBJECTIVES

In a field as diffuse and comprehensive as federal-city relations almost any reasonable hypothesis about the controlling philosophy and objectives can be supported by concrete illustrations. It might be argued that there really is no central core of policy. Yet there is evidence that the federal government in mobilizing the nation and in fighting the war has endeavored to level out the impacts and repercussions—to avoid having national burdens rest unequally upon individual local communities—but at the same time to rely upon local authorities to extend their usual responsibilities so as to cope with special wartime needs. This has been exemplified in federal programs related to community facilities and services; the reliance for local civilian defense upon local councils with official status in municipal governments; and the special wartime programs related to recreation, health, and social protection. Local governments for their part have demonstrated growing appreciation of the contribution which their united action could make toward achievement of national goals. Many cities, for example, have adjusted fiscal policies to support the economic stabilization policy of the national government; they have given special attention to local regulations which might affect war production; they have used municipal facilities for scrap drives, war bond sales, and servicemen's recreation.

WARTIME PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

Community Facilities and Services. Military mobilization and war production induced great shifts of population. Many cities and their suburbs rapidly became overcrowded. They needed new housing and with new housing they needed new schools, streets, stores, laundries, and other community facilities and services. Local initiative and organization were primary factors in ascertaining community needs and in getting these needs satisfied, but local authorities had to have state and federal help.

The federal government assigned various agencies to give such assistance. The Federal Security Agency, Federal Works Agency, War Production Board, and War Manpower Commission all had advisory and organizing responsibilities in some aspects of community facilities and services. FWA had, in addition, a basic authority to supply and operate community services. The National Housing Agency, Office of Defense Transportation, Office of Price Administration, War Food Administration, and Selective Service System were also involved in one way or another in questions of local public and semi-public services. The War and Navy Departments, Maritime Commission, and other procurement agencies were concerned with seeing that local conditions contributed to maximum production of war supplies. Indeed, the coordination of federal field agents with their own central offices and with one another, as well as with state and local governments, became in itself one of the difficult problems of war-congested areas.

The FWA, rendering its services under the Lanham Act, was authorized to provide needed public works and services by loans or grants to local governments or, if necessary, by direct action. In practice it has functioned mainly through local authorities.

The Federal Security Agency has functioned in this field mainly through its Office of Community War Services. An organized campaign to reduce prostitution was desirable both to protect the health of the armed forces and industrial workers and to help combat the wartime increase of juvenile delinquency. The OCWS division of social protection has conducted an effective program with the direct cooperation of the health, police, and other organized services in individual communities, as well as with the guidance of a national advisory policy committee of 60 outstanding law enforcement officers. The division of recreation likewise has had the cooperation of local groups, as well as the Army, Navy, and other federal agencies. Assistance was given to the United Service Organizations and other groups in establishing and operating servicemen's recreation centers. As these needs were increasingly met and civilian recreation needs in war production areas became pronounced, emphasis shifted to organizing programs and stimulating local community solutions of civilian needs, usually with a local recreational committee of influential citizens to provide leadership.

The Public Health Service, another branch of the Federal Security Agency, has helped war-congested cities to cope with problems of health and sanitation. Upon request of state health departments the Public Health Service has loaned health officers, doctors, and other professional personnel. More than 400 persons, on the average, were on such assignments during 1944, largely in the service of cities.

The WPB has been responsible for measuring civilian requirements, including those of state and local governments, and has shared responsibility for assuring the most effective possible utilization of manpower. WPB has therefore issued specific authorizations to construct and has endeavored to make materials available, through priorities or direct allocations, wherever the additional community facilities promised to expedite war production or to meet other imperative needs. To this end the Government Division of WPB has acted to obtain spot relaxation of limitation orders and has instructed municipal officials concerning priority releases, e.g., for fire apparatus. A Government Advisory Council of state and local officials was established in 1944 to make suggestions to the Government Division on matters affecting states and cities. Area Production Urgency Committees and Area Manpower Priorities Committees, organized in key communities by WPB, WMC, and other federal agencies, have participated in the review and clearance of applications in support of community services, giving special attention to local availability of labor.

As these and other federal agencies undertook to deal with various community problems engendered by wartime pressures, coordination among them was increasingly required. Several of the federal agencies endeavored to provide this coordination, particularly the Office of Community War Services, but lack of superior authority was a distinct handicap. In April, 1943, the President established the Committee for Congested Production Areas to deal with the more aggravated problems. Until the end of 1944, when it was dissolved, this Committee operated an especially effective coordinating service dealing with all phases of community services and facilities in a few areas which it described as "the 'hot spots' of production and congestion."

Dissolution of CCPA highlights a tendency during 1944 for federal agencies to diminish their community facility responsibilities. Congress, as well as the departments, began to assume that after several years of war the special burdens in most war-affected areas were beginning to be matched by special wartime gains and that in many cases the problems raised by the war no longer required special federal assistance.

Civilian Defense. Despite robot bombs, confidence increased throughout 1944 that the mainland of the United States would escape major direct assaults. The War Damage Corporation in March, 1944, continued its insurance coverage for another year without requiring further premium payments. Losses had been negligible. In the light of such developments the staff and activities of the federal Office of Civilian Defense were greatly diminished. Thus, the division of federal-state cooperation was operating on no more than a skeleton basis by the end of the year. However, the volunteer organization for civilian protection, with 11,000 defense councils and six million workers, was retained. Besides assisting local civilian defense authorities to acquire and organize their own protective property and supplies, OCD had distributed to some 2,900 local units gas masks, fire pumpers, medical kits, stretchers, and other protective equipment costing $42,000,000.

Economic Stabilization. Many cities have contributed to the effectiveness of price and rationing controls by adopting local ordinances making it a misdemeanor to violate regulations of the Office of Price Administration. Early in 1944 the Price Administrator established a Municipal Affairs Committee to enlist city aid in the OPA program generally and to help the agency avoid interfering with city functions. In rent control OPA was already seeking local initiative by inviting local authorities to stabilize rents through community action wherever complaints and surveys indicated rising rentals; in a few instances this obviated federal control.

In their financial policies generally, cities have given support to the economic stabilization program of the national government. Municipalities, with restricted revenue sources, have had less freedom than state governments to adjust financial programs; nevertheless, within limits set by property tax rate limits and other restrictions, cities have made special efforts to pay off debts in advance of maturity and to build up treasury balances. In the two years ended June 30, 1944, cities reduced their gross debt less sinking fund assets by about $1,600,000,000—nearly 20 per cent. Cities have made substantial investments in war bonds. In addition they have administered war bond payroll allotment plans for their personnel and have given other civic assistance in the war bond sales campaigns.

The index of municipal salaries (see "Municipal Personnel Data" in this YEAR BOOK) rose by only about 6 per cent in the year ended in October, 1944—and this index may be affected by overtime and other special factors. Apparently most cities heeded the federal plea that they help "hold the line" against inflation by exercising restraint in making salary and wage adjustments; in some measure no doubt this reflected statutory and budgetary limitations quite as much as stabilization policy.

Other Civilian Controls. Cities have assisted in other types of wartime civilian administration and controls. For example, building commissioners in some cities stamp permits with a notice to the effect that their issuance does not constitute permission to build in violation of the WPB building limitation order.

Federal Real Estate. Questions of tax exemption for federal real estate were aggravated by the defense and war programs. The Federal Real Estate Board, established in 1939 and reporting in 1943, recommended in general that the federal government should continue contributions to state and local governments based on its ownership of certain classes of real estate, and should extend and improve the policy, but should retain its firmly established legal exemption from state and local tax jurisdiction. It declared that the underlying objective is substantial equity between the local and federal taxpayer with respect to the costs of national functions and programs requiring ownership of real estate. The following general principles were proposed as guides in achieving this equity:

1. Each class of real estate should be considered separately—no blanket formula could bring about the desired results;

2. The amount of the federal contribution should take into consideration the extent of actual tax loss, the local benefits from federal ownership, and its effect on requirements for services of state and local governments;

3. Where determination of these factors is difficult or impracticable, contributions may be made on a receipts-sharing basis so determined as to approximate the desired results;

4. Federal contributions ought not to be made in such a way as to encourage perpetuation of uneconomic units of government or to impede reforms in the organization and functioning of local government.

Similar principles and recommendations were included in a report, also published in 1943, by Harold M. Groves, Luther Gulick, and Mabel Newcomer, constituting the Committee on Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations, to the Secretary of the Treasury. The problem was discussed at meetings of state and local officials during 1943 and 1944. Several Congressional committees made investigations and reports but offered no specific recommendations for legislation. Twenty-seven bills were introduced in the 78th Congress, compared with 37 in the 77th Congress. Probably the only enactment was a last-minute addition to the Flood Control Act of 1944 approved December 22. Relating only to projects of the Department of Agriculture, this provides that the federal government shall pay annually to the county in which acquired lands are situated a sum equal to 1 per cent of the purchase price or value at the time of acquisition. There is, however, no indication that this will serve as a precedent for other payments. The Tennessee Valley Authority, reporting to Congress at the end of 1944, recommended continuation of its payments in lieu of taxes on the basis established in 1940.

The impact of the war on local revenue was quite uneven since statutory provisions from the beginning permitted the Defense Plant Corporation and other subsidiaries of the RFC to pay property taxes or their equivalent on real estate,[1] whereas the War and Navy Departments and Maritime Commission were not authorized to pay taxes or make contributions in lieu of taxes. Local authorities had by no means a decisive part in determining whether a war production facility should be established in their community and they had no voice in deciding who should own it. Yet the possibility of taxing the property or receiving payments in lieu of taxes hinged on these decisions. Reluctance of city officials to approve extension of the existing system of in-lieu payments subject to local negotiation in certain types of cases has possibly influenced Congress. In any case local governments have been left without any payments on important categories of federal real estate—particularly military properties.

Low-Rent Housing. Action was taken during 1944 to increase by about $715,000 a year the payments in lieu of taxes made by 175 municipal housing authorities operating federally aided low-rent projects. New York City alone, it was estimated, would receive nearly half of this increase on 10 projects. As the wartime rise in wage levels was reflected in the rental income of the projects the federal annual contribution to cover deficits had declined and the contribution from the local government, customarily in the form of tax exemption, had become a larger fraction of the total contribution. In a revision of general policy local housing authorities were authorized to make in-lieu payments equal to 10 per cent of shelter rents, provided the local communities continue to meet requirements of the United States Housing Act that local contributions shall equal not less than 20 per cent of the federal contribution. Previously the payments were made on a basis of about 5 per cent of shelter rents but practice was not uniform.

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[1] There was no similar authorization covering personal property; and the United States Supreme Court ruled in May, 1944, in a Pennsylvania case, that federally owned machinery held by a private contractor for war production may not be added to his property tax assessment.

PREPARATION FOR THE RECONVERSION AND POSTWAR PERIODS

Disposal of Federal Surplus Property. Sales of war surplus by the federal government began to attain substantial volume during 1944. The Surplus Property Act of 1944, approved on October 3, outlines objectives and establishes administrative machinery for surplus disposal. State and municipal interest is recognized at several points.

Section 13 in particular relates to state and local governments and nonprofit institutions, giving disposal to these units a priority over all other disposal methods provided in the act, excepting only transfers to federal agencies. The Surplus Property Board is particularly directed, as a matter of policy, to sell or lease to states and their political subdivisions and instrumentalities, and to tax-supported and nonprofit institutions, in the case of (a) surplus property that is appropriate for school, classroom, or other educational use, and (b) surplus medical supplies, equipment, and property suitable for use in the protection of public health, including research. In fixing the sale or lease value in such cases the Board is required to take into consideration—i.e., to treat as part of the payment—any benefit which has accrued to the United States from use of the property by the state or other governmental unit or institution. Property without commercial value or costing more to handle than it might yield may be donated to public agencies. In general the Board is instructed that "surplus property shall be disposed of so as to afford public and governmental institutions, . . . and similar institutions, states, their political subdivisions and instrumentalities, and volunteer fire companies, an opportunity to fulfill, in the public interest, their legitimate needs."

Airports and harbors or port terminals, including necessary operating equipment, must first be offered for sale or lease to the state and any municipality in which the property is situated and to all municipalities in the vicinity. Only after these governments have considered it can the property be otherwise disposed of.

Similarly, the states or their subdivisions are to be given first chance and a reasonable time to repurchase either the original or better rights-of-way for streets or highways which were closed when the federal government acquired the adjacent land. The price, in such cases, is not to exceed that paid for the land by the federal government. Power transmission lines will be withheld from sale upon certification by state or local governments that the lines are adaptable to public or cooperative power projects.

Disposal of War Housing. On some $2,000,000,000 of war housing which it has built and owns, the federal government has paid amounts equivalent to ordinary taxes, subject to allowances since January, 1943, for federal expenditures for public services to the property.

Recognizing the possibly disruptive effects of emergency housing upon city plans and city development, Congress directed that the structures should be temporary where there was no reasonable prospect of a postwar need. In any case—permanent or temporary—the law calls for consultations with local public officials and local housing authorities "to the end that projects . . . shall, so far as may be practicable, conform in location and design to local planning and tradition." The housing administrator is directed by an amendment of July, 1943, to remove all temporary public war housing within two years after the President declares the end of the national emergency. A single exception is made to assure orderly adjustment to local needs: the statute excepts from the two-year deadline such housing as the administrator, after consultation with local communities, finds is still needed in the interest of orderly demobilization of the war effort.

Government-owned war housing of permanent types is required to be sold expeditiously and may not, without specific congressional action, be sold to any agency organized for slum clearance or to provide subsidized housing for persons of low income. In conformity with this policy the projects of Defense Homes Corporation were placed on the market in January, 1944, and one project, comprising 479 houses, 501 apartments, and a commercial center at Stuart Gardens, Newport News, Virginia, was sold to a private purchaser in May, 1944. Some war housing that has become surplus is being dismantled and shipped abroad to help meet reconstruction needs of Allied nations.

A variety of considerations—some national, many local—will affect each decision to sell permanent houses and to demolish or retain the temporary structures. For example, local authorities will have to evaluate employment prospects in war-expanded industries, priorities in demolition of federal war housing and other substandard housing and the relationship of these structures to comprehensive plans for urban redevelopment, the desirability of installing improved fittings to bring the houses up to peacetime standards, and the availability of other cheap houses in the interval before new homes can be built.

Public Works Planning. At the request of the Special House Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning, the Federal Works Agency, with the aid of the Census Bureau, made a survey during 1944 of planning by state and local governments for postwar public works. Of 593 cities which gave information, 570 indicated that they were planning or contemplating postwar public works with an aggregate value of about $8,800,000,000. This included $702,000,000 in the completed stage of plan preparation. Five cities—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, and Los Angeles—had nearly 40 per cent of the dollar volume of all completed plans of all reporting state and local governments. One city had completed its plans, 204 cities indicated they could complete them, and 365 said they lacked funds or authority or both. Cities of more than 100,000 population reported that to finance the projects they had, on hand or arranged for, $532,000,000. Smaller reporting cities had $82,000,000.

FWA was authorized in Title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 to make loans or advances to states and other nonfederal public agencies to aid them in financing architectural, engineering, and economic studies, designs, plans, and other action preliminary to construction. Advances are repayable if and when the construction of the public works so planned is undertaken; and the act provides that "the making of loans or advances hereunder shall not in any way commit the Congress to appropriate funds to undertake any projects so planned." In November, 1944, the President recommended appropriation of $75,900,000 for the advances and loans. The item was omitted from the recommendations of the House Committee on Appropriations but "without prejudice." A similar recommendation was submitted in January, 1945.

Streets and Roads. The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944, approved December 20 and designed to cover the first three postwar fiscal years, contains the first special federal provision for roads in urban areas.

The act authorizes appropriations of $1,500,000,000, to become available at the rate of $500,000,000 a year. One fourth—$125,000,000 a year—may be assigned to projects in urban areas, i.e., in areas "including and adjacent to a municipality or other urban place of 5,000 or more" population as determined by the latest available federal census.

Of the remaining $375,000,000 authorized for annual appropriation, $225,000,000 are for projects on the federal-aid highway system and $150,000,000 for the principal secondary and feeder roads. Part of the appropriation for secondary and feeder roads may for the first time become available within cities of more than 5,000 population in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania—states with population density of more than 200 to a square mile in 1940.

The definition of construction is extended to include costs of rights-of-way and the elimination of hazards of railway-grade crossings. The federal share of construction cost is limited to 50 per cent, except that the federal government will pay (a) not more than one-third of the costs of rights-of-way, and (b) the entire construction costs for eliminating railway-highway crossing hazards other than rights-of-way and property damage costs for which it will pay half the public costs. Railroads may be required to pay 10 per cent of crossing costs.

The $125,000,000 a year for urban areas will be apportioned among the states on the basis of urban population alone. The first postwar fiscal year, in which the three-year program will commence, is defined as that fiscal year which ends on June 30 following termination of the war emergency, but Congress may advance the date if war developments justify proceeding earlier with highway construction.

The new act gives legal status to a national system of interstate highways not exceeding 40,000 miles in extent. This embraces the system recommended in a report on *Interregional Highways* by a special committee appointed by the President in 1941. This report, transmitted to Congress January 12, 1944, recommended the designation and improvement to high standards of a national system of approximately 34,000 miles of both urban and rural highways, connecting directly all cities of 300,000 or more population and 59 of the 62 cities of 100,000 to 300,000 population.

Airports. The FWA survey of public works plans reported 643 airport projects, most of them in the "idea" stage of planning.

A nation-wide survey of the need for airports and landing areas was completed in November, 1944, by the Civil Aeronautics Administration and reported with recommendations to the House of Representatives. The CAA proposed that 3,050 new airports be constructed and 1,625 of the existing 3,000 fields be improved. The cost, including additional land and airport buildings but omitting hangars, was estimated roughly at $1,250,000,000, to be spread over a 5- to 10-year period and borne by federal, state, and local governments jointly. Six bills to authorize federal grants for airport construction were introduced in the first few days of the 79th Congress. Four of them (S. 2 and 34, H. R. 4 and 1125) distinguish programs for large and small airports, proposing that the federal grants for large airports—the urban program—shall be made directly to the public agencies sponsoring the projects, without administrative intervention by the states. One bill (H. R. 287) proposes that all federal grants be made through the states, and another (H. R. 674) that all the grants be made directly to sponsors of individual projects.

TAX COORDINATION

Research and discussion on the ever-mounting need for coordination of federal, state, and local taxes and for improving the revenue resources of municipalities continued throughout 1944, but the practical results were small. There were varied reactions to the Groves-Gulick-Newcomer proposals for a federal-state-local fiscal authority; introduction of an occupancy tax as a source of city revenue; elimination of federal income tax exemption for municipal bonds; use of metropolitan districts for financing functions of common interest; increased sharing of state-collected taxes; and increased federal grants-in-aid. Alvin Hansen and Harvey Perloff, in a volume entitled *State and Local Finance in the National Economy,* listed similar needs and proposed similar remedies. Both studies urged that the federal government accept responsibility for underwriting a national minimum for essential social services—services comprising the more important and expensive activities of state and local governments. In most instances this would involve extension of federal aid.

The President in October, 1944, and again in the budget message in January, 1945, advocated federal grants for elementary and secondary education on an equalization basis.

When interstate tax conflicts were dramatized by a Supreme Court decision involving the Minnesota property tax on a commercial airline, Congress promptly directed the Civil Aeronautics Board to consult state and local authorities and to report practicable means for eliminating or avoiding multiple taxation of airlines and their employees.

Cities, like other employers, accepted unhesitatingly the complicated accounting task involved in withholding the federal income tax on their employees' compensation. In furtherance of a policy previously adopted on behalf of states and territories, the federal government supplied the city of Philadelphia with federal payroll information to facilitate collection of the city wage tax.

CENSUS OF GOVERNMENTS

During 1944 the Bureau of the Census published in final form most of the results of its decennial *Census of Governments: 1942,* and expanded its regular annual series of reports on individual cities. Nonfinancial reports included the *Elections Calendar: 1944* and two reports on *Municipal Employment in October 1943,* with an employment report for October 1944 scheduled for publication early in 1945. Data on municipal personnel are, of course, included with those of other governments in the *Quarterly Survey of Public Employment.*

Federal government interest in facts about state and local government was attested by the formation, in December 1944, of an interdepartmental advisory committee to assist the Bureau of the Budget in improving federal programs involving collection of state and local statistics.

THE OUTLOOK

The flow of federal-city relations during 1944 was neither placid nor clearly defined, but mutual assistance and mutual forbearance in a common cause were dominant characteristics. The outstanding tangible developments were the preparations made for the transition from mobilization to demobilization and reconversion.

Mechanisms were created or expanded to help adjust national policies to the specific circumstances of the local communities where they operate. There was perhaps some perceptible advance in the local coordination of federal agents administering related programs. Federal government concern that its wartime policies should not impair the independence and vigor of local government has paid dividends in increased national strength during "the rigorous testing period" of war. For their part, municipal officials seemed increasingly understanding of federal wartime policies affecting cities. Common goals were clearly recognized and were accorded absolute priorities.

If these cooperative tendencies can be carried over and even enlarged in the periods of reconversion and peace, this will contribute materially to success in the national effort to assure economic security and stability—and to the preservation of democratic institutions.

State Municipal Leagues in 1944

By Earl D. Mallery

Executive Director, American Municipal Association, Chicago

The third war year marked a high point in the accomplishments of the 42 state leagues of municipalities, despite the unavoidable organizational difficulties encountered. Municipal officials were determined to employ more fully the tools of administration the leagues provided in helping cities to meeting the problems the war developed. More widespread and active participation by municipal officials in league activities was reported by all leagues. Corporate membership increased by the end of 1944 to a total of 8,892 cities, towns, boroughs, and villages. This membership ranges in size from the small village to the metropolitan city and includes almost all of the large cities, representing more than 80 per cent of the nation's urban population. One new league, that of the state of Nevada, was organized during the year. The resources and the services of all the leagues increased and objectives were broadened.

Regular activities of the leagues include: collection and distribution of information to member municipalities; development by the league's legislative committee of such programs for state legislation as seem necessary for improved operation of municipal government; publication of bulletins and magazines on municipal subjects (see list of journals elsewhere in this Year Book); liaison with state governmental and other agencies for member municipalities; representation for municipalities on state-wide committees whose activities involve municipal interests; exploration of special aspects of municipal administration through research and consultation; and organization and operation of annual conventions and regional meetings of municipal officers.

The leagues in 1944 issued timely reports on action programs necessary in their respective states to meet war-borne situations, organized regional conferences, and continued their publication and other services, continually devoting their efforts intensively to aiding municipal officials to meet the war responsibilities of municipalities. One of the major objectives of the leagues during the year was the stimulation of thinking and action on the part of municipal officials in the field of postwar planning. Planning conferences were held under league auspices in many states.

League staff research facilities were directed toward needed changes in state-municipal relationships and the formulation of recommendations for state legislation. Only four states had regularly scheduled sessions of their legislatures, but in several states special sessions of legislatures were held, almost all of which gave attention to proposals for revision of fiscal relationships. Notable progress was made in some of them toward the establishment of more adequate taxing powers for cities. The leagues were instrumental in securing recognition of the need in some states for more extensive sharing with municipalities of state-collected revenues.

During the years of their development the leagues have increased their individual facilities and their effectiveness in serving municipalities within their states by cooperating through the American Municipal Association in which they are federated. The advantages to municipal administration of organized cooperation on a national scale have thus also been made possible, and in 1944 more than in any previous year this movement has shown its cumulative beneficial results.

The services of the Association are financed from municipal funds under authority of the municipalities' governing boards, supplemented by foundation grants. The Association is a non-profit and quasi-official institution whose policies are established by the membership of constituent leagues and carried out under the direction of an executive committee elected annually by representatives of municipal governments which comprise the leagues. The office of the Association is located at 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37, and a branch service office is maintained in Washington in the Transportation Building.

Table VI
STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES

An asterisk (*) indicates league employing part-time staff only.

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Secretary	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized‡	Number of Member Cities
Alabama	Alabama League of Municipalities, 6-7-8 Tyson Bldg., Montgomery	Ed E. Reid	1914§	1930	193
Arizona	Arizona Municipal League, City Hall, Phoenix	Joseph C. Furst	1925	1937	32
Arkansas	Arkansas Municipal League, Twin City Bank Bldg., North Little Rock	Glenn Zimmerman	1917§	1934	149
California	League of California Cities, Hotel Senator, Sacramento	Richard Graves	1898	1898	260
Colorado	Colorado Municipal League, University of Colorado, Boulder	D. Mack Easton, Acting Secretary	1917§	1923	126
Florida	Florida League of Municipalities, Barnett Bank Bldg., Jacksonville	E. P. Owen	1922	1922	63
Georgia	Georgia Municipal Association, 1403 C. & S. Bank Bldg., Atlanta	Zach Arnold	1916	1934	166
Idaho	*Idaho Municipal League, Emmett	George C. Huebener	1918§	1941	24
Illinois	Illinois Municipal League, 537 South Fourth St., Springfield	A. L. Sargent	1899	1914	770
Indiana	Indiana Municipal League, City Hall, Indianapolis	W. Vincent Youkey	1891	1899	280
Iowa	League of Iowa Municipalities, Marshalltown	Frank G. Pierce	1898	1898	804
Kansas	League of Kansas Municipalities, Capitol Federal Bldg., Topeka	John G. Stutz	1910	1910	509
Kentucky	Kentucky Municipal League, University of Kentucky, Lexington	Carl B. Wachs	1929	1929	120
Louisiana	Louisiana Municipal Association, City Hall, Baton Rouge	Mrs. Henry Jastremski	1935	1937	73
Maine	Maine Municipal Association, 97 Water Street, Hallowell	Bernal B. Allen, Pres.	1936	1936	362
Maryland	*Maryland League of Municipalities, Cumberland	Thomas F. Conlon, Pres.	1937	....	31
Michigan	Michigan Municipal League, 205 South State, Ann Arbor	....	1899	1927	283

Table VI.—State Municipal Leagues—Continued

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Secretary	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized‡	Number of Member Cities
Minnesota	League of Minnesota Municipalities, University of Minn., Minneapolis	C. C. Ludwig	1903	1913	409
Mississippi	Mississippi Municipal Association, 610 First Federal Savings and Loan Bldg., Jackson	C. D. Ross, State Manager	1918§	1936	93
Missouri	Missouri Municipal League, Guitar Building, Columbia	Bruce J. Carl	1914	1927	183
Montana	*Montana Municipal League, 519 Birch Street, Anaconda	M. J. Mee	1910	....	86
Nebraska	League of Nebraska Municipalities, 310 Continental Bldg, Lincoln	C. E. Beals	1910	1910	377
Nevada	*League of Nevada Cities, P.O. Box 884, Reno	Emerson J. Wilson	....	1944	14
New Hampshire	*New Hampshire Municipal Association, University of New Hampshire, Durham	Norman Alexander Acting Secretary	1939	....	...
New Jersey	New Jersey State League of Municipalities, Trenton Trust Bldg., Trenton	James J. Smith	1915	1915	368
New York	N. Y. State Conference of Mayors, 6 Elk Street, Albany	William P. Capes	1910	1910	196
North Carolina	North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh Bldg., Raleigh	Mrs. Davetta Steed Acting Secretary	1908	1922	248
North Dakota	League of North Dakota Municipalities, City Hall, Bismarck	M. H. Atkinson	1912	1927	136
Ohio	*League of Ohio Municipalities, City Hall, Akron	Chas. E. Slusser President	1912	....	...
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Municipal League, 915 Braniff Bldg., Oklahoma City	David Fudge	1913	1913	88
Oregon	League of Oregon Cities, University of Oregon, Eugene	Herman Kehrli	1913	1933	174
Pennsylvania	Pa. State Association of Boroughs, Hanover	T. F. Chrostwaite, Pres.	1900	1936	397
Pennsylvania	Pa. League of Third Class Cities, 302 Municipal Bldg., Harrisburg	Walter Greenwood, Pres.	....	....	44
South Carolina	Municipal Association of South Carolina, Old Library Bldg., University Campus, Columbia	J. N. Caldwell	1936	1939	161
South Dakota	League of South Dakota Municipalities, Union Building, Vermillion	R. D. Falk	1925	1935	186
Tennessee	Tennessee Municipal League, Nashville Trust Bldg., Nashville	Stanley Johnson	1913	1940	62
Texas	League of Texas Municipalities, 2220 Guadalupe Street, Austin	E. E. McAdams	1913	1925	393
Utah	Utah Municipal League, 318 McIntyre Bldg., Salt Lake City	Miss Jo Turner	1907	....	136
Virginia	League of Virginia Municipalities, Travelers Bldg., Richmond	Harold I. Baumes	1905	1921	147
Washington	Assoc. of Washington Cities, University of Wash., Seattle	Chester Biesen	1910	1910	201
West Virginia	West Virginia League of Municipalities, Bluefield	W. C. Snyder, Pres.	1917	1935	144
Wisconsin	League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson St., Madison	Frederick N. MacMillin	1898	1898	404

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†The date in this column refers in most instances to the beginning of a loosely knit organization of cities on a corporate basis for the purpose of presenting municipal problems before the legislature.

‡This date is the year when an active service organization, as now known, was established.

§Approximate date.

Note: According to the records of the American Municipal Association, there are 12 *active* leagues with uninterrupted existence: California, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

PART TWO

MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

Personnel Developments in 1944

Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000

Personnel Administration

Developments in 1944

By J. J. Donovan

Acting Director, Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada

To most public personnel agencies in city, state, and federal governmental jurisdictions the year 1944 brought a general settling down to the rigorous operating conditions of wartime. While the gap increased between manpower demand and supply, developments during the year pointed to a greater inclination on the part of management to accept such shortages as a by-product of war from which there was no escape. Thus, while efforts at recruiting continued, there was less disposition to rely solely on this one means of easing the manpower famine and an increasing tendency to make the most of resources at hand. In the federal service a comprehensive personnel utilization program was initiated having as its purpose the fullest and most effective use of employee skills through proper placement and assignment of work. Employee training programs, already well established in the federal service, appeared in increasing numbers in state and local jurisdictions.

Other instances of devices to stretch limited staff resources were numerous. In Houston, Texas, and Louisville, Kentucky, for example, policemen and firemen helped to ease the strain by volunteering to work during their regular vacation periods. City councils in both cities authorized double pay for every vacation day spent at work. In Los Angeles one hundred women "copettes" were employed in the police department on various job assignments previously filled by regular police officers, thereby releasing men for assignment to more arduous duties. Indianapolis city officials reported that 10 per cent of the police department personnel were women. Employment of handicapped persons increased steadily and supervisors found that such persons were usually able to keep pace with their able-bodied fellow workers once their jobs were revamped to accommodate their limitations.

The Federal Service. The average employment level of full-time federal employees within the United States was substantially below the all-time peak reached during the preceding year. An analysis of employment statistics indicated that government war agencies accounted for a substantial majority of federal civilian employees, the War and Navy departments together representing approximately 65 per cent of the total. A Congressional committee, reporting on a two-year investigation of federal personnel practices, cited a number of conditions in need of correction, including overstaffing in a number of departments and lack of machinery for putting into effect sound management practices throughout the service. At the same time the committee found basis for praising other aspects of personnel administration, including the results achieved by employee suggestion systems and the work of the Council of Personnel Administration. The United States Civil Service Commission, issuing a definition of the term "duration of the war" in relation to the tenure of war-service appointees, interpreted the phrase as meaning the duration as legally fixed rather than the duration of actual hostilities. The Commission also announced its intention to postpone returning to the prewar practice of conferring permanent civil service status after competitive examinations until some time after the cessation of hostilities in all major war theatres. By following this policy the Commission hoped to insure that returning veterans would have maximum opportunity to compete for permanent civil service positions in the federal service.

In a contest of the legality of the Hatch Act, prohibiting political activity by federal employees, the CIO Federal Workers of America brought action in the United States District Court seeking to prevent the United States Civil Service Commission from enforcing provisions of the act. The court dismissed the action indicating that in its opinion Congress had the power to decide whether or not federal employees should be permitted to engage in political activity.

State and Local Personnel. Employment levels in state and local government during the year continued in the gradual decline that dated back to the beginning of the war. In a report issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation it was estimated that there were 5.5 per cent fewer police personnel in April, 1944, than in April, 1942. While selective service policies giving blanket deferments to men in the upper age brackets resulted in decreased personnel losses on that score, continued migration of public employees to higher paying jobs in private industry kept turnover rates at a critical level. In New York all state employees were brought under the employment stabilization program of the War Manpower Commission by order of Governor Dewey.

Several additional governmental jurisdictions adopted or expanded civil service programs during the year. Among the cities which adopted civil service laws were the following: El Cerrito and Marysville, California; Sanford, Florida; Burlington, Harrison, and Ocean City, New Jersey; Amarillo, Texas; and West Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In Mississippi adoption of a state statute resulted in the establishment of civil service programs for fire and police employees in Hattiesburg, Jackson, Laurel, Meridian, and Vicksburg. Three counties adopted civil service during the year: Contra Costa and Ventura, California, and Hunterdon, New Jersey. In San Francisco employees of a privately owned street railway system were placed under civil service when the city purchased the lines.

Classification; Pay. Position-classification plans were installed for the first time in a number of cities during the year and existing plans of several additional municipalities were brought up to date. Among the jurisdictions in which classification projects were completed or in progress during the year were the following: San Francisco, California; Wichita, Kansas; Dearborn and Lansing, Michigan; Amarillo, Texas; Portland, Oregon; and Bellingham, Washington. Pay plans were adopted or revised in Los Angeles, California; Indianapolis, Indiana; Lansing, Michigan; and Portland, Oregon. In Louisville, Kentucky, the city adopted a classification and pay plan following a joint survey which embraced 17 independent governmental bodies within the Louisville area. A joint city-county salary standardization committee was established in Detroit, Michigan, to develop a uniform pay schedule for employees of the city, the county, the school board, and the publicly owned street railway system.

In contrast with the immediate past, there were relatively few instances in which action was taken resulting in further increases in the base pay of public employees. A growing tendency was noted, however, to provide hourly overtime payment for salaried employees, thereby increasing their "take-home" pay. In several jurisdictions, including Cincinnati, Duluth, Phoenix, and Westchester County (New York), the operation of cost-of-living pay plans resulted in further pay increases for employees during the year. A previously granted bonus to Detroit city employees was extended to employees in the upper pay levels and a minimum annual salary of $1,800 a year was authorized. In New York city employees received a lump-sum cost-of-living bonus.

Training; In-Service Activities. An outstanding development during the year was the marked increase in the number of employee training programs established in cities and states. In addition to developing the work skills of rank-and-file employees, many of these programs gave emphasis to the improvement of supervisory skills. Among the cities establishing or expanding such programs were: San Diego and San Francisco, California; New Orleans, Louisiana; and Flint, Michigan. In New York and North Carolina municipal employees in various cities took part in training institutes. Training programs for state employees were established or expanded in California, Illinois, and Michigan. In a report issued by the United States Office of Education, it was estimated that more than 80,000 governmental employees—local, state, and federal—were enrolled in federally aided training courses in 37 states.

During 1944 the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, which conducts eight correspondence courses in municipal administration under the auspices of the International City Managers' Association, celebrated its tenth anniversary and also received its one thousandth enrollment. There were 260 enrollments in the several courses, an increase of 167 over the previous year. In addition to the training facilities thus made available for public officials, these courses were also made available in 1944 through the United States Armed Forces Institute to men in the armed forces who had held administrative posts in municipal government in civilian life; approximately 150 of the enrollments came from this source.

The establishment of uniform vacation and sick leave policies received increased attention in several cities. Under an opinion rendered by the Los Angeles County council, lump-sum payment of accrued vacation and overtime was authorized for county employees in case of resignation, layoff, or death. A similar practice was authorized in the federal service under the terms of a law enacted at the close of the year.

Retirement Plans. A total of 167 local governments are known to have adopted retirement plans in 1944 or voted to participate in a state-wide retirement system for local employees. Only about one-fourth of these jurisdictions have populations over 25,000. A total of 118, or 71 per cent of the 167 municipalities, came under state-wide retirement plans—30 in New York, 24 in New Jersey, 24 in Wisconsin, 20 in Illinois, 13 in California, five in Maine, and two in Colorado. The remaining municipalities adopted plans of their own. In most of the municipalities all employees are covered, but in 20 cities the plans cover only firemen or policemen. Among the larger cities over 50,000 population adopting retirement plans or coming under state-wide systems were Pueblo, Colorado; Springfield, Illinois; Wayne County, Michigan; Jackson, Mississippi (fire and police only); St. Louis, Missouri; East Orange, New Jersey; Durham, North Carolina (police only); Erie, Pennsylvania; Chattanooga, Tennessee (electric power board only); Amarillo, Texas (fire only); Dallas, Texas; El Paso, Texas (fire and police only); and Richmond, Virginia. Texas voters approved a proposal authorizing cities to establish their own retirement systems or to join in a state-wide retirement system to be set up by the legislature; South Carolina adopted an amendment providing for pensions for state, county, and local government employees; Virginia adopted a law enabling local governments to join the state retirement system; and Mississippi enacted a law which enabled four cities—Hattiesburg, Jackson, Meridian, and Vicksburg—to set up retirement systems for fire and police employees.

Veterans' Preference Legislation. Accompanying the mounting volume of discharges from military service was a corresponding increase in veterans' preference legislation. In the federal service passage of the Starnes-Scrugham Act gave legal status to previously existing administrative regulations providing preference for veterans and at the same time extended this preference in several new directions. Under an amendment to the Colorado state constitution veterans' preference was required to be included in any civil service system operating in the state service or in political subdivisions of the state. A Seattle charter amendment granted preference to veterans in examinations and gave them "two-for-one" credit for each year of military service in computing seniority for layoff purposes. In a report entitled *The Employment of Veterans in the Public Service in the United States,* a committee on veteran employment policies recommended to the executive council of the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada a number of desirable characteristics of veterans' preference legislation as "a practicable means of achieving both the interests of the veterans in entering or returning to government employment, as well as the public interest in the continuation of a sound civil service."

Another result of the growing volume of military discharges was the return of some former public service employees to their jobs. While they represented only a small proportion of the total their return gave opportunity to test the machinery provided for their reinstatement. With the exception of a few cases involving medical discharges the returning employees were put back to work without difficulty or delay. In Seattle a survey indicated that the combination of resignations, retirements, and, where necessary, the displacement of temporary employees, would afford more than enough vacancies to accommodate all permanent employees currently on military leave.

Professional Organization. During 1944 the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) sponsored three regional meetings and a national conference on public personnel administration. At these conferences public personnel officials at all governmental levels joined in studying operating problems, current and anticipated. In addition to its regular periodical publications the Assembly issued two publications of timely importance during the year. One of these, entitled *Veterans' Preference —A Challenge and an Opportunity,* by Leonard D. White, presented an analysis of the over-all veteran re-employment problem together with desirable approaches to its solution. The second, *The Employment of Veterans in the Public Service in the United States,* has previously been mentioned.

On the basis of figures compiled by the Assembly it was estimated that there are currently approximately 1,245 different governmental jurisdictions in the United States in which all or a portion of the employees are under civil service. Of these, 947 are cities and 241 are counties.

Municipal Personnel Data

DATA on employment and payrolls, hours of work per week, methods of compensating for overtime work, retirement systems, employee organizations, and civil service organization are shown in Table VII for all cities of more than 10,000 population. Employees of local school systems are excluded from these data and it is probable that some municipal officials omitted from their reports the employees of other local agencies that are independent of the general city government.

Employment and Payrolls. The employment and payroll data for individual cities shown in Table VII were obtained from local officials in October, 1944, by the Governments Division of the United States Bureau of the Census. For those few cities which did not report in October the data shown are from earlier surveys going back as far as October, 1943. Some of these data were published by the Bureau in the *Government Employment* report for October, 1944, issued late in March, 1945. The October issue each year is devoted to employment and payroll data for cities and supersedes the *State and Local Government Quarterly Employment Survey.* The information for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 was not published by the Bureau but made available to the YEAR BOOK for use in Table VII. School employees, persons on work relief, and employees of contractors are not included in these figures. Employment figures are shown for two major classifications, "General Governmental Functions" and "City Government Enterprises." The Bureau of the Census includes within the latter class "government owned water supply systems, housing projects, electric light and power plants, bus lines, or other transportation systems, airports, and similar enterprises which sell services to the public." "Permanent" employees include city paid employees with permanent or indefinite tenure, as well as elective and other officials paid by the city, and having terms of office of one year or longer. "Part-time" employees are those working

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNT OF PAYROLLS BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT JANUARY, 1944

	Employees (in thousands)	Per Cent of Total	Payrolls (in millions)	Per Cent of Total
Federal civilian	3,022	49.22	$585.0	59.13
Public education	1,315	21.42	174.7	17.66
State	456	7.43	63.6	6.43
City	879	14.32	121.5	12.28
County and other	468	7.62	44.6	4.51
Total Public Employment	6,140	100.00	989.4	100.00

regularly for fewer hours per week than prescribed for full-time work in their respective department, officials who continue to maintain some outside employment or profession, and volunteer firemen receiving pay. "Temporary and other" includes seasonal, emergency, and other employees without permanent tenure.

Table 1 shows the Bureau of Census estimates of the distribution of total public employment and payrolls among the different levels of government for January, 1944. Table 2 summarizes the trends in municipal employment and payrolls in cities over 25,000, semi-annually for 1941 and 1942 and quarterly for 1943 and 1944. The data in Table 2 are for total number of employees and total payroll covering all classes of employees engaged in all municipal functions except education; these data, however, are not in actual amounts but rather in the form of index numbers based on 100 as the two-year average of 1941 and 1942.

TABLE 2

QUARTERLY INDEXES OF MUNICIPAL NONSCHOOL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS: JANUARY, 1941 TO OCTOBER, 1944

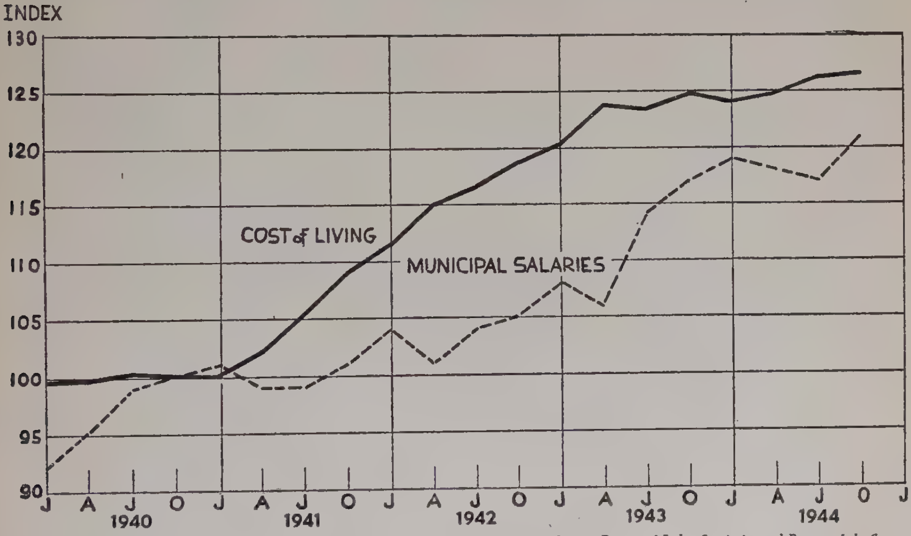
(Two-year average 1941–1942 = 100)

Population Group	1941		1942		1943				1944			
	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	April	July	Oct.	Jan.	April	July	Oct.
TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES												
Cities over 100,000	106	103	101	102	97	102	99	97	96	97	98	96
25,000 to 100,000	96	106	99	104	95	97	99	95	93	99	104	97
All cities over 25,000	99	105	101	103	96	101	99	97	95	97	99	96
PERMANENT FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT*												
Cities over 100,000	100	101	100	100	96	96	96	95	95	98	97	96
25,000 to 100,000	98	102	100	103	100	100	101	99	98	99	101	100
All cities over 25,000	100	101	100	100	97	96	97	96	96	97	98	97
TOTAL PAYROLL												
Cities over 100,000	100	105	104	106	104	107	111	112	112	113	114	117
25,000 to 100,000	98	105	101	109	104	107	115	111	111	115	122	119
All cities over 25,000	99	104	103	106	103	106	110	111	110	112	114	116

*From January, 1941, to October, 1944 permanent full-time indexes include data for general governmental functions only.

These index numbers are made more meaningful by the Bureau of the Census estimates that the total number of municipal employees in October, 1944, was 852,000 and that the total payroll was $122,000,000. Still further perspective is gained on municipal employment and payrolls when they are placed in the setting of Table 1 which shows similar data for other levels of government. When data in Table 1 are compared with corresponding employment data in the 1944 Year Book federal civilian employees show an increase of 116,000, and while school personnel remained constant, state, city, and other local governmental personnel declined by 22,000. The continuous decline in number of state and local employees since the United States' entry into the war seems to have been arrested, however, between January and October, 1944. According to the Census Bureau, payroll expenditures for state and local nonschool employees totaled $244,000,000 in October, 1944, or about the same level as in July, 1944, but substantially above the level of any previous month for which data are shown in Table 2.

Several aspects of employment and payroll trends may be noted in Table 2. For the first two years there is a decided increase in the total number of employees in July over January. July is also the peak period of employment in



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of the Census

Index of Cost of Living and Municipal Salary Index: 1940 to 1944

The "cost-of-living" index is the index of cost of goods purchased by moderate income groups in large cities, compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (average 1935–39 = 100). The "municipal salary" index was obtained by dividing the United States Bureau of the Census index of municipal nonschool employment for cities over 25,000 into the Bureau's index of municipal payrolls (average of each index 1940–41 = 100); the derived index offers a rough measure of municipal wage trends. Since the bases of all the indexes are arbitrary, the chart should be used only to study relative rates of change of the two curves.

the year reported quarterly, except that in 1943 cities over 100,000 reached the peak of employment in April. It is readily apparent, too, that the whole level of employment of the last two years is lower than that of the first two: This is true not only of the section of Table 2 on the total number of employees but also of the permanent full-time employees engaged in general governmental functions (does not include part-time or temporary workers or those in public service enterprises). The index for permanent employees shows a seasonal fluctuation but to a lesser degree than in the index for the total number of employees.

Notwithstanding a decline in number of employees, the total payroll showed a steady advance which in the last two years was not correlated to the peak periods of employment. In July, 1942, and July, 1944, cities with populations between 25,000 and 100,000 had the same index of total employment; their payroll indexes were in sharp contrast—109 in July, 1942, and 122 in July, 1944.

Hours Worked Per Week. The length of the regular or normal work week for city hall office personnel as of January, 1945, in 965 cities was obtained from city officials in January and February, 1945, by the YEAR BOOK and the data are summarized in Table 3. Employees in four-fifths of these cities work between 38 and 46 hours per week. This represents a slight increase over 1943 when three-fourths of the cities were in this category, according to the 1943 YEAR BOOK. When the work week recorded in Table VII is compared with the same data in the 1943 YEAR BOOK it is noted that three of the 14 cities over 500,000 (Buffalo, St. Louis, and San Francisco) decreased the work week in the past two years while Chicago increased it. The largest cities have considerably shorter work weeks than the small cities. Almost four-fifths of the cities over 500,000 population have a work week of less than 42 hours and seven out of 10 of the cities in the next class (250,000 to 500,000) also have a work week of less than 42 hours. In none of the cities over 250,000 do city employees work 46 hours or more per week. In the cities with populations of 10,000 to 25,000 more than one-half have a work week in excess of 42 hours, and all but one of the 11 cities in which employees work 50 or more hours are in this same population

TABLE 3

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY CITY HALL EMPLOYEES

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Reporting Cities Having Work Week of: Less Than 38 Hours		38 to 41¾ Hours		42 to 45¾ Hours		46 to 49 Hours		50 or More Hours	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Over 500,000	14	14	0	0	11	78.6	3	21.4	0	0	0	0
250,000 to 500,000	23	21	1	4.8	15	71.4	5	23.8	0	0	0	0
100,000 to 250,000	55	50	5	10.0	23	46.0	20	40.0	2	4.0	0	0
50,000 to 100,000	106	93	7	7.5	39	41.9	44	47.3	2	2.2	1	1.1
25,000 to 50,000	212	197	20	10.1	89	45.2	78	39.6	10	5.1	0	0
10,000 to 25,000*	662	590	45	7.6	197	33.4	247	41.9	91	15.4	10	1.7
All cities over 10,000	1,072	965	78	8.1	374	38.8	397	41.1	105	10.9	11	1.0

*This summary includes data for some cities between 10,000 and 25,000 which are excluded from Table VII because other personnel data were not reported.

group. The work weeks for police and firemen are reported in the police and fire sections of the YEAR BOOK.

Overtime Payment. A wide variety of methods are used in compensating employees for overtime work, many cities using several different methods. City hall administrative and clerical employees in 139 cities, or 15 per cent of the 893 reporting cities, are paid for overtime; in 95 cities, or 10 per cent, these employees are allowed compensatory time off; and in 659 cities, or 75 per cent, there is no plan for paying overtime to this group of employees. Thus a total of 234 cities, or less than one-fourth of the cities over 10,000 population reporting such data, make compensation for overtime to clerical employees either in the form of extra pay for hours worked or compensatory time off with pay.

Many cities which do not pay overtime to clerical employees have adopted some method of paying nonoffice skilled workers who are on a salary basis and unskilled laborers for extra time worked. Of 559 cities reporting on methods of paying skilled workers, 263 cities, or 45 per cent, have some method of compensation; 73 cities, or 13 per cent, allow compensatory time off; and 223, or 42 per cent, have no plan for paying such employees. With regard to unskilled laborers, 467 cities, or 77 per cent of the cities reporting, pay for overtime work; 47 cities, or 9 per cent, allow compensatory time off; and only 89 cities, or 14 per cent, have no method of paying unskilled laborers for overtime (see Table 4).

It is interesting to note that a total of 150 cities over 10,000 population pay overtime to skilled and unskilled workers but do not compensate clerical workers. Unskilled laborers receive pay for overtime in 318 cities that do not compensate office employees for extra hours of work. Likewise, administrative and clerical employees are compensated at lower rates in 389 cities than are other employees, although in 10 cities this situation is reversed.

In summary, compensatory time off is the most common method of remunerating office workers and straight time is most frequently paid skilled and unskilled workers. Considering all three groups of employees shown in Table 4, it is noted that approximately 20 per cent of the cities allow compensatory time off for overtime; 50 per cent pay for overtime on straight time rates, and 30 per cent pay time and one-half with one in every six of the cities in the latter group paying double time on Sundays and holidays. Cities that are shown as paying double time on Sundays and holidays nearly always pay time and one-half for overtime worked during the week.

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

Data on retirement systems for nonschool municipal employees were collected by the YEAR BOOK early in 1945. A total of 858 cities, or 81 per cent, of all cities over 10,000 population have established retirement systems. These municipal pension systems are of two sorts: in 379 cities, or 36.7 per cent, all classes of employees are included, while in 479 cities only part of the employees are covered with slightly more than two-thirds of these cities providing coverage for fire and police employees only (see Table 5).

Year Established and Employees Covered. The adoption of the Social Security Act with its retirement privileges and protection from other economic risks for private employees made it necessary for cities in self-interest to consider the similar needs of public employees. A total of 391, or 48 per cent, of the existing municipal retirement systems were adopted during the 10-year period 1935 to 1944 inclusive, with 35 of these systems going into effect in 1945 (see Table VII). Prior to the enactment of federal social security legislation only 212 municipalities over 10,000 had adopted retirement plans, and in 120 cities, or 57 per cent, only certain groups, mainly police and firemen, were included (see Table 5).

TABLE 4

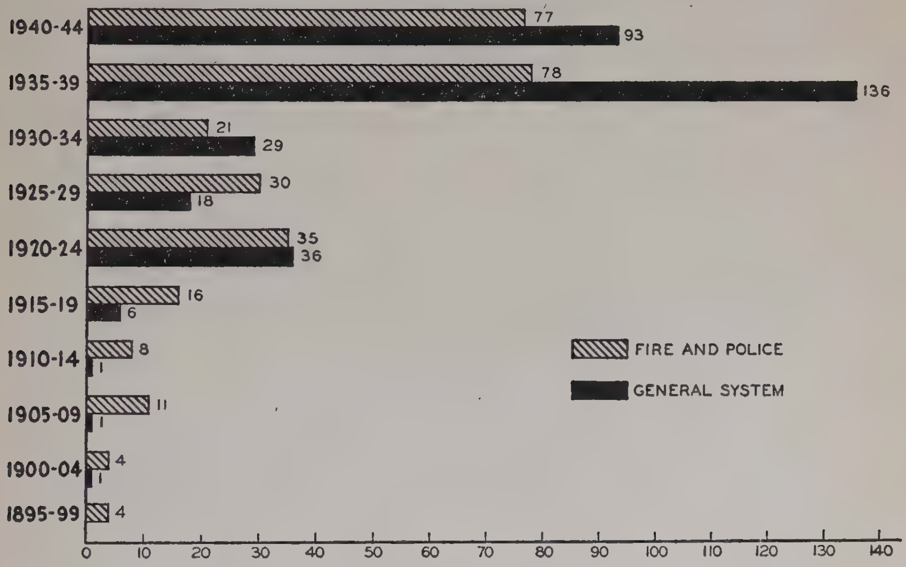
METHODS OF OVERTIME PAY IN CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1945

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	No of Cities Reporting	No Plan for Paying Overtime	Compensatory Time Off	Straight Time	Time and One-half	Double Time
A. ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL							
Over 500,000	14	14	3	6	3	2	
250,000 to 500,000	23	21	8	6	5	2	
100,000 to 250,000	55	49	32	6	7	3	1
50,000 to 100,000	106	88	67	12	7	1	1
25,000 to 50,000	212	182	131	19	17	13	2
10,000 to 25,000	662	539	418	46	53	20	2
All cities over 10,000	1,072	893	659	95	92	41	6
B. SKILLED WORKERS ON SALARY BASIS							
Over 500,000	14	13	2	4	3	3	1
250,000 to 500,000	23	19	5	3	7	3	1
100,000 to 250,000	55	35	11	3	11	8	2
50,000 to 100,000	106	53	17	7	14	10	5
25,000 to 50,000	212	108	40	17	31	17	3
10,000 to 25,000	662	331	148	39	98	41	5
All cities over 10,000	1,072	559	223	73	164	82	17
C. UNSKILLED LABORERS							
Over 500,000	14	12		3	2	5	2
250,000 to 500,000	23	19	1	1	12	4	1
100,000 to 250,000	55	37	2	2	16	14	3
50,000 to 100,000	106	61	6	7	25	16	7
25,000 to 50,000	212	123	9	8	65	34	7
10,000 to 25,000	662	351	71	26	179	63	12
All cities over 10,000	1,072	603	89	47	299	136	32

Ninety per cent of the cities with no retirement plan of any kind are in the population group between 10,000 and 25,000, and only one city above 100,000 population has failed to establish a retirement program for at least part of its employees. In 370 cities over 10,000 all employees are covered by a retirement system, 323 cities have plans for firemen and policemen but not other groups, 76 cities have plans for firemen only, and 59 cities for police only, while 21 cities have provided retirement benefits to other groups of employees in combination but not to all.

Table VII shows the number of employees covered by retirement plans in each of 372 cities reporting such information. In 232, or 62 per cent, of these cities the retirement plans cover fewer than 100 persons and 42 per cent have less than 50 participants. Ninety per cent of the systems having fewer than 100 employees participating are exclusively for firemen and policemen; and of the cities having 50 or less participants, 98 per cent are of this variety.

Actuarial Status. Cities were asked "Is the (retirement) system on an actuarial reserve basis? Did an actuary estimate the future cost of promised benefits and decide that contributions plus earnings or investments will provide sufficient funds to pay all fixed benefits?" Only 47 per cent of 688 cities reported their retirement plans to be on an actuarial reserve basis. Another 12 per cent having several separate systems reported one or more of their retirement plans on an actuarial reserve basis (see Table 5). There are 268 cities with non-actuarial plans and 192 of these cities, or 71 per cent, have police and fire pension systems based on funds derived from special sources of revenue such as rewards, court fines, and taxes on insurance premiums supplemented by private contributions and proceeds of entertainments. Municipal employees



GROWTH OF RETIREMENT SYSTEMS FOR POLICE AND FIREMEN AND FOR GENERAL MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES BY FIVE-YEAR PERIODS

This chart is based on retirement information furnished to the YEAR BOOK by municipal officials early in 1945. The figures following each bar represent the number of cities adopting systems in each five-year period as shown for individual cities in Table VII. Systems going into effect in 1945 are shown as having been adopted in 1944. Cities are classified as of year of adoption of the plan for general municipal employees, if such a plan is in effect, although some cities may have separate police and fire pension plans. Thus the adoption of fire and police pension plans represent cities that have no retirement plan for other employees.

contribute from their salaries to the retirement fund in 99 per cent of all reporting cities; employees in only 29 cities do not contribute. The progress cities have made in moving toward financially sound systems must be credited in large part to the participation by 266 cities in state retirement systems which are on an actuarial basis except in two states (see Table 5).

Retirement Age. Minimum and compulsory retirement ages for retirement plans applying to all municipal employees or to general employees (other than police and firemen) are shown in Table VII for 360 cities. In 256 of these cities, or nearly three-fourths of the total, the minimum age is 60 years, 43 cities have a minimum retirement age of 55 years, 30 cities fix the minimum at 65, and the remaining cities have various minimum ages ranging from 50 in two cities to none in 17. The compulsory retirement age in approximately three-fourths of the cities (253 cities) is 70 years with 43 cities fixing the compulsory age at 65, and 61 cities having no compulsory retirement age. It should be noted that in many local as well as state-wide retirement plans cities may extend the compulsory age under various restrictions such as for one- or two-year periods or up to a maximum limit.

TABLE 5

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS FOR CITY EMPLOYEES: JANUARY, 1945
(Excluding school employees)

Population Group	No. Cities in Group	Cities Having Some Classes Covered		Classes of Employees Covered							Type of Retirement Plan			Participation in State System
		No.	Per Cent	All* No.	All* Per Cent	Fire and Police Only	Fire Only	Police Only	Other Combinations*	None Covered	Actuarial	Non-Actuarial	Some Actuarial	
Cities over 500,000	14	14	100.0	12	85.7	0	0	0	2	0	11	2	1	3
250,000 to 500,000..	23	23	100.0	15	65.2	5	1	0	2	0	2	11	5	3
100,000 to 250,000..	55	54	98.2	34	61.8	17	0	1	2	1	21	19	10	15
50,000 to 100,000...	106	102	97.1	47	44.8	41	5	4	5	3	36	31	18	25
25,000 to 50,000....	212	195	92.8	83	39.6	91	9	9	3	15	76	61	19	65
Cities over 25,000..	410	388	95.3	191	46.9	154	15	14	14	19	146	124	53	111
10,000 to 25,000....	662	470	71.9	188	28.9	169	61	45	7	184	180	144	41	155
All cities over 10,000	1,072	858	80.9	379	36.7	323	76	59	21	203	326	268	94	266

*All includes categories indicated as "All" and as "GFP" in Table VII and usually excludes day laborers, elected officers, temporary employees, etc. Other combinations include various combinations of fire, police, general government employees, and public utility employees.

In cities having retirement plans that apply only to police or firemen or both, the minimum retiring age ranges from 50 years to 65 years. Of 182 cities reporting, 26 cities, or 14 per cent, set 50 as the minimum age; 33 cities, or 18 per cent, 55 years; 26 cities, or 14 per cent, 65 years; and the remaining 54 per cent have no minimum retirement age. Of 289 cities reporting data on the compulsory retirement age for fire or police retirement systems, 196 cities, or 67 per cent, have not fixed a compulsory age, and of the remaining cities 44 require retirement at 65, 19 at 60, 19 at 70, and the remaining cities at various ages between 55 and 66.

State-Wide Retirement Systems: Table VII shows that 266 cities, or one-fourth of all the cities over 10,000, participate in a state-wide retirement system, including those cities in which only police or fire employees are covered in a state plan. Twenty-one of these cities have populations over 100,000 (see Table 5). Because of the recent growth in the number of state-wide systems a brief analysis of certain provisions of these plans is of timely interest to municipal officials and others interested in personnel administration.[1]

The 14 states that have state-wide plans for general municipal employees are California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Wisconsin. All the systems are centrally administered except in Massachusetts where the state law sets up certain requirements as to membership, salary deductions, retirement age, and benefits, and each city administers its own system under the supervision of the state insurance department which provides auditing and actuarial service. The Pennsylvania system was established in 1943 but has not been put into effect, and the North Carolina system adopted in 1939 likewise has not become operative mainly because of a clause requiring local referendums. The Virginia system became effective on July 1, 1944, by action of the 1944 state legislature but as of January, 1945, no local government had adopted the provisions of the act. The most recent system is the one in Indiana created by act of the legislature in March, 1945.

Two states in 1944 took steps toward state-wide systems, Texas voters giving the legislature power to set up a retirement plan for local employees, and South Carolina adopting an amendment providing for pensions for state, county, and local government employees.

The six states with separate systems for either or both fire and police employees are New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Utah, and Wyoming. A few other states, notably Illinois, Indiana, Oklahoma, and Texas, have either or both fire and police pension or benefit funds which are not on actuarial basis.

An analysis of the 14 systems for local employees[2] shows that 12 are on a voluntary basis with each municipality and two (Colorado and Ohio) are mandatory. The Colorado system established in 1943 provides blanket coverage for all municipalities with certain few exceptions, but allows each municipality to exempt itself from participation by action of the council within a definite time fixed in the statute. Ohio is the only state in which all units of local government must belong to the system but local units cannot be forced to contribute to the fund. Municipal participation in the New York system which is the oldest (1922) is voluntary but all cities except New York City, all counties except four, and more than four hundred towns and villages have joined. When a city joins a state-wide retirement system membership is compulsory for all employees except that in some states as in Colorado employees on the job when the plan goes into effect may elect to stay out and in Virginia such employees have a year to decide. Thirteen of the systems are on joint contributory basis while in Minnesota only the employees contribute.

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[1] This analysis has been prepared for the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK by A. A. Weinberg, managing actuary, Park Employes' Annuity and Benefit Fund, Chicago, and chairman of the committee on public employee retirement administration of the Municipal Finance Officers Association.

[2] Statutory references for the 14 systems are: California, Ch. 700, 1931; Colorado, Ch. 157, 1931, and Ch. 36, 1936; Illinois, Ch. 24, Sec. 1175, 1939; Indiana, H. B. 244, 1945; Maine, Ch. 328, 1941; Massachusetts, Ch. 32, Sec. 26, 1910; Minnesota, Ch. 353, 1941; New Jersey, Sec. 43–14/12, Revised Statutes; New York, Ch. 741 of 1921, Ch. 591 of 1922, and Ch. 66 of 1932; North Carolina, Ch. 390, 1939, as amended by Ch. 357, 1941; Ohio, Sec. 486–32/75, 1935; Pennsylvania, Act. No. 371, 1943; Virginia, Ch. 325, Acts of 1942 as amended in 1944 with addition of Sec. 24-a; and Wisconsin, Ch. 175, 1943. For details on 10 of the state-wide systems see *Analyses of Selected State-Wide Retirement Systems for Municipal Employees.* Association of Washington Cities, 1945. 14pp. At the time of going to press it was learned that the Oregon legislature late in March, 1945, enacted House Bill 344 setting up a state-wide mandatory plan for local units, thus making Oregon the fifteenth state.

The minimum age for retirement is 55 years in two states (Illinois and Wisconsin), 65 years in four states (Colorado, Maine, Minnesota, and Virginia) and 60 years in the eight remaining states. No minimum period of service is required of employees before retirement in seven states (Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Virginia); two states (Illinois and Wisconsin) require employees to have served long enough to accumulate an annuity of at least $10 a month; Ohio requires five years' service and Indiana 15 years; and three states (California, Colorado, and Minnesota) require 20 years of service. Three states (Colorado, Illinois, and Minnesota) set no compulsory retirement age, this being left for local determination; two states (North Carolina and Wisconsin) set 65 years as the age to retire; and the remaining states that have systems in effect require retirement at 70 with reservations in some states as to years of service before retirement, authority to cities to make exception in individual cases, and provision for earlier retirement of police and fire employees.

The systems of most states provide for other benefits in addition to service retirement. Six state systems provide occupational and nonoccupational and death benefits (California, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania), and two states have disability and death benefits (Ohio and Wisconsin). New Jersey has occupational and nonoccupational disability benefits, Colorado has occupational disability and death benefits, North Carolina and Virginia have disability benefits only, and Indiana and Minnesota no benefits other than the retirement pay.

Eleven of the state systems are on an actuarial basis while those in Colorado and Minnesota are nonactuarial.

Employee Organizations. Data on affiliated employee organizations were gathered from the national organizations shown in Table VII and are complete as of January 1, 1945. Data on unaffiliated organizations were obtained directly from city officials. It should be pointed out that in many cities skilled municipal workers belong to their own craft unions which are not included in this discussion. The data are summarized in Table 6 for all cities of more than 10,000 population.

At least one employee organization is found in each of the 14 cities over 500,000 and in 91 per cent of the cities of more than 25,000 population, while in the 10,000 to 25,000 group, nearly 41 per cent of the cities have organizations. Slightly more than one-half of the cities over 25,000 have local chapters of two or more national organizations, and in several of the largest cities there are many local chapters of the same national organization. In addition, several cities may have employees in the same local chapter, frequently organized to include several cities in one county. Table 6 therefore, cannot be used to determine the number of locals in any union. It should also be pointed out that at least three of the national organizations also have locals of county employees and two have locals of state employees.

Some of the larger cities have several locals affiliated with the same national organization. For example, Detroit has 12 SCMWA locals, New York City has seven, and Chicago six. The SCMWA (CIO) locals in 39 cities include all or most city employees, but there are locals for housing authority employees in three cities, for welfare employees in six, for city hospitals and health departments in seven, for sanitation departments in six, for water departments in eight, for public works and street departments in 10, for public libraries in three, and for fire departments in five. The SCMWA has no locals composed entirely of police officers but the AFSCME (AFL) at the end of 1944 had locals composed entirely of police officers in 39 cities, 17 of these locals having been established during 1944. In addition, the AFSCME has 34 other local unions of municipal employees which include police officers. Among the larger cities with AFSCME locals composed entirely of police officers are Burbank, Glendale, Long Beach, and Los Angeles, California; Bristol and Hartford, Connecticut; Chicago, Joliet, and Springfield, Illinois; Charlotte, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Virginia; Jackson and Meridian, Mississippi; Bremerton, Centralia, and Tacoma, Washington; Augusta, Georgia; Miami, Florida; Portland, Oregon; Beaumont and Port Arthur, Texas; and Lincoln and Omaha, Nebraska.

TABLE 6

ORGANIZATIONS OF LOCAL EMPLOYEES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY 1, 1945

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	Cities with Employees in One or More Organizations		No. Cities Having Employees in Affiliated Organizations[1]						No. of Cities with Nonaffil. Org'ns	No. of Cities with Written Agreements
		No.	Per Cent	AFSCME	SCMWA	IAFF	FOP	NJCSA	NYCSA		
Cities over 500,000	14	14	100.0	11	13	14	4	0	11	11	3
250,000 to 500,000	23	20	86.9	11	5	17	4	1	9	9	1
100,000 to 250,000	55	53	96.1	33	9	39	14	4	21	21	2
50,000 to 100,000	106	95	89.0	38	13	86	26	5	18	18	9
25,000 to 50,000	212	170	80.1	68	23	152	42	10	32	32	6
10,000 to 25,000	662	269	40.6	60	21	189	92	16	33	33	33
All cities over 10,000	1,072	621	57.8	221	83	477	163	36	15	124	54

[1] The total number of cities with employees in the several affiliated organizations exceeds the total number of cities having one or more organizations because there are many cities having employees in two or more organizations. AFSCME indicates American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees; SCMWA, State, County, and Municipal Workers of America; IAFF, International Association of Fire Fighters; FOP, Fraternal Order of Police; NJCSA, New Jersey Civil Service Association; NYCSA, New York Civil Service Association.

Among the smaller cities in which the AFSCME has locals composed entirely of police officers are North Little Rock and Pine Bluff, Arkansas; La Crosse, Wisconsin; Hannibal, Missouri; Monroe and Shreveport, Louisiana; Fargo, North Dakota; Keokuk, Iowa; Hattiesburg, Mississippi; New Albany, Indiana; Coffeyville and Hutchinson, Kansas; and Sheridan, Wyoming. Among the 34 AFSCME locals of municipal employees which include some police officers are those in the cities of Duluth, Minneapolis, and St. Paul, Minnesota; El Paso, Texas; Beaver Dam, Kaukauna, Port Washington, and Two Rivers, Wisconsin; Sioux City, Iowa; Santa Monica, Inglewood, and Montebello, California; Ferndale, Holland, and South Haven, Michigan; and Lynchburg, Virginia. The five cities in which the SCMWA (CIO) has locals composed entirely of fire department employees are Anderson and Muncie, Indiana; Flint and Jackson, Michigan, and Kansas City, Missouri.

During 1944 police commissioners or police boards in the cities of Boston, Detroit, and Hartford ruled against police affiliation with unions. The state supreme court in Michigan upheld the action of the city of Lansing in prohibiting police officers from becoming members of the Fraternal Order of Police. This case was taken to the United States Supreme Court where the FOP sought a reversal of the Michigan court ruling, but the petition for a writ of certiorari was denied. In Chicago the police commissioner issued an order directing a police union to disband but at the end of the year the union was still active. So far as is known none of the locals composed entirely of police officers has a written agreement with the city, exclusive bargaining arrangement, or closed shop, and in only five or six of the cities have employee members of the union requested the city to deduct union dues from their pay and turn it over to the union; in other cities the union collects the dues. According to the AFSCME dues must be at least $1 a month and the initiation fee at least $2 and may be as high as $10.

The federations of municipal employee organizations are the International Association of Fire Fighters and the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (both affiliated with the American Federation of Labor); the State, County, and Municipal Workers of America (affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations); the New York Civil Service Association; the New Jersey Civil Service Association; and the Fraternal Order of Police (not affiliated with the labor movement.) During 1944 the employees of 40 cities over 10,000 organized chapters of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees and organizations in 20 cities were discontinued. Employees of 26 cities organized locals of the State, County, and Municipal Workers of America and chapters in 13 cities were disbanded. The International Association of Fire Fighters organized locals in 32 cities in 1944 and five cities disbanded chapters. The Fraternal Order of Police added seven and removed 14 from its lists, while there were no changes reported for the New Jersey Civil Service Association and the New York Civil Service Association.[3]

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[3] The address of the national federations of municipal employee organizations are: American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, Federation Building, Madison 1, Wisconsin; State, County, and Municipal Workers of America, 51 Chambers Street, New York 7, New York; International Association of Fire Fighters, A. F. of L. Building, Washington 1, D. C.; Fraternal Order of Police, 709 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania.

The cities over 10,000 where locals were first organized in 1944 together with cities where locals were disbanded in 1944 are as follows:

American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME, with American Federation of Labor). *Organized in 1944:* Burbank and Monrovia, Calif.; Bristol, Connecti-

The Year Book questionnaire sent to all cities over 10,000 population early in 1945 asked: "(1) Does your city or any of its departments have a written policy covering management-employee relations established through negotiations between employee representatives and management? (2) If 'yes' does the written policy cover all employees or only those of specific departments?" The first question was answered by 843 cities with 54 cities replying "yes" and 789 "no." The written policy or agreement in 10 cities replying "yes" covered all employees. These cities are Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Hamtramck, Holland, Marquette, and Niles, Michigan; Lowell, Massachusetts; Fremont, Ohio; Aliquippa and Altoona, Pennsylvania, and Manitowoc, Wisconsin. In the remaining cities the agreement applies to only part of the employees. For example, among the larger cities the agreement applies only to the per diem workers in the public works department of Baltimore, to certain public works employees in Philadelphia, to transit employees in Seattle, and to utility employees in Springfield, Illinois. In addition to the 10 cities in which all employees are covered by a written agreement and the four large cities where only part of the workers are included, there are 40 smaller cities with written agreements.[4]

cut; Wilmington, Delaware; Joliet and Rock Island, Illinois; New Albany and South Bend, Indiana; Keokuk, Iowa; Hagerstown, Maryland; Beverly, Braintree, Brockton, Chelsea, New Bedford, Newton, and Quincy, Massachusetts; Hattiesburg, Jackson, and Meridian, Mississippi; Hannibal, Missouri; Irvington and Morristown, New Jersey; Albany, Binghamton, Kingston, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Syracuse, and Troy, New York; Fargo, North Dakota; Columbus, Springfield, and Steubenville, Ohio; Hazleton, Pennsylvania; Knoxville and Nashville, Tennessee; Portsmouth, Virginia; Bremerton, Washington. *Disbanded in 1944:* Montgomery, Alabama; Fort Smith, Arkansas; Kewanee, Illinois; Bloomington, Indiana; Clinton and Muscatine, Iowa; Kansas City, Kansas; Woburn, Massachusetts; Virginia, Minnesota; Billings, Montana; Beatrice, Nebraska; Cleveland Heights, Fostoria, and Niles, Ohio; Muskogee, Oklahoma; Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Watertown, South Dakota; Longview, Washington; Chippewa Falls and Shorewood, Wisconsin.

State, County and Municipal Workers of America (SCMWA, affiliated with Congress of Industrial Organizations). *Organized in 1944:* Harvey, Illinois; Haverhill, Massachusetts; Alpena, Iron Mountain, Jackson, and Wyandotte, Michigan; Kansas City, Missouri; Buffalo, Dunkirk, Jamestown, Lackawanna, Mamaroneck, Mount Vernon, North Tonawanda, Scarsdale, and Yonkers, New York; Lorain and Youngstown, Ohio; Ambridge, Braddock, Clairton, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Salt Lake City, Utah; Beloit, Janesville, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. *Disbanded in 1944:* Waterbury, Connecticut; Hammond, Indiana; Louisville, Kentucky; Peabody, Massachusetts; Battle Creek, Lansing, and Mount Clemens, Michigan; Rahway, New Jersey; Steubenville and Toledo, Ohio; Coraopolis, Pennsylvania; Fairmont, West Virginia; and Wausau, Wisconsin.

International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF, affiliated with American Federation of Labor). *Organized in 1944:* Burbank, Pasadena, San Francisco, and South Gate, California; Danbury and Stamford, Connecticut; Nampa, Idaho; Wilmette, Illinois; Newton, Parsons, and Salina, Kansas; Auburn, Augusta and Lewiston, Maine; Quincy, Massachusetts; Ferndale, Michigan; Carthage and Independence, Missouri; Nashua, New Hampshire; Camden and South Orange, New Jersey; Johnstown, New York; Aliquippa, Pennsylvania; Providence, Rhode Island; Columbia, South Carolina; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Newport News, Virginia; Beckley and Martinsburg, West Virginia; Shorewood and Wauwatosa, Wisconsin. *Disbanded in 1944:* Daytona Beach, Florida; Waycross, Georgia; Cairo, Illinois; Elmira, New York; and Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

Fraternal Order of Police (FOP). *Organized in 1944:* Alliance and Bellaire, Ohio; Shamokin, Sharon, Upper Darby and West Chester, Pennsylvania; Morgantown, West Virginia. *Disbanded in 1944:* Birmingham, Michigan; East Cleveland, Ohio; Beaver Falls, Braddock, Clairton, Du Bois, Homestead, McKeesport, McKees Rocks, Mt. Lebanon, Sunbury, Wilkes-Barre, and Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania; Rapid City, South Dakota.

[4] The 40 cities having written agreement with labor unions covering one or more employee groups are: Pueblo, Colo.; Anderson, Frankfort, Logansport, and Marion, Ind.; Coffeyville and Pittsburg, Kan.; Bogalusa, La.; Boston, Holyoke, and Westfield, Mass.; Bay City, Benton Harbor, Dearborn, Ecorse, Ferndale, Ironwood, Lansing, Lincoln Park, Pontiac, River Rouge, and Ypsilanti, Mich.; Brainerd, Minn.; Coshocton, Dayton, and Piqua, Ohio; Arnold, Clairton, Duquesne, Jeannette, and McKeesport, Pa.; East Providence, R. I.; Huron, S. D.; Ashland, Cudahy, Janesville, Marinette, Stevens Point, and Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.; Laramie, Wyo.

The labor union agreements entered into by the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia attracted wide attention. In Baltimore a contract between the public works department and an AFL local was held invalid because of the exclusive collective bargaining feature, but the city immediately signed a new contract with the union permitting any other organization to bargain for or on behalf of its members. The Philadelphia agreement between the city and a local of the AFSCME covered wages, hours, and working conditions for more than 5,000 per diem employees in the public works department. The agreement provides that the city is to recognize the union as the sole bargaining agent for its members, that there is to be no discrimination between union and nonunion employees, that double time is to be paid for work on Sundays and holidays, and that personnel rules of the city will apply in matters of discharge and suspension.

TABLE 7

EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE IN CITIES OVER 10,000 JANUARY, 1945

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group[1]	Cities Having Some Classes Covered		Classes of Employees Covered							
				All[2]		Fire and Police Only	Fire Only	Police Only	Fire, Police and Others	Others[3]	None Covered
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent						
Cities over 500,000..	14	14	100.0	12	85.7	0	0	0	0	2	0
250,000 to 500,000...	23	22	95.7	18	78.3	3	0	0	1	0	1
100,000 to 250,000...	55	48	87.3	33	60.0	6	0	2	0	7	7
50,000 to 100,000...	106	78	73.6	41	38.7	21	1	2	5	8	28
25,000 to 50,000...	212	142	66.9	74	34.9	43	2	3	4	16	70
10,000 to 25,000...	662	291	44.0	127	19.2	81	9	14	5	55	371
All cities over 10,000	1,072	595	55.5	305	28.5	154	12	21	15	88	477

[1] All cities are considered as reporting because the survey by the Civil Service Assembly on which these data are based is believed to cover virtually every city over 10,000.

[2] "All" usually excludes day laborers, elected officers, temporary employees, etc.

[3] "Others" includes cities in which unknown miscellaneous departments are under civil service; some of these cities would be classified in other columns if more complete data were available.

Civil Service. The data on civil service presented in Table VII and in summary Table 7 were gathered from city officials by the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada. As used here the term "civil service" refers to formal merit systems regardless of name. The classes of employees under civil service in cities of more than 10,000 are summarized in Table 7, but it should be pointed out that all employees within the classes shown are not necessarily covered. There was some gain in 1944 in the number of systems; the number with some employees covered was increased by five over 1943; the number with all employees covered gained by eight. Almost 56 per cent of the cities over 10,000 have some classes covered under a civil service system, and in the larger cities the percentage is very high. The 13 cities coming within the civil service fold were under 100,000 population and no change occurred in the cities over 100,000 where 70 per cent are under the merit system. Approximately one-half of those cities having civil service systems cover all classes of employees. Sixty-

Sixty of the 92 cities over 100,000 population have civil service systems for all classes of employees, but in the smaller cities the percentage of cities with such coverage diminishes rapidly until only [illegible] per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have all-inclusive coverage. As in the case of retirement systems (see Table 5), employees of police and fire departments are the group of employees most commonly included in limited merit systems. A total of [illegible] cities reported the legal basis of their civil service provisions. Of these [illegible] reported that civil service is provided for them by state or county legislation. Of the remaining [illegible], the legal basis of civil service is as follows: state [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible]; charter, [illegible]; and ordinance, [illegible].

The mayor appoints the members of the municipal service board or commission in almost one-half of the cities having such bodies, in one-third of the cities with boards the appointment is made by the city council, and in the remainder the board is appointed by the city manager, by the governor of the state or by one or more other persons.

Many cities have more than one civil service board or commission, as indicated in Table VII, for different groups of employees. Most common are one commission for police employees and another for fire employees, or one for fire and police and a separate commission for all other employees. The data summarized in the preceding paragraphs and in Table 5 are for only one commission in each city having such a body. Data on other civil service boards or commissions for any city are found in footnotes at the end of Table VII.

TABLE VII

PERSONNEL DATA FOR THE 1,072 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1945

This table includes all incorporated municipalities over 10,000 except 112 cities of 10,000 to 25,000 that are listed at end of table. Employment and payroll data were obtained from local officials in October, 1944, or earlier as indicated below, by the Governments Division of the Bureau of the Census; other data were reported to the YEAR BOOK by municipal and state officials early in 1945. After the name of the city a dagger (†) indicates that **employment and payroll** figures are for July 1944; a double dagger (‡) for April, 1944; a section mark (§) for January, 1944; and two double daggers (‡‡) that the figures are for October 1943. A letter "t" after number of employees under general government or city government enterprises indicates figure is total of permanent full-time, part-time, temporary and other; "s" after employment and payroll figures indicates there was no breakdown between general government and city government enterprises and figure shown is total of all employees. **Work Hours Per Week** is the regular or normal work week for a majority of city hall administrative and clerical employees (excluding police, firemen, laborers, etc.); a plus sign (+) after the figure indicates one-half hour, i.e., 38+ means 38½ hours. **Overtime Pay** is for time worked in addition to regular work week; and method of overtime compensation used for city hall workers is shown after hours worked and in the next column the first letter is method for skilled and the second for unskilled workers (see code below). If more than one method of overtime pay was reported, the highest rate is shown. **Retirement Systems** (excluding teachers): **Year Established** is for the system for general employees (G) if there is more than one system and for police if city has separate plans for fire and police. **Total Employees Covered** (not including those already retired) in cities over 50,000 is shown in thousands, and in cities of less than 50,000 the actual number reported is given. **Classes of Employees Covered** shows number of separate systems (see code below); letters following a dash (-) indicate groups covered by a state-administered retirement system; other groups are covered by city pension systems. **Retirement Age,** etc., the first figure is the earliest possible retirement age; the figure after first dash indicates years of service required before retirement, two daggers (††) indicating that employee must have served long enough to accumulate annuity of at least $10 a month; the last figure is the compulsory retirement age; and "N" indicates none. **Employee Organizations** refer to local organizations of governmental employees and were reported to the YEAR BOOK early in 1945 by the executive officers of the several national organizations and unaffiliated groups directly by municipal officials. Data on **Civil Service** were supplied by the Civil Service Assembly early in 1945 (see code below). Leaders (. . . .) indicate information not reported. "L" indicates less than $50. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of table.

OVERTIME PAY

D—Double time on Sundays and holidays
H—Time-and-one-half in excess of normal work week
N—No plan for paying for overtime
S—Payment of straight time for extra hours worked
T—Compensatory time off

ACTUARIAL BASIS, ETC.

A—All systems on actuarial basis
N—Non-actuarial
S—Some of systems (usually state-wide) are actuarial
c—Employees contribute from salaries to fund
n—Employees do not contribute

CIVIL SERVICE

Legal Basis:
C—By charter
N—By state constitution
O—By ordinance
S—By state law
State—administered by state agency

EMPLOYEES COVERED

All—All or nearly all
F—Fire
G—All except those covered by separate systems
N—None
P—Police
U—Utilities

EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS

A—American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees
F—International Association of Fire Fighters
J—New Jersey Civil Service Association
N—None
P—Fraternal Order of Police
S—State, County and Municipal Workers of America
U—Unaffiliated
Y—N. Y. Civil Service Ass'n

Departments Included in Civil Service
A—All
P—Police
F—Fire
O—Others, but limited

By Whom Appointed
A—City Manager
C—Council
E—Elected
G—Governor
J—Judges
M—Mayor
P—Self-perpetuating
X—Several persons or officials

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS				CITY GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES		Work Hours Per Week, Overtime Pay	Skilled and Unskilled Workers—Overtime Pay	RETIREMENT SYSTEMS					Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Legal Basis, Depts. Included, by Whom Appointed
		Number of Employees			Pay Roll for October, 1944 (in thousands)	Number Permanent Full-Time Employees	Total Pay Roll for October, 1944			Year Established	Total Employees Covered (in thousands)	Classes of Employees Covered	Actuarial, Basis, Emp. Contribute	Min. Ret. Age, Years' Service, Compulsory Ret. Age		
		Permanent Full-Time	Part-Time	Temporary and Other												
Over 1,000,000																
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	23,628s	1,267s	1,100s	$6,275.9	....	$	43T	TH	....	20.0	All	Ac	55–20–N	AFSU	S–A–M
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	16,109t	....	....	3,684.4	8,977t	2,275.6	40T	TD	1938	20.0	All	Ac	60–N–65	FSU	C–A–M
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504	9,865	0	0	2,135.7	5,751	1,344.7	40T	TT	1937	18.0	All	Ac	60–N–70	AFSU	C–A–M
New York, N. Y.†	7,455	96,908	0	0	18,227.6	41,747	6,757.9	38N	....	1920	154.9	All	Ac	....	AFSUY	N–A–M
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931	19,089	0	0	3,519.7	923	158.5	38N	ND	1915	15.0	All	Nc	..–..–N	AFPSU	S–A–C
500,000 to 1,000,000																
Baltimore, Md.	859	9,432	274	34	1,577.6	620	123.1	40S	HH	1926	11.5	GP	Ac	65–25–70	FSU	C–A–M
Boston, Mass.	771	12,852t	....	....	1,749.4	548t	86.3	44N	NH	1923	14.1	All	Ac	60–N–70	AFS	State
Buffalo, N. Y.†	576	5,925	94	259	1,147.1	365	70.6	39S	S..	1921	6.5	FP–G	Sc	60–N–70	AFSUY	N–A–M
Cleveland, Ohio	878	8,407	0	0	1,407.6	6,754	1,611.5	41S	SS	1938	....	FP–G	Ac	60–5–70	AFPSU	N–A–M
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	4,991	131	515	1,070.5	425	85.5	40T	TT	1938	6.9	All	Ac	60–N–70	AFSU	S–A–M
Pittsburgh, Pa.‡‡	672	3,988s	1,399s	17s	857.6	433t	70.6	39T	TT	1915	5.0	GFP	Nc	60/20–70	AFPS	S–A–M
St. Louis, Mo.	816	10,122t	....	....	1,403.6	1,146t	194.3	38T	SS	1944	0.9	G–P	Ac	60/20–70	AFSU	S–A–M
San Francisco, Calif.†	635	6,455t	....	....	....	2,329t	....	40H	HH	1922	13.7	All	Ac	57–30–70	AFSU	C–A–M
Washington, D. C.†	663	7,797	99	2,715	1,790.5	101	98.0	44H	HH	1920	13.6	All*	Ac	60–..–70	F	C–A–M*
250,000 to 500,000																
Atlanta, Ga.	302	2,471	79	64	367.7	202	30.1	41+	....	1927	3.6	All	Nc	N–25–N	AF	S–A–M
Birmingham, Ala.	268	1,385	42	0	220.1	9	1.9	40N	NS	1937	1.0	All	Nc	60/35–N	FPU	County
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	3,390*	66*	746*	716.3*	484*	97.2*	41+T	DD	1931	4.9	GFP*	Sc	N–25–70	AFP	N–A–X
Columbus, Ohio§	306	1,528	18	0	263.0	412	69.3	40T	TH	1938	1.8	FP–G	Sc	60–5–70	AFPU	N–A–M
Dallas, Tex.	295	2,177	16	281	379.8	322	49.0	45N	SS	1944	2.4	All	Nc	60–..–65	N	C–A–C
Denver, Colo.	322	2,657	450	1,418*	492.2*	416	66.1	41S	S..	1903	1.1	FPU	Nc	..–20–N	AU	C–FP–J
Houston, Tex.	385	....	....	....	....	....	....	44S	SS	1943	1.7	All	..c	60–28–70	F	C–A–C
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	3,325t	....	....	478.1*	750t	136.7*	39N	NS	....	1.0	FP	..c	....	AFPS	S–FP–X
Jersey City, N. J.	301	....	....	....	....	....	....	..N	....	....	....	All	..c	..–..–N	U	State
Kansas City, Mo.	399	3,488	0	277	479.9	417	60.0	41T	HS	1920	0.5	F*	Nc	N–20–N	FS	C–A–M
Louisville, Ky.	319	2,688	156	56	372.0	321	51.4	39N	SS	1904	0.8	FP	Nc	..–..–N	F	S–FPO–M
Memphis, Tenn.	293	2,214	14	0	301.5	1,215	207.7	41N	NS	....	....	FP	..	....	N	S–A–C
Minneapolis, Minn.‡‡	492	3,875t	....	....	....	341t	....	39..	....	1919	....	GFP	..c	55–20–65	AFS	C–A–M
New Orleans, La.‡‡	495	775*	0	0	132.9*	....	....	33T	TH	....	2.1	FPU	Nc	60–25–N	F	S–A–X
Newark, N. J.	430	....	....	....	....	....	....	..S	SS	....	4.0	All	Nc	53–20–N	AFJSU	State
Oakland, Calif.	302	1,809	239	0	430.7	117	43.4	38H	HH	1939	2.3	GFP	Sc	57–30–70	FSU	C–A–M
Portland, Ore.	305	1,409	0	786	447.6	239	64.2	44H	HH	1918	1.1	FP	Nc	55–N–N	AFU	C–A–M
Providence, R. I.	254	2,568t	....	....	459.2	157t	22.2	45S	..S	1925	2.0	All	Ac	58–N–70	F	None
Rochester, N. Y.	325	3,253	79	34	564.1	208	31.9	35+N	NS	1922	4.0	All	Ac	60–N–70	Y	N–A–A
St. Paul, Minn.	288	....	....	....	....	....	....	38T	SS	1931	2.0	FP–G	Nc	65–20–N	AFU	C–A–*
San Antonio, Tex.	254	1,548t	....	....	228.3	899t	151.8	44N	NN	1920	0.5	FP	Nc	N–21–N	N	C–FP–C
Seattle, Wash.	368	2,483	157	98	530.7	2,852	652.3	40T	TT	1929	5.2	GFP	Sc	62–..–65	AFU	C–A–M
Toledo, Ohio	282	1,495t	....	....	323.0	305t	63.3	40S	SS	1938	1.9	FP–G	Sc	60–5–70	AFP	N–A–M

TABLE VII.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR THE 1,072 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS				CITY GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES		Work Hours Per Week, Overtime Pay	Skilled and Unskilled Workers—Overtime Pay	RETIREMENT SYSTEMS					Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Legal Basis, Depts. Included, by Whom Appointed
		Number of Employees			Pay Roll for October, 1944 (in thousands)	Number Permanent Full-Time Employees	Total Pay Roll for October, 1944			Year Established	Total Employees Covered (in thousands)	Classes of Employees Covered	Actuarial Basis, Emp. Contribute	Min. Ret. Age, Years' Service, Compulsory Ret. Age		
		Permanent Full-Time	Part-Time	Temporary and Other												
100,000 to 250,000																
Akron, Ohio	245	1,043	116	20	$203.9	186	$33.8	39N	..H	1938	....	FP–G	Sc	60–5–70	FPS	N–A–M
Albany, N. Y.	131	1,386	56	137	201.5	282	32.3	....	....	1923	....	FP–G	...	60–N–70	AF	N–A–M
Bridgeport, Conn.§	147	1,437	83	28	221.6	0	0	35+S	SS	....	0.5	FP	Nc	N–25–65	N	C–A–M
Cambridge, Mass	111	....	....	....	....	....	....	40P	PP	1932	....	All	Ac*	60–N–70	AFU	State
Camden, N. J	118	837	7	5	132.2	63	9.9	33N	SS	1920	....	FP–G	Sc	60–N–70	FJSU	State
Canton, Ohio	108	612	50	....	95.5	88	14.5	38+N	....	1938	....	All	Ac	60–5–70	FPS	N–FP–M
Charlotte, N. C	101	579	29	16	95.7	65	9.2	39+N	NS	....	....	F–P	S..	..–..–..	AF	S–FP–C
Chattanooga, Tenn.†	128	643	63	21	109.2	0	0	....	....	....	....	All	...	..–..–..	A	None
Dayton, Ohio	211	1,304s	29s	161s	257.7s	....	....	44N	HH	1938	....	FP–G	Sc	60–5–70	AFP	N–A–C
Des Moines, Iowa‡	160	960	1	388	167.1	15	1.8	44T	TD	1935	0.4	FP	Ac	50–..–N	FU	S–A–M
Duluth, Minn	101	612	38	58	118.2	178	33.4	39H	HH	1931	0.8	FP–G	Sc	65–20–N	AF	C–A–M
Elizabeth, N. J	110	731	38	61	164.6	48	10.6	33S	SS	1910	0.4	FP	Nc	50–20–65	FJSU	State
Erie, Pa	117	586	0	0	104.2	156	32.1	38+N	NH	1944	0.8	All	..c	60–20–70	FP	S–A–M
Fall River, Mass	115	....	....	....	....	....	....	38N	....	1937	....	All	Nc	60–N–70	U	State
Flint, Mich	152	1,287	11	57	....	92	....	41D	HH	1924	0.3	FP	Nc	..–25–N	FSU	C–A–X
Fort Wayne, Ind	118	610	0	5	108.9	419	79.0	44N	....	....	0.4	FPU	Nc	..–..–N	AFP	None
Fort Worth, Tex	178	1,428	9	0	228.7	154	23.0	44S	SS	1937	....	FP	Nc	..–..–..	AF	C–A–C
Gary, Ind.§	112	592t	....	....	135.3	0	0	38N	..H	1916	....	FP	Nc	..–..–N	FP	S–P–X
Grand Rapids, Mich	164	867	19	17	148.4	115	18.4	40N	SS	1939	1.0	GFP	Sc	55–10–65	AFPU	C–A–X
Hartford, Conn	166	1,941t	....	....	345.6	177t	34.5	38T	NS	1943	....	All	Ac	60–25–70	AF	None
Jacksonville, Fla.†	173	1,484	0	69	243.8	574	167.2	47..	DD	1937	....	All	..c	55–20–N	A	S–A–C
Kansas City, Kan	121	438	0	27	77.3	552	119.5	44N	NN	1939	....	All	Nc	..–23–..	F	S–A–M
Knoxville, Tenn	112	808	22	47	130.6	435	78.5	44N	....	1933	1.1	FPU	Nc	50–25–N	AU	C–A–C
Long Beach, Calif	164	1,327	85	284	349.6	435	103.3	40H	HH			N			AFU	C–C–C
Lowell, Mass	101	....	....	....	....	....	....	30S	..S	1937	....	All	Ac	60–N–70	AU	State
Miami, Fla	172	2,267	0	42	342.2	190	35.6	41T	SS	1940	1.6	All	Ac	60–..–70	AF	C–A–S
Nashville, Tenn	167	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	....	1939	1.6	All	Nc	65–25–N	AFU	C–A–*
New Bedford, Mass	110	903	86	55	134.8	78	10.0	30N	SS	1937	....	All	Ac	60–N–70	AU	State
New Haven, Conn	161	1,323*	0*	6*	248.6*	0*	0*	....	....	....	....	All	...	....	A	C–A–M
Norfolk, Va	144	....	....	....	....	....	....	42N	....	1942	1.5	All	Ac	65–..–70	AU	C–FP–C
Oklahoma City, Okla	204	1,032s	1s	98s	192.1s	....	....	44T	TS	....	0.4	FP	Ac	60–20–70	AFPU	C–A–A
Omaha, Neb	224	903t	....	....	145.2	11t	1.5	44N	....	....	....	FP	Ac	55–25–..	AF	C–A*–M
Paterson, N.J	140	803	36	113	163.4	0	0	45N	NS	1920	....	FP–G	Sc	60–N–70	J	State
Peoria, Ill	105	542	35	0	94.6	0	0	44N	....	....	0.3	FP	Nc	..–20–N	F	S–FP–M
Reading, Pa	111	591	18	39	111.3s	200	....	40N	NN	1926	0.1	P	Nc	50–20–N	FP	S–P–*
Richmond, Va	193	....	....	....	....	....	....	39N	NH	1945	2.0	All	Ac	60–30–70	N	None
Sacramento, Calif	106	858	42	67	187.6	59	12.9	41..	HT	1935	1.0	All	Ac	..–30–70	AFU	C–A–C
Salt Lake City, Utah‡	150	920	24	169	163.2	198	31.3	38N	.....	....	0.3	P–F	Ac	....	SU	S–FP–M

San Diego, Calif.	203	1,387	190	41	341.6	265	56.1	44T	SS	1927	1.5	All	Ac	....	AFU	C–A–M
Scranton, Pa.	140	628	94	20	120.1	0	0	..N	NS	1915	0.5	All	Ac	60–20–60	AFP	S–FP–M
Somerville, Mass.	102	686	83	32	133.0	43	7.7	43+S	HH	1931	1.0	All	Ac	60–N–70	AU	State
South Bend, Ind.†	101	478	9	0	83.4	115	18.3	38N	....	1907	0.2	FP	Nc	....–N	AFP	None
Spokane, Wash.	122	711	57	0	151.3	95	17.3	42N	HH	1942	0.8	GFP	Sc	..–30–70	AFU	C–A–C
Springfield, Mass.	150	1,749	104	76	351.6	117	24.7	38N	HH	1937	....	All	Ac	60–N–70	F	State
Syracuse, N.Y.†	206	1,889	94	32	288.0	187	28.0	....	....	....	....	–All	Ac	60–N–70	AF	N–A–*
Tacoma, Wash.	109	793t	....	....	148.9	775t	183.1	44T	TT	1909	1.1	GFP	Sc	..–30–68	AFU	C–A–E
Tampa, Fla.	108	1,254	0	0	158.6	119	19.6	44N	....	1935	0.1	FP	Nc	N–25–..	F	S–A–X
Trenton, N.J.	125	1,042	45	27	205.0	183	33.0	38S	SH	....	0.4	FP	Nc	53–25–N	AJS	State
Tulsa, Okla.	142	704	10	0	150.5	106	17.1	44N	....	1938	0.2	FP	Nc	60–20–N	AFP	None
Utica, N.Y.	101	782	53	9	122.5	66	10.5	40N	NH	1923	....	–All	Ac	60–N–70	F	N–A–M
Wichita, Kan.	115	609	8	112	103.5	66	15.0	45N	NH	1941	0.3	FP	Nc	50–22–N	FU	O–A–X
Wilmington, Del.†	113	881	25	0	141.5	205	32.4	43N	ND	1923	0.4	FP	Nc	..–25–N	AP	None
Worcester, Mass.	194	2,180	141	51	358.1	141	23.0	40S	SS	1924	1.3	All	Ac	60–N–70	N	State
Yonkers, N.Y.	143	1,730t	....	....	261.8	158t	23.3	48N	SS	1922	1.7	All	Ac	60–N–70	FSY	N–A–M
Youngstown, Ohio	168	704	38	14	123.7	140	24.1	40N	....	1938	....	All	Ac	60–5–70	AFPS	N–A–M
50,000 to 100,000																
Allentown, Pa.	97	457	7	0	72.9	87	13.9	39N	....	1931	0.3	All	Nc	65–20–N	AFP	S–FP–C
Altoona, Pa.	80	322	0	0	47.2s	61	....	..N	SS	1930	....	All	Ac	65–..–70	FP	S–FPO–M
Amarillo, Tex.	52	258	18	0	44.6	37	6.2	42N	....	....	0.1	F	Ac	....–N	F	C–FP–A
Asheville, N.C.	51	353t	....	....	46.3	35t	4.7	43N	NS	....	....	FP	N	60–20–66	N	S–FP–X
Atlantic City, N.J.	64	981	8	67	171.5	98	13.5	44T	TT	....	....	FP	..c	....	FJU	State
Augusta, Ga.	66	460	8	9	70.9	53	7.4	....	....	....	....	All	...	....	AF	S–FP–C
Austin, Tex.	88	925	19	150	129.5	211	34.2	44T	HH	1941	0.7	G-F	Ac	65–..–70	N	None
Bayonne, N.J.	79	575	313	0	167.3	49	11.4	33	....	....	....	FP	..c	....	F	None
Beaumont, Tex.‡	59	426t	....	....	62.5	96t	13.5	45N	SS	1943	0.1	F	Nc	55–20–N	AF	None
Berkeley, Calif.†	86	529	96	66	121.9	0	0	41+H	HH	1942	0.6	FP–G	Sc	60–20–70	S	C–A–M
Bethlehem, Pa.	58	228	1	2	36.2	56	8.4	44N	....	1922	0.1	FP	Nc	65–N–N	FP	S–FPO–C
Binghamton, N.Y.	78	1,098	74	10	151.0	73	11.9	....	....	....	....	–All	Ac	60–N–70	AFY	N–A–M
Brockton, Mass.	62	....	....	....	....	....	....	33N	....	1937	0.3	FP-G	Sc	60–N–70	AFU	State
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62	265	9	25	50.2	42	7.7	44S	....	1935	0.1	FP	Sc	60–..–70	AF	S–FP–M
Charleston, S.C.	71	494	4	0	71.1	0	0	39N	NH	1938	0.3	–FP	Ac	N–20–N	F	None
Charleston, W.Va.	68	....	....	....	....	....	....	43N	....	1937	0.2	FP	..c	....–N	FP	S–P–X
Chester, Pa.	59	175	8	36	33.6	0	0	35+N	..T	1943	0.2	GP	Nc	60–20–N	P	S–P–C
Cicero, Ill.‡	65	421t	....	....	69.0	31t	4.5	44..	....	1928	....	FP	Sc	50–20–N	F	None
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	55	277t	....	....	55.1	15t	3.2	43+N	....	1938	0.2	FP–G	Sc	60–5–70	FP	N–FP–C
Columbia, S.C.	62	....	....	....	....	....	....	40N	NS	....	0.2	FP	Ac	55–30–N	F	S–FP–C
Columbus, Ga.	53	....	....	....	....	41*	5.6*	45N	....	1937	....	All	...	....–N	F	None
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	497	35	0	75.3	194	29.6	44S	....	1942	....	–F	Nc	55–20–N	F	C–A–C
Covington, Ky.	62	317t	....	....	49.6	47t	7.1	40T	..T	1938	0.3	GFP	Nc	N–20–N	AFP	O–FP–A
Davenport, Iowa	66	259	11	0	47.8	0	0	41S	....	1935	....	FP	Ac	....–N	AF	S–FP–M
Dearborn, Mich.	64	634	31	2	155.3	25	5.9	40T	....	1942	....	GFP	Ac	..–20–65	FPSU	C–A–S
Decatur, Ill.	59	161	28	0	33.6	77	13.1	44N	SS	1935	0.1	FP	Nc	50–20–63	F	S–FP–M
Durham, N.C.	60	386	43	16	58.6	70	9.3	41T	TH	1945	....	–P	Ac	....	F	None
East Chicago, Ind.	55	....	....	....	....	....	....	..N	SS	....	0.1	FP	Nc	N–20–N	FP	None
East Orange, N.J.	69	376	40	0	80.9	82	12.7	44N	HH	1945	....	FP–G	Sc	60–N–70	FJ	State
East St. Louis, Ill.	76	296	15	41	51.8	0	0	....	....	....	....	FP	...	....	F	None

TABLE VII.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR THE 1,072 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS				CITY GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES		Work Hours Per Week, Overtime Pay	Skilled and Unskilled Workers—Overtime Pay	RETIREMENT SYSTEMS					Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Legal Basis, Depts. Included, by Whom Appointed
		Number of Employees			Pay Roll for October, 1944 (in thousands)	Number Permanent Full-Time Employees	Total Pay Roll for October, 1944			Year Established	Total Employees Covered (in thousands)	Classes of Employees Covered	Actuarial Basis, Emp. Contribute	Min. Ret. Age, Years' Service, Compulsory Ret. Age		
		Permanent Full-Time	Part-Time	Temporary and Other												
50,000 to 100,000—continued																
El Paso, Tex.	97	542	0	0	$80.5	94	$14.5	44S	SS	1923	0.1	FP	Nc	50–25–70	AF	C–A–M
Evanston, Ill	65	342	44	25	70.9	30	6.5	44N	SS	1941	0.3	FP-G	Sc	55–‡‡–N	FS	S–A–M
Evansville, Ind	97	583	26	0	101.3	169	24.2	44S	..S	1895	0.3	FP	Nc	....–N	FP	None
Fresno, Calif	61	448	35	44	101.5	57	10.2	44T	TT	1939	0.5	GFP	Sc	57–30–70	FU	O–A–C
Galveston, Tex	61	....	....	....	....	....	....	45N	DD	1942	0.1	–F	Nc	..–..–N	F	None
Glendale, Calif	83	396	27	32	88.3	138	33.7	40*	DD			N			AFU	C–A–C
Greensboro, N.C	59	....	....	....	....	....	....	41+N	....	....	....	–P	Ac	....	N	O–A–M
Hamilton, Ohio	51	230	14	0	38.7	139	28.5	44N	NS	1938	....	U–G	Sc	60–5–70	AFP	C–A–A
Hammond, Ind.†	70	369	28	44	77.2	64	12.3	38+N	SD	1912	0.2	FP	Nc	N–20–N	FP	None
Harrisburg, Pa	84	360	245	0	92.1	63	11.0	38N	....	1930	0.4	GP	Nc	60–20–N	FP	S-FPO–M
Highland Park, Mich.†	51	576	8	101	135.7	31	8.0	40D	....	1943	....	GFP	Ac	....	AF	C–A–M
Hoboken, N. J	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	FP	...	....	J	None
Holyoke, Mass.‡	54	548	0	0	98.9	267	46.5	40N	..S	1937	0.4	All	Ac	60–N–70	F	State
Huntington, W.Va	79	330	16	0	53.3	0	0	44	....	....	....	FP	Ac	....	FP	S–FP–M
Irvington, N.J	55	....	....	....	....	....	....	38+N	*	1945	....	GFP	Ac	65–20–70	AFJ	State
Jackson, Miss	62	545	6	204	74.0	0	0	44N	NH	1944	0.1	FP	Nc	N–20–N	AF	S–A–..
Johnstown, Pa	67	295	23	2	47.5	0	0	44N	....	1916	....	FP	...	....	FPS	S–FPO–M
Kalamazoo, Mich	54	293	129	11	59.2	48	9.3	41+N	NN	1942	....	All	Ac	65–..–65	FPU	C–A–C
Lakewood, Ohio	69	395	77	10	86.9	21	4.0	41+N	HH	1938	0.4	GFP	Sc	N–25–70	FPS	N–A–M
Lancaster, Pa	61	214	7	0	34.5	79	10.3	48N	NS	1925	0.1	FP	Ac	N–20–N	FP	S–FHP–M
Lansing, Mich	79	593t	....	....	125.3	405t	116.7	40T	TH	1941	1.1	GFP	Ac	60–10–65	FP	None
Lawrence, Mass	84	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1937	....	All	...	60–N–70	F	State
Lincoln, Neb.†	82	514	51	156	92.6	73	15.6	42N	....	1915	0.1	F	Nc	55–21–N	AFU	O–A–C
Little Rock, Ark	88	18*	1*	0*	1.6*	78*	11.1*	....	....	1929	....	FP	...	....	AFU	S–FP–P
Lynn, Mass	98	844t	...	....	118.0	80	11.4	38+N	NN	1937	0.6	All	Ac	60–N–70	F	State
McKeesport, Pa	55	314t	....	....	57.3	42t	7.8	44N	NH	1927	0.1	FP	Nc	N–20–65	FS	S–A–M
Macon, Ga	58	363	17	0	52.3	0	0	44N	....	1925	0.2	FP	..c	..–25–..	F	None
Madison, Wis	67	527	85	5	104.5	50	11.1	39T	HH	1944	0.7	FP–G	Ac	55–††–65	AF	O–A–M
Malden, Mass	58	....	....	....	....	....	....	36+N	NT	1937	0.3	All	Ac	60–N–70	N	State
Manchester, N.H	78	760s	....	....	110.4s	....	....	..N	HH	....	....	G–FP	Sc	N–20–N	N	None
Medford, Mass.‡	63	429	0	7	75.6	95	12.3	43N	N..	1934	0.4	All	Ac	60–N–70	N	State
Mobile, Ala	79	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	NN	1923	0.5	GFP	Nn	55–20–N	F	County
Montgomery, Ala	78	....	....	....	....	....	....	48..	....	....	....	GFP	...	..–..–N	N	None
Mount Vernon, N.Y	67	513t	....	....	97.8	24t	5.2	44N	....	1923	0.3	–All	Ac	60–N–70	FSY	N–A–M
New Britain, Conn	69	....	....	....	....	....	....	40N	....	1921	....	FP	Ac	..–..–N	N	O–A–M
New Rochelle, N.Y	58	....	....	....	....	....	....	38T	....	1921	1.0	–All	Ac	60–N–70	FSUY	N–A–M
Newton, Mass	70	576	44	51	96.2	58	6.3	41N	..S	1928	0.8	G-FP	Ac	60–N–70	A	State
Niagara Falls, N.Y	78	1023	....	....	180.0	70	13.4	37N	TH	1925	0.5	–All	Ac	60–N–70	AFY	N–A–C

Oak Park, Ill.	66	239	20	15	50.3	23	4.8	41N	ND	....	0.1	FP	Sc	50-20-N	N	S-FP-M
Pasadena, Calif.	82	761t	....	....	135.6	302t	63.2	40S	....	1935	0.2	FP	Ac	57-27-62*	AFU	O-A-A
Passaic, N.J.	61	454	0	0	86.9	0	0	40N	....	....	0.2	FP	...	55-20-65	J	None
Pawtucket, R.I.	76	717	56	23	71.7	76	8.1	....	....	....	....	FP	...	....	N	None
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	671	5	20	136.8	238	53.0	38T	SS	1937	0.2	FP	Nc	N-20-N	AFP	C-A-C
Pontiac, Mich.	67	498	55	26	96.4	50	10.1	39T	....			N			AFS	S-F-X
Portland, Me.	74	532	137	29	105.2	1	0.1	44N	HH	1942	0.3	All	Ac	65-..-70	F	O-A-C
Portsmouth, Va.†	51	556	0	0	83.6s	32	....	38+N	HH	1934	0.1	FP	Nc	N-N-N	AF	C-A-C
Pueblo, Colo.	52	241	18	17	44.3	8	1.4	44N	....	1944	0.2	FP-G	Nc	65-5-N	AF	C-A-E
Quincy, Mass‡.	76	984t	0	0	107.4	41t	4.8	....	....	1935	....	All	Ac	60-N-70	AFU	State
Racine, Wis.	67	315	151	0	73.4	46	13.5	44N	HH	1944	....	FP-G	Ac	55-††-65	AFS	C-A-C
Roanoke, Va.	69	594	12	48	83.9	66	8.4	45N	..S	1926	0.2	FP	Nc	N-25-70	N	None
Rockford, Ill.	85	467	38	43	105.4	63	12.4	41+N	SS	1941	0.4	FP-G	Sc	55-††-N	AFU	S-FP-M
Saginaw, Mich.	83	433	8	46	84.4	39	6.8	41N	NH	1917	0.2	FP	Nn	N-25-N	FPSU	C-A-X
St. Joseph, Mo.	76	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	....	....	....	FP	...	....	F	None
St. Petersburg, Fla.	61	987t	....	....	136.1	0	0	44T	TS	1945	....	GFP	Sc	60-..-70	FU	S-FP-M
San Jose, Calif.	68	291	41	0	58.7	0	0	41N	TT	1941	0.3	GFP	Nc	60-..-65	U	C-A-C
Santa Monica, Calif.	54	484	93	0	100.7	143	35.1	....	....	1944	....	-All	Sc	60-20-70	AF	C-A-C
Savannah, Ga.	96	930t	....	....	118.3	66t	9.5	40N	DD	1933	....	All	Nc	N-20-N	F	None
Schenectady, N.Y.	88	829	38	58	159.1	48	8.9	38T	DD	1922	....	FP-G	Ac	60-N-70	AFU	N-A-*
Shreveport, La.‡	98	573	26	50	80.1	140	20.1	52N	..S	1904	....	FP	Nc	..-..-N	AF	S-FP-X
Sioux City, Iowa	82	337	103	0	68.6	60	12.3	40N	....	1909	0.2	FP	Ac	55-..-60	AF	S-FP-M
Springfield, Ill.	76	415	48	82	73.0	215	39.1	40N	HD	1945	....	FP-G	Sc	55-††-N	AF	S-FP-M
Springfield, Mo.	61	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	..S	....	....	GF	...	....	AF	S-A-M
Springfield, Ohio	71	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	D..	....	....	FP-G	Sc	60-5-70	AFP	N-A-M
Stockton, Calif.	55	405	16	0	85.7	0	0	38N	SS	1944	0.4	FP-G	Ac	60-20-70	AF	..-A-C
Terre Haute, Ind.†	63	339s	33s	20s	46.0s	....	....	44N	NN	....	....	FP	N..	....	FPU	None
Topeka, Kan.	68	304	11	11	45.9	88	12.8	44S	S..	1939	....	GFP	Sc	60-..-70	AF	S-FP-C
Troy, N.Y.	70	655	33	201	94.3	52	6.6	33N	SS	1931	....	-All	Ac	60-N-70	AF	N-A-M
Union City, N.J.	56	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			N			N	None
Upper Darby, Pa.	57	196	0	13	36.3	0	0	40N	..N	1944	0.1	P	Ac	N-N-N	P	None
Waco, Tex.	56	358	0	2	49.4	36	6.5	44N	*S	1937	0.2	FP	Nn	..-25-N	F	C-A-C
Waterbury, Conn.	99	885	133	28	159.1	65	7.7	35+N	SS	....	....	FP	...	....	N	None
Waterloo, Iowa	52	192	35	13	38.3	32	6.0	44N	NN	1935	0.1	FP	Ac	N-22-N	F	S-FP-M
Wheeling, W.Va.	61	312	20	1	52.3	57	9.4	44N	NT	1920	0.1	FP	Nc	N-23-N	FPU	O-A-M
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86	435s	....	....	61.4s	....	....	39N	....	....	0.3	All	Nc	..-20-N	F	None
Winston-Salem, N.C.	80	790s	....	....	99.7s	....	....	44N	SS	....	....	-FP	Ac	....	FS	None
York, Pa.‡‡	57	287	2	0	34.0	0	0	44N	..S	1914	0.1	P	Nc	55-N-65	AFP	S-FP-M
25,000 to 50,000																
Abilene, Tex.	27	167s	43s	0	30.8s	....	....	44N	....			N			N	None
Alameda, Calif.	36	279	4	27	29.0	49	6.2	38N	TT	1939	....	GFP	Sc	60-10-70	FU	O-A-M
Albuquerque, N.M.	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	SS			N			N	None
Alexandria, La.	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		All	...	....	AF	S-A-X
Alexandria, Va.	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	44T	TS			N			N	None
Alhambra, Calif.	39	182	49	7	35.7	16	3.0	44N	....	1944	....	-All	Ac	60-20-70	AU	C-A-M
Aliquippa, Pa.	27	122	7	0	19.8	3	0.6	41N	NS			N			FPS	None
Alton, Ill.	31	94	14	0	12.1*	0	0	44N	....	....	....	FP	Nc	....	N	O-A-M
Amsterdam, N.Y.	33	195s	....	8s	35.1s	....	....	33N	....	1943	....	-All	Ac	60-N-70	N	N-A-M

Table VII.—Personnel Data for the 1,072 Cities Over 10,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS				CITY GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES		Work Hours Per Week, Overtime Pay	Skilled and Unskilled Workers—Overtime Pay	RETIREMENT SYSTEMS					Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Legal Basis, Depts. Included, by Whom Appointed
		Number of Employees			....											
		Permanent Full-Time	Part-Time	Temporary and Other	....	Number Permanent Full-Time Employees	Total Pay Roll for October, 1944			Year Established	Total Employees Covered	Classes of Employees Covered	Actuarial Basis, Emp. Contribute	Min. Ret. Age, Years' Service, Compulsory Ret. Age		
25,000 to 50,000—continued																
Anderson, Ind	42	266	0	0	$40.6	203	$34.0	40H	..H	....	....	FPU	Nc	....	APS	None
Ann Arbor, Mich.†	30	189	6	71	41.4	32	6.1	44S	SS	1939	....	FP	Ac	50–25–N	AF	None
Anniston, Ala	26	139	4	0	23.4	0	0	..N	....	1939	....	FP	..c	..–20–65	F	S–FP–G
Appleton, Wis	28	164	19	14	25.4	20	3.5	43N	NS	1907	....	–FP	...	57–22–N	F	S–FP–M
Arlington, Mass	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	40..	....	....	....	All	Ac	60–N–70	U	State
Ashland, Ky	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	FP	...	....	FP	None
Auburn, N.Y	36	295	5	1	38.1	47	7.2	40..	....	1932	....	–All	Ac	60–N–70	AY	N–A–C
Aurora, Ill	47	168*	29*	4*	29.9*	34	5.6	44S	S..	1945	....	FP–G	Sc	55–††–N	F	S–A–M
Bakersfield, Calif‡	29	191	10	18	42.3	0	0	38N	NS	1944	....	–All	Ac	60–20–70	N	C–A–C
Bangor, Me.‡	30	224	0	0	28.9	46	6.9	38+T	TH	1915	250	All	Nn	..–..–N	F	C–FP–C
Baton Rouge, La.‡	35	196	0	0	31.8	23	3.0	40..	....	....	....	FP	...	....	F	S–FP–X
Battle Creek, Mich	43	237	39	1	41.8	34	6.5	41N	SH	1937	93	FP	Nc	N–25–65	AF	None
Bay City, Mich	48	....	....	....	....	....	....	38+D	DD	1899	....	FP	..c	..–..–N	FPS	None
Belleville, Ill.†	28	88	13	31	16.9	0	0	44H	....	1930	41	FP	Nc	N–20–N	F	None
Belleville, N.J	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	44..	NS	1944	50	FP	..c	..–25–N	F	None
Bellingham, Wash	29	166	9	11	30.2	27	6.4	40T	T..	....	75	FP	Nc	N–20–55	AFU	C–A–M
Belmont t, Mass.‡‡	27	249s	32s	6s	37.6	62t	10.1	44T	T..	1936	....	All	Ac	60–N–70	N	State
Beloit, Wis	25	220	10	55	39.2	0	0	44N	HH	1943	220	FP-G	Sc	55–††–65	FS	S–FP–A
Berwyn, Ill	48	120	26	23	25.6	16	2.8	44T	T..	1929	62	FP	Nc	50–20–..	F	None
Beverly, Mass	26	290	44	6	42.7	19	1.9	35N	NN	1937	....	All	Ac	60–N–70	A	State
Beverly Hills, Calif	27	262	3	12	52.3	29	4.1	44N	....	1941	....	–All	Ac	60–20–70	A	S–A–C
Bloomfield, N.J	42	217	0	6	43.5	24	3.6	44N	....	1945	....	FP–G	Sc	60–N–70	J	State
Bloomington, Ill	33	160	28	6	25.8	53	7.1	40..	....	....	....	FP	Sc	....	AF	S–FP–M
Boise City, Idaho	26	117	5	37	22.4	4	0.7	38N	SS	....	....	P	...	....	F	O–P–M
Bristol, Conn	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	38+H	HH	1927	240	All	Nc	..–25–N	AF	O–F–M
Brookline t, Mass	50	543	18	38	106.5	78	14.6	38N	DD	1934	376	All	Ac	60–N–70	N	State
Burbank, Calif	34	318	16	59	72.8	167	40.3	40H	HH	1945	500	–All	Ac	60–20–70	AFU	O–A–C
Burlington, Iowa	26	132*	7*	31*	23.0*	11*	1.6*	44N	NH	1935	59	FP	Ac	..–..–60	FU	S–FP–M
Burlington, Vt	28	184	22	9	29.8	73	13.3	40T	NS	1925	500	FPU	Nn	65–25–N	N	None
Butte, Mont	37	....	....	....	....	....	....	48..	....	1927	....	FP	...	....	F	None
Central Falls, R.I	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	....	1926	56	FP	..c	N–25–N	N	None
Chelsea, Mass	41	343	14	7	51.2	16	2.2	39N	SS	1932	300	All	Ac	60–N–70	AU	State
Chicopee, Mass	42	311	0	11	55.4	67	13.4	33N	SS	1937	....	All	Ac	60–N–70	N	State
Clarksburg, W.Va	31	144t	....	....	20.0	50	9.5	48S	NS	1935	46	FP	Nc	..–23–N	AFPS	S–FP–X
Clifton, N.J	49	181	8	0	38.4	3	0.6	33N	NN	1921	95	FP	..c	53–25–65	J	State
Clinton, Iowa	26	101	12	0	18.6	0	0	48N	....	1934	55	FP	Nc	..–..–70	F	S–FP–M
Colorado Springs, Colo	37	348	21	56	52.1	148	24.2	45T	..D	1944	126	–All	Ac	65–5–N	A	C–A–C
Concord, N.H	27	195	179	25	34.3	20	3.3	35+T	SS	1941	50	–FP	Ac	..–..–65	N	None

Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	....	....	....	....	....	....	38N	HH	1934	58	FP	Ac	55–..–65	AF	S–FP–M
Cranston, R.I.	47	240	77	7	35.7	1	0.1	38N	....	....	....	P	...	....	U	None
Cumberland, Md	39	....	....	....	....	....	....	43N	ND	....	77	FP	Nc	N–25–60	F	C–FP–M
Danville, Ill	37	136	0	0	19.7	0	0	40N	....	1935	60	FP	Nc	..–..–N	F	S–FP–M
Danville, Va	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	42N	HS			N			N	None
Dubuque, Iowa§	44	187	11	8	29.4	31	5.5	44T	TH	1934	93	FP	Ac	55–22–70	AF	S–A–C
East Cleveland, Ohio	39	116	36	0	29.8	0	0	44N	NS	1935	84	FP–G	Sc	60–5–70	F	N–A–A
E. Providence t, R.I	32	132	70	16	32.8	20	3.8	40N	....	1928	71	FP	Nc	..–..–N	N	None
Easton, Pa	34	164	18	0	28.2	30	5.2	38+N	SS	1923	84	FP	Nc	..–20–60	FP	S–FP–C
Eau Claire, Wis	31	201	0	9	33.5	27	3.4	44D	HH	1944	259	–All	Ac	55–††–65	AF	S–FP–M
Elgin, Ill	38	130	5	61	25.1	27	4.9	44N	SS	1945	....	FP–G	Sc	55–††–N	F	S–A–M
Elkhart, Ind	33	167	14	0	27.2	0	0	40S	..S	....	84	FP	Nc	..–25–N	FP	None
Elmira, N.Y	45	356	0	0	60.1	....	....	38N	HH	1944	....	FP–G	Ac	60–N–70	AY	N–A–C
Elyria, Ohio	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	....	1938	....	FP–G	Sc	60–5–70	FP	N–A–M
Enid, Okla	28	92	6	0	13.8	35	6.1	44..	....	....	....	FP	...	....	N	C–FP–M
Everett, Mass	47	....	....	....	....	....	....	39N	TT	1935	219	All	Ac	60–N–70	N	State
Everett, Wash	30	166	30	13	34.6	59	11.0	39N	NH	1945	250	All	Ac	57–30–70	AFU	C–A–C
Fargo, N.D	33	139	0	11	23.2	33	5.2	41N	....	....	70	FP	S..	..–..–N	AF	S–FP–C
Fitchburg, Mass	42	519	39	14	72.1	30	4.8	38+N	NH	1936	208	All	Ac	60–N–70	U	State
Fond du Lac, Wis	27	199t	....	....	27.2	21t	2.8	45N	....	....	....	FP	Nc	..–..–N	F	S–FP–M
Fort Smith, Ark	37	190s	....	....	25.5s	....	....	44H	HH	1935	96	FP	Nc	N–20–N	F	S–FPO–P
Gadsden, Ala	37	233*	13*	1*	28.2*	39	5.9	48N	....	....	88	FP	...	....	F	S–FP–G
Galesburg, Ill	29	132	14	6	22.1	28	4.6	41+N	....	1941	100	FP–G	Sc	55–††–N	F	None
Garfield, N.J	28	70	27	0	14.0	11	1.9	38H	....	1920	27	P	Nc	53–25–65	N	None
Great Falls, Mont	30	150	37	4	32.0	32	7.6	38N	....	1927	....	FP	Ac	....	F	None
Green Bay, Wis	46	287	42	20	47.3	22	3.8	39N	....	....	111	–All	Ac	55–††–65	AF	S–FP–M
Greenville, S.C.§	35	438	25	0	49.9	27	4.6	38N	NS	....	71	–P	..c	..–..–N	N	S–FP–C
Hackensack, N.J	26	198	33	9	36.5	5	0.7	40N	SS	1926	63	FP	Nc	55–25–65	FJS	None
Hagerstown, Md	32	194	16	1	26.9	73	12.9	44N	..S	....	50	FP	Nn	N–..–N	AP	None
Hamtramck, Mich	50	399	0	2	89.2	8	3.2	40H	HH	1938	224	FP	Nc	N–20–N	FPS	C–A–X
Haverford tp, Pa	28	96	0	0	18.9	0	0	43T	TS	1924	35	P	Ac	60–N–70	N	None
Haverhill, Mass	47	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	....	1937	356	All	Ac	60–N–70	S	State
Hazleton, Pa	38	130s	35s	....	18.7s	....	....	33S	SS	1931	45	FP	Nc	65–..–N	AFP	S–A–M
High Point, N.C	38	278	26	2	43.0	21	2.9	42+T	TT	1933	110	FP	Nc	60–30–70	F	C–A–C
Huntington Pk., Calif	29	127	3	7	26.8	13	2.5	44S	SS	1944	....	–All	–Ac	60–20–70	U	O–A–C
Hutchinson, Kan	30	113	14	0	17.8	5	0.6	44S	..S	1937	60	FP	..c	55–20–65	AF	S–A–C
Inglewood, Calif	30	109	18	8	21.6	35	6.5	40T	TT	1945	162	–All	Ac	60–20–70	A	O–A–C
Jackson, Mich	50	286	9	12	56.7	39	7.8	44N	NH	1902	151	FP	Nn	N–..–N	APSU	O–A–C
Jamestown, N.Y.‡	43	416	68	0	65.2	103	21.7	38+N	NH	1937	450	–All	Ac	60–N–70	SU	N–P–M
Johnson City, Tenn	25	88	8	10	11.4	14	1.4	44N	NS			N			N	S–A–C
Joliet, Ill	42	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	....	1944	....	FP	Nc	..–..–65	AF	S–FP–M
Joplin, Mo	37	202	6	0	26.8	5	0.8	38N	..S	1916	....	F	Ac	..–..–N	AF	C–A–M
Kearny, N.J	39	286	3	18	64.8	28	5.9	33N	....	1920	....	All	Ac	50–20–65	J	State
Kenosha, Wis	49	318	23	168	68.0	40	7.8	41+S	..S	1945	315	–All	Ac	55–††–65	AF	C–A–A
Kingston, N.Y	29	258	20	52	44.4	30	4.4	38N	SS	1940	350	–All	Ac	60–N–70	AFY	N–A–M
Kokomo, Ind	34	145	8	0	24.6	0	0	40N	....	1921	84	FP	Nc	N–20–N	AFP	None
La Crosse, Wis	43	234	21	20	39.6	27	4.2	44N	SS	1944	....	FP–G	Ac	55–††–65	AF	S–FP–M
Lafayette, Ind	29	169	7	0	24.2	30	4.4	44..	SS	1916	....	FP	N..	..–..–..	FP	None
Laredo, Tex	39	164	29	17	20.5	0	0	48S	SS			N			N	None

Table VII.—Personnel Data for the 1,072 Cities Over 10,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS				CITY GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES		Work Hours Per Week, Overtime Pay	Skilled and Unskilled Workers—Overtime Pay	RETIREMENT SYSTEMS					Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Legal Basis, Depts. Included, by Whom Appointed
		Number of Employees			Pay Roll for October, 1944 (in thousands)	Number Permanent Full-Time Employees	Total Pay Roll for October, 1944			Year Established	Total Employees Covered	Classes of Employees Covered	Actuarial Basis, Emp. Contribute	Min. Ret. Age, Years' Service, Compulsory Ret. Age		
		Permanent Full-Time	Part-Time	Temporary and Other												
25,000 to 50,000—continued																
Lebanon, Pa.†	27	90	9	13	$13.3	10	$1.4	33N	*S	1938	28	P	Nc	..-..-..	P	S-P-C
Lewiston, Me.	39	....	....	....	....	....	....	..N	..H	....	80	FP	Nn	..-..-65	FU	S-P-G
Lexington, Ky	49	310	7	21	51.8	0	0	39N	....	1939	285	GFP	Nc	N-20-N	F	S-A-C
Lima, Ohio	45	181	19	0	29.8	49	8.0	44N	NN	1938	170	FP-G	Sc	60-5-70	AFPS	C-A-C
Lorain, Ohio	44	200	13	0	34.3	29	7.7	44N	ND	1935	220	FP-G	Sc	60-5-70	FPS	N-A-M
Lower Merion tp, Pa	40	244	14	0	47.4	0	0	38+N	HH	1924	99	P	Nc	60-..-N	N	None
Lubbock, Tex	32	....	....	....	....	....	....	45N	NS	1941	28	-F	Nc	..-..-N	N	None
Lynchburg, Va†	45	455	7	0	56.1	21	2.7	46N				N			N	None
Mansfield, Ohio	37	....	....	....	....	....	....	39N	..S	1937	....	FP-G	Ac	60-5-70	AFP	N-A-M
Marion, Ind	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	40..	....	1925	86	FP	Nc	..-..-N	AFP	None
Marion, Ohio†	31	213	13	27	28.6	0	0	..N	HH	1936	80	FP-G	Sc	60-5-70	FPS	N-A-M
Mason City, Iowa	27	107	7	5	17.6	24	4.0	44S	DD	1916	48	FP	Ac	55-20-N	FU	S-FP-C
Massillon, Ohio	27	124	11	0	20.9	0	0	38+H	....	1938	....	-All	Ac	60-5-70	AF	N-A-M
Maywood, Ill	27	75	21	0	13.6	20	2.9	44..	....	....	....	FP	...	....	F	S-FP-M
Melrose, Mass	25	183	30	18	33.7	9	1.5	39N	..H	1937	200	All	Ac	60-N-70	A	State
Meriden, Conn	39	....	....	....	....	....	....	37+N	NS	....	96	FP	Nc	..-..-N	N	None
Meridian, Miss	35	203t	....	....	21.7	33	5.3	48N	....	....	80	FP	Ac	..-20-N	AF	S-A-..
Miami Beach, Fla	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	..S	1937	350	All	Ac	65-40-70	U	C-A-C
Michigan City, Ind	26	126	27	0	21.5	0	0	41N	....	1923	52	FP	Nc	..-20-60	AFP	None
Middletown, Conn	26	135	43	61	32.5	12	2.4	33N	NS	1915	41	FP	Nc	65-25-65	N	None
Middletown, Ohio	31	127	13	5	23.6	19	3.5	44N	....	1912	....	-All	Ac	60-5-70	FP	N-A-C
Mishawaka, Ind	28	153	7	0	24.9	45	8.5	40N	NN	1928	120	FPU	Nc	..-20-N	FP	None
Moline, Ill	35	252t	....	....	28.9	27t	4.7	44N	....	1944	....	-All	Ac	55-††-N	AF	S-FP-M
Monroe, La	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	44..	....	....	....	FP	...	....	AF	S-FP-X
Montclair, N.J	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1944	....	All	Ac	60-25-70	N	None
Muncie, Ind	50	199	9	0	34.9	0	0	41N	N..	....	110	FP	Nc	N-25-N	PS	None
Muskegon, Mich	48	....	....	....	....	....	....	41N	HH	1945	100	FP	Ac	55-N-57	AFP	C-A-M
Muskogee, Okla.†	32	177	21	0	25.7	24	3.7	44T	TT	1942	85	FP	Ac	..-..-N	F	None
Nashua, N.H	33	252st	....	....	30.8s	....	....	35+N	....	1941	86	-FP	Ac	65-20-70	F	None
New Albany, Ind	25	120	0	0	14.9	0	0	..N	..S	1905	60	FP	Nc	N-20-..	AFU	None
New Brunswick, N.J	33	261	28	0	50.4	46	8.4	38N	..D	1945	....	All	Ac	60-25-70	FJS	None
New Castle, Pa	48	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1937	....	FP	Ac	..-..-N	FPS	S-FPO-C
New London, Conn.§	30	285	24	0	40.3	32	3.5	40N	....	....	....	FP	...	..-..-..	U	None
Newark, Ohio	31	118	19	0	19.9	24	5.0	44N	SS	1938	100	FP-G	Sc	60-5-70	F	N-A-M
Newburgh, N.Y	32	....	....	....	....	....	....	35T	....	1922	....	-All	Ac	60-N-70	AF	N-A-C
Newport, Ky	31	173	9	0	25.9	35	4.8	44N	SS	1939	200	GFP	Nc	..-..-N	AFP	S-A-A
Newport, R.I	31	203	63	137	56.7	28	8.8	38N	NH	1893	120	FP	...	..-..-25	N	None
Newport News, Va	37	....	....	....	....	....	....	..N	NS			N			F	None

Norristown, Pa	38	96	4	0	15.1	6	1.1	39N	NN			N			N	None
North Bergen tp, N.J	40	273t	....	....	54.3t	....	....	44..	....	....	....	FP	...	....	N	None
Norwalk, Conn.§	40	186	35	16	34.3	0	0	44S	....	1931	100	FP	Nc	60–5–N	N	S–FP–M
Norwood, Ohio§	34	178	13	0	26.3	17	2.6	40T	....	1922	69	–All	Ac	60–5–70	F	N–FP–M
Ogden, Utah	44	....	....	....	....	....	....	40N	....	....	....	FP	Nn	65–20–65	F	None
Orange, N.J	36	....	....	....	....	....	....	40+N	....	1920	104	–FP	Ac	55–25–65	FJ	State
Orlando, Fla	37	....	....	....	....	....	....	40..	....	....	....	F	...	....	N	S–FP–X
Oshkosh, Wis	39	252	38	65	48.0	20	3.1	41+N	....	1945	410	–All	Ac	55–††–65	AFU	S–FP–M
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	....	....	....	....	....	....	40N	SS	....	70	FP	Ac	..–..–N	AF	S–FP–M
Owensboro, Ky	30	177	4	0	25.0	102	15.6	48N	....	1939	....	All	Ac	..–..–N	U	S–A–M
Paducah, Ky	34	147	7	4	21.7	26	3.9	41N	NN	1935	....	FP	..c	..–..–..	F	None
Parkersburg, W.Va	30	278	7	0	20.9	32	4.0	48..	....	1926	19	FP	...	..–..–N	FP	C–A–C
Pensacola, Fla.†	37	224	10	13	37.2	26	4.7	41..	....	1932	197	All	Nc	60–10–60	FU	S–A–X
Perth Amboy, N.J	41	328	0	0	56.1	67	11.4	38..	....	....	25	–FP	...	60–20–60	FJ	None
Petersburg, Va	31	239	26	0	31.5	21	3.0	44N	..S	1922	13	FP	Nn	60–25–65	N	None
Pittsfield, Mass	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	35+N	HH	1937	261	All	Ac	N–20–70	U	State
Plainfield, N.J†	37	188	22	0	40.6	0	0	38N	..H	1944	220	FP–G	Sc	60–5–70	JU	State
Port Arthur, Tex	46	173	27	0	31.8	38	6.5	44N	HH	1941	40	F	Nc	..–..–N	AF	None
Port Huron, Mich	33	178	13	58	39.2	25	4.8	40T	NH	1934	220	FP	Nc	N–25–..	AFPS	C–A–C
Portsmouth, Ohio†	40	264	26	16	38.1	31	5.1	41+N	NS	1938	310	All	Ac	60–36–70	FP	O–A–C
Poughkeepsie, N.Y†	40	325s	104s	10s	54.5s	....	....	44N	..S	1923	....	–All	Ac	60–N–70	AF	N–A–M
Quincy, Ill.‡	40	161	21	0	24.0	50	6.6	44N	....	....	....	All	Sc	....	F	None
Raleigh, N.C	47	....	....	....	....	....	....	40N	..S	....	....	–FP	...	....	F	S–A–X
Revere, Mass.§	34	280	26	17	45.1	22	2.8	....	....	....	....	All	Ac	....	N	State
Richmond, Ind	35	155	11	10	26.8	114	21.2	45N	SS	1920	100	FP	Nc	..–25–N	P	None
Riverside, Calif	35	280	19	2	51.4	93	21.5	40T	TT			N			AU	None
Rochester, Minn	26	159	18	40	27.1	66	11.4	44..	....	....	....	F–G	N..	65–20–N	FS	S–FP–M
Rock Island, Ill	43	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	NS	1918	69	FP	Ac	50–20–65	AF	S–FP–M
Rocky Mount, N.C	26	160	13	0	23.0	77	11.4	44H	HH	1937	250	All	Nn	65–..–65	N	None
Rome, Ga	26	135	12	0	15.8	27	3.0	44N	....	1943	100	All	Nc	50–25–65	F	None
Rome, N.Y.‡‡	34	316t	....	....	35.3	32t	5.2	35+N	NS	1928	....	–All	Ac	60–N–70	F	N–A–M
Royal Oak, Mich	25	156	14	40	33.1	12	2.5	44T	TH	1943	150	All	Ac	55–..–65	AFP	C–A–C
Salem, Mass	41	372	12	106	70.4	39	6.8	34..	....	1937	325	All	Ac	60–N–70	A	State
Salem, Ore	31	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	HH	1944	135	F	Ac	62–30–62	AF	C–FP–C
San Angelo, Tex.†	26	136	9	39	20.9	37	5.5	44N	....	1939	31	F	Ac	55–20–N	N	None
San Bernardino, Calif	44	262	0	46	47.2	41	9.5	44N	....	1945	262	–All	Ac	60–20–70	AU	O–A–M
Santa Ana, Calif	32	230	20	5	44.0	29	5.0	44S	..S			N			FU	S–FP–C
Santa Barbara, Calif	35	249	18	26	44.2	40	6.8	40S	NN	1937	100	FP	Ac	..–..–55	A	C–FP–M
Sharon, Pa	26	100s	9s	....	19.5s	....	....	40..	....	....	....	....	...	....	AFP	S–FPO–C
Sheboygan, Wis	41	352	28	12	54.6	34	6.3	38+N	TT	1945	512	FP–G	Sc	55–††–65	FU	O–A–M
Sioux Falls, S.D	41	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	SS	1927	....	All	Nn	60–20–..	AFPU	S–A–C
South Gate, Calif.†	27	134	7	4	28.1	9	1.6	40S	SS			N			AF	S–A–M
Spartanburg, S.C	32	139	91	0	28.5	....	....	45N	....	....	100	FP	...	..–..–N	F	S–A–M
Stamford, Conn	48	437	0	0	80.6	0	0	44N	NS	1902	180	FP	Nc	N–25–N	F	None
Steubenville, Ohio	38	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	SS	1936	175	FP–G	Sc	60–5–70	AFP	N–A–M
Superior, Wis	35	286	6	10	47.9	0	0	38+N	....	1945	542	FP–G	Sc	55–††–65	F	S–FP–M
Taunton, Mass	37	....	....	....	....	....	....	33N	....	1937	339	All	Ac	60–N–70	A	State
Teaneck tp, N.J	25	126	18	27	25.3	0	0	38T	SS	....	100	FP–G	Sc	60–N–70	FJ	State
Torrington, Conn	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	35+N	..H	1935	55	FP	...	..–30–..	N	None

Table VII.—Personnel Data for the 1,072 Cities Over 10,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	General Government Functions				City Government Enterprises		Work Hours Per Week, Overtime Pay	Skilled and Unskilled Workers—Overtime Pay	Retirement Systems					Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Legal Basis, Depts. Included, by Whom Appointed
		Number of Employees			Pay Roll for October, 1944 (in thousands)	Number Permanent Full-Time Employees	Total Pay Roll for October, 1944			Year Established	Total Employees Covered	Classes of Employees Covered	Actuarial Basis, Emp. Contribute	Min. Ret. Age, Years' Service, Compulsory Ret. Age		
		Permanent Full-Time	Part-Time	Temporary and Other												
25,000 to 50,000—continued																
Tucson, Ariz.	37	248	17	4	$45.4	42	$7.6	44T	SH	1932	90	FP	Nc	65–20–65	AFP	C–A–M
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	27	121	0	0	14.2	44	3.8	44N	....	1944	50	FP	Ac	N–..–N	AF	S–FP–G
Tyler, Tex.	28	115	75	1	23.0s	22	....	44N	NN	1938	25	–F	Nc	N–..–N	N	None
University City, Mo.§	33	149	23	0	25.7	0	0	49N	..S	....	....	FP	...	....	N	None
Waltham, Mass.	40	319	59	27	44.3	31	5.7	....	....	1937	....	All	Ac	60–N–70	N	State
Warren, Ohio	43	172	12	0	34.9	51	9.3	36S	SS	....	....	–All	Ac	60–5–70	FPSU	N–A–M
Warwick, R.I.	29	....	....	....	....	....	....	38N	....	1943	31	P	Nc	N–20–N	U	None
Washington, Pa.	26	93	0	0	14.0	....	....	40N	....			N			FP	S–FP–M
Watertown t, Mass.	35	328	27	6	53.6	22	3.7	40N	N..	1937	200	All	Ac	60–N–70	N	State
Watertown, N.Y.	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	36N	NS	1923	200	–All	Ac	60–N–70	FY	N–A–M
Waukegan, Ill.	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	39N	....	1920	50	FP	Nc	50–20–N	FS	S–A–M
Wausau, Wis.	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	40T	SS	1926	70	FP	Nc	..–22–60	FPU	S–FP–M
Wauwatosa, Wis.	28	183	27	34	40.1	11	2.3	44T	....	....	....	FP	...	....	AFS	C–A–M
West Allis, Wis.	36	257	11	61	55.6	10	1.9	40T	TT	1944	284	–All	Ac	55–††–65	A	C–A–M
West Hartford t, Conn.	34	202	39	17	44.8	0	0	38+N	....			N			N	None
West Haven t, Conn.†	30	160	60	4	26.6	0	0	....	....	....	....	FP	...	....	N	S–FP–X
West New York, N.J.	39	....	....	....	....	....	....	40N	NN	1920	144	FP	Nc	55–25–N	F	None
West Orange, N.J.	26	136	15	6	31.8	0	0	38+..	....	1944	....	All	...	....	FJ	State
West Palm Beach, Fla.	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	SS	1925	75	FP	..c	N–20–N	AF	S–A–X
White Plains, N.Y.	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	38N	NS	1932	450	FP–G	Ac	60–N–70	FS	N–A–C
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45	284*	9*	5*	41.2*	39	6.4	44S	NS	1941	56	F	Ac	55–20–N	F	None
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	30	77	6	0	13.8	0	0	44N	SH	....	30	F	...	....	N	None
Williamsport, Pa.	44	165t	....	....	23.8	....	....	36N	....	....	100	FP	...	....	FP	S–FPO–C
Wilmington, N.C.	33	266	6	104	51.5	37	5.7	41+T	TS	1943	300	GFP	Nc	60–N–N	F	S–FP–X
Woodbridge tp, N.J.§	27	112	7	0	15.8	0	0	....	....	....	....	–P	...	....	F	None
Woonsocket, R.I.	49	354	35	10	50.8	34	5.1	40..	....	....	....	FP	Nc	....	F	None
Wyandotte, Mich.	31	263t	....	....	47.9	71	14.8	40N	HH	1944	400	All	Ac	60–N–60	FPS	C–F–X
Yakima, Wash.	27	155	7	0	27.2	32	5.3	..S	....	....	....	FP	...	....	F	S–FP–C
Zanesville, Ohio	38	177	8	0	26.0	55	8.9	43N	SS	1937	....	FP–G	Ac	60–5–70	FP	N–A–M
10,000 to 25,000																
Aberdeen, S.D.	17	103	16	2	14.8	25	2.6	44N	....	1941	....	All	Nc	..–..–60	F	None
Aberdeen, Wash.§	19	103	5	0	18.0	26	5.8	40..	....	1923	....	FP	...	....	N	C–A–M
Abington tp, Pa.	21	51	16	49	11.7	0	0	44N	NN	1925	20	P	...	....	N	....
Ada, Okla.	15	48	6	2	7.1	9	1.4	48..	....	....	....	F	N..	....	N	None
Adams t, Mass.	13	78	26	4	11.4	0	0	40N	NS	1937	....	All	Ac	60–N–70	N	State
Adrian, Mich.§	14	77	3	0	12.5	0	0	40N	HH			N			AF	S–F–C
Albany, Calif.	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	38N	NN	1934	....	FP	Nc	60–20–N	N	C–FP–X

Albert Lea, Minn	12	35	22	8	6.7	5	0.7	41N	NN	1944	29	FP	Nc	50–20–N	N	None
Alliance, Ohio	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	48N	NS	....	....	–All	Ac	60–5–70	AFP	N–A–M
Alpena, Mich	13	81*	14*	2*	13.9*	17	3.7	44N	NS			N			FPS	None
Ames, Iowa	13	89	26	16	14.6	50	8.2	46N	TS	1932	20	FP	Ac	N–..–..	FU	S–FP–M
Amesbury t, Mass.§	11	80	23	0	10.6	7	0.7	37N	NS	1937	....	All	Ac	60–N–70	N	State
Anaconda, Mont	11	34	12	0	6.4	2	0.2	38N	NN	1937	20	FP	Nc	65–..–65	F	None
Anaheim, Calif	11	85	33	27	20.3	18	3.7	44S	SS	1945	110	FP–G	Sc	60–20–70	N	None
Anderson, S.C.§	19	107	10	6	10.8	0	0	45N	....	....	48	FP	Nc	..–..–N	N	None
Andover t, Mass	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	40N	SS	1937	....	All	Ac	60–N–70	N	State
Annapolis, MD.†	13	74	0	0	6.6	0	0	33..	....	....	20	FP	...	....	N	None
Ardmore, Okla	17	67	15	0	10.8	16	2.3	56N	NT	1920	20	F	Nc	N–20–N	U	None
Arkansas City, Kan	13	64	3	0	8.6	12	1.7	44..	....	....	....	F	...	....	N	None
Arnold, Pa	11	17	7	1	4.0	0	0	40H	HH	....	....	FP	...	....	N	S–FP–C
Asbury Park, N.J	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	38T	SS	1945	....	–All	Ac	60–N–70	FJU	State
Ashland, Ohio	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	..S	1938	....	–All	Ac	60–5–70	P	N–A–M
Ashland, Wis	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	40N	N..	1945	65	–All	Ac	55–††–65	A	S–FP–M
Ashtabula, Ohio	21	91	9	0	15.3	24	5.3	44N	..S	....	....	–All	Ac	60–5–70	FP	N–A–C
Astoria, Ore	10	46	17	4	11.1	13	1.7	44H	HH			N			AF	C–F–C
Atchison, Kan	13	54	0	17	6.8	0	0	44..	....	1937	....	F	...	....	F	None
Athens, Ga.‡	21	114t	....	....	13.3	5t	1.2	49+N	....	....	....	F	...	....	N	S–A–M
Athol t, Mass	11	41	29	21	8.1	14	2.1	44N	....	1937	109	All	Ac	60–N–70	N	State
Attleboro, Mass	22	153	21	17	20.1	10	1.4	41H	..H	1937	165	All	Ac	60–N–70	N	State
Auburn, Me	20	152*	52*	6*	20.6*	0	0	38+..	....	....	....	FP	...	....	F	C–FPO–X
Austin, Minn.†	18	45st	....	....	8.0s	....	....	44N	SS	1942	37	FP	Nc	50–30–N	F	S–FP–C
Barberton, Ohio	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	....	1938	41	FP–G	Sc	60–5–70	AFP	N–A–M
Batavia, N.Y	17	103	5	0	12.3	14	1.9	35N	....	1931	60	–All	Ac	60–N–65	Y	N–A–M
Bath, Me	10	60	65	0	11.4	0	0	44..	....			N			N	None
Beacon, N.Y	13	50	18	10	9.1	5	0.6	38N	N..	1930	32	–All	Ac	60–N–65	N	S–A–M
Beatrice, Neb	11	48	21	34	7.3	18	2.7	48N	SS	....	8	F	Nn	..–21–N	N	None
Beaver Dam, Wis	10	44	35	2	6.8	5	0.8	38+N	....	....	....	FP	Nc	..–..–N	AF	S–FP–M
Beaver Falls, Pa	17	60	0	0	10.0	0	0	38N	SS	....	16	P	...	....	N	S–FPO–C
Beckley, W.Va	13	25	27	0	3.8	0	0	44N	....	1939	13	FP	Nc	..–..–60	FP	S–P–X
Bedford, Ind	13	36	7	4	5.9	16	2.4	44N	TS	1939	26	FP	Ac	N–20–N	FP	....
Bell, Calif	11	24	13	9	6.7	0	0	44N	NN			N			N	S–A–*
Bellaire, Ohio	14	26	37	2	5.8	10	1.9	....	....	....	....	–All	Ac	60–5–70	P	N–A–M
Bellevue, Pa	10	23	6	0	4.2	0	0	50..	....			N			N	None
Bend, Ore	10	28	8	0	6.1	7	1.4	44N	SS			N			N	None
Benton Harbor, Mich	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	38N	SS	1940	35	FP	Nc	50–25–65	AFP	C–A–M
Bergenfield, N.J†	10	27	19	3	6.9	0	0	44N	..H	....	15	FP	...	....	N	....
Berlin, N.H	19	140	42	12	19.0	8	1.2	40..	....	....	....	–FP	...	....	N	None
Bessemer, Ala	23	79	11	0	13.4	16	2.7	48N	....			N			N	County
Big Spring, Tex	13	57	8	4	10.5	10	1.8	45N	SS	1938	6	All	Nc	N–N–N	N	None
Biloxi, Miss	17	114	0	0	13.5	17	1.7	40S	....	1940	48	FP	Nc	N–20–N	N	....
Birmingham, Mich	11	84	30	5	17.2	3	0.5	44T	TH	1944	85	All	Ac	60–30–65	A	None
Bismarck, N.D	15	54	20	8	8.3	14	2.6	48S	SS	1944	34	All	Nc	65–..–65	N	S–A–C
Bloomington, Ind	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	44T	TT	1938	40	FP	Nc	..–20–65	FP	None
Blue Island, Ill	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	44S	NS	1929	16	FP	Nc	..–25–N	N	S–A–M
Bluefield, W.Va	21	90	6	0	11.5	0	0	41N	HH	1941	37	FP	...	50–23–N	FP	S–P–X
Bogalusa, La	15	86	0	0	10.5	3	0.3	45N	....	....	....	F	...	....	AF	S–A–X

Table VII.—Personnel Data for the 1,072 Cities Over 10,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS				CITY GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES		Work Hours Per Week, Overtime Pay	Skilled and Unskilled Workers—Overtime Pay	RETIREMENT SYSTEMS					Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Legal Basis, Depts. Included, by Whom Appointed
		Number of Employees			Pay Roll for October, 1944 (in thousands)	Number Permanent Full-Time Employees	Total Pay Roll for October, 1944			Year Established	Total Employees Covered	Classes of Employees Covered	Actuarial Basis, Emp. Contribute	Min. Ret. Age, Years' Service, Compulsory Ret. Age		
		Permanent Full-Time	Part-Time	Temporary and Other												
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
Boone, Iowa	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	48H	HH	....	21	FP	Nc	....	AF	S–FP–M
Boulder, Colo	13	45	7	9	$ 7.8	8	$1.1	40N	TS	1935	23	FP	Nn	65–5–N	N	None
Bowling Green, Ky.§	15	112	0	0	10.2	19	1.6	....	....			N			N	S–A–M
Braddock, Pa	18	88	0	0	12.8	12	1.9	44N	..S	....	....	P	...	..–..–N	FS	None
Bradford, Pa	18	99	11	4	18.2	18	2.7	38N	....	1935	125	GFP	Nc	60–20–N	AFP	S–FP–M
Brainerd, Minn	12	36	69	4	7.1	29	4.7	44N	HH	1932	50	–All	Nc	65–20–N	A	S–FP–M
Braintree t, Mass	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	44..	....	....	....	All	...	60–N–70	AU	State
Brawley, Calif	12	42	18	0	9.8	5	1.1	41N	....			N			N	None
Bremerton, Wash.§	15	210	10	3	39.1	47	10.4	39H	HH	1945	248	GFP	Sc	N–25–70	AF	S–FP–C
Bristol t, R.I.	11	26	30	0	4.9	0	0	33N	NN	1938	8	P	Ac	65–..–N	N	None
Bristol, Tenn.§	14	28	34	0	5.6	9	1.3	44N	....			N			N	....
Brookfield, Ill	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	44H	HH	....	7	FP	Ac	..–..–N	N	....
Brownsville, Tex	22	149	12	31	19.0	88	9.3	44N	N..			N			N	None
Brownwood, Tex.§	13	86	4	0	9.4	16	1.8	48N	NN	1942	....	F	Nc	....	N	....
Brunswick, Ga	15	172	5	0	25.6	0	0	38+N	SH	1943	....	All	Ac	N–20–N	N	None
Bryan, Tex	12	58	13	0	7.7	17	2.6	45N	SS	....	....	–F	...	....	N	None
Burlingame, Calif.†	16	77	25	1	16.4	8	1.6	38S	....	1943	85	–All	Ac	60–20–70	U	O–A–C
Burlington, N.J.	11	43	20	8	6.6	8	1.4	..S	....	....	....	–All	Ac	60–N–70	J	State
Burlington, N.C.†	12	86	1	18	13.2	14	2.0	40S	....			N			N	None
Butler, Pa‡	24	90	1	0	12.9	0	0	48N	SS	1939	....	All	Nc	..–20–N	F	S–A–C
Cairo, Ill	14	51t	....	....	5.6	0	0	42N	....			N			N	None
Calumet City, Ill	13	....	....	....	6.6	....	0.8	44N	....	....	....	FP	...	....	P	....
Cambridge, Ohio	15	45	31	0	6.5	17	2.5	40N	....	1936	29	–All	Sc	60–5–70	AP	N–A–M
Campbell, Ohio§	14	38	9	16	7.9	10	1.5	33N	SS	....	....	–All	Ac	60–5–70	P	N–A–M
Canonsburg, Pa	13	30	2	0	3.8	0	0	48..	....	....	....	FP	...	....	P	None
Carbondale, Pa	19	49	13	9	7.3	0	0	48..	....			N			N	S–FP–M
Carlisle, Pa	14	36	7	0	4.2	7	1.2	40N	..S			N			N	None
Carnegie, Pa	13	36	0	0	6.0	0	0	48N	SS	....	....	F	...	....N	F	None
Carteret, N.J.†	12	78	15	7	13.7	0	0	38N	NN	1906	30	FP	....	..–..–65	F	None
Carthage, Mo.‡	11	43	16	51	5.5	38	6.6	44N	....			N			F	....
Centralia, Ill	16	68	11	0	9.1	21	3.8	48N	HS	1943	24	FP	....	..–..–N	F	None
Chambersburg, Pa	15	86	3	3	13.6	27	5.7	44H	SS			N			P	None
Champaign, Ill	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	N..	1919	38	FP	Nc	..–20–..	N	....
Charleroi, Pa	11	27	2	1	4.3	0	0	....	....			N			N	None
Cheltenham tp, Pa	19	90	0	0	14.0	0	0	34N	NS	1934	30	P	....	65–..–65	N	None
Cheyenne, Wyo	22	168t	....	....	24.1	29t	4.6	43H	....	1942	40	FP	Ac	..–..–65	F	S–FP–M
Chicago Heights, Ill	22	92t	....	....	....	24t	....	38..	....	1916	42	FP	....	....	F	S–FP–M
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	62	8	4	9.5	18	2.3	44N	....	....	54	FP–G	Sc	60–5–70	FP	N–A–X

Chippewa Falls, Wis.†	10	73	16	0	8.9	7	0.8	44..	....	....	....	FP	....	....	N	S-FP-M
Clairton, Pa	16	115	11	0	21.8	0	0	..N	....	....	30	FP	....	....	FS	S-F-C
Clarksdale, Miss	12	101	0	0	12.5	30	4.5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	N	....
Clarksville, Tenn	12	34	40	0	5.2	26	4.7	....	....			N			N	None
Clayton, Mo	13	72	34	0	14.6	0	0	44T	TD	....	....	FP	....	....	N	None
Clearwater, Fla	10	104t	....	....	13.9	41t	5.9	40N	NS	1939	11	F	Nc	65-..-70	N	S-A-X
Cleburne, Tex	11	22	2	0	2.9	0	0	..N	NN	1943	7	F	....	..-..-N	N	None
Cleveland, Tenn.‡	11	18	37	0	3.1	0	0	48..	....	....	....	....	....	....	N	None
Clinton t, Mass	12	75	15	4	12.0	9	1.5	....	....	....	....	All	Ac	60-N-70	N	State
Clovis, N.M	10	38	7	0	6.0	0	0	48N	NN			N			N	None
Coatesville, Pa	14	60	0	13	7.6	7	1.1	35+N	....	1942	13	P	Nc	..-..-60	N	S-P-C
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	10	35	15	4	6.2	0	0	44N	....			N			F	....
Coffeyville, Kan	17	78	30	1	13.6	59	11.9	44N	HH	1943	40	FP	Ac	50-20-N	AF	None
Cohoes, N.Y	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	33N	....	1923	....	FP-G	Sc	60-N-70	N	N-A-M
Collingswood, N.J	13	56	24	2	9.0	15	2.5	38N	....	1932	22	P	Nc	..-..-N	N	None
Columbia, Mo	18	83	16	2	13.1	53	9.5	44N	HH			N			N	....
Columbia, Pa	12	14	0	0	1.7	0	0	..N	N..			N			N	O-A-C
Columbia, Tenn	11	62t	....	....	4.1	0	0	....	....			N			N	....
Columbus, Ind	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	45N	SS	....	30	FP	Nc	N-..-N	P	....
Columbus, Miss	14	58	6	0	7.7	33	5.4	44N	NN	....	40	FPU	Nc	65-..-N	N	None
Compton, Calif	16	67	5	14	14.4	11	2.4	40T	SS			N			N	O-A-C
Concord, N.C.§	16	22st	....	....	3.2s	....	....	40S	....	1940	17	-P	....	..-..-N	N	None
Connellsville, Pa	14	43	11	4	7.2	0	0	48..	....	....	....	FP	....	....	N	S-A-C
Coraopolis, Pa	11	41	4	0	7.3	0	0	44	....			N			N	....
Corning, N.Y.§	16	62	22	0	9.1	41	5.8	44N	....	1922	....	FP-G	Sc	60-N-70	N	N-A-M
Cortland, N.Y	16	54	22	0	10.6	10	1.7	38S	SS	1923	....	-All	Ac	60-N-70	N	N-A-M
Coshocton, Ohio	12	112	11	0	7.0	12	1.1	44N	NS	1935	....	FP-G	Sc	60-5-70	AFP	N-A-M
Cranford tp, N.J	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	40T	....	....	23	FP	Ac	55-15-N	N	None
Crawfordsville, Ind	11	92t	....	....	11.2	43	7.0	40N	SS	1924	....	FP	Nc	....	P	None
Cudahy, Wis.†	11	45	12	0	9.5	2	0.5	36N	....	1944	....	-All	Ac	55-††-65	U	S-FP-M
Cumberland t, R.I	11	36	6	0	3.6*	1	0.1	....	....			N			N	None
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	21	80	9	11	16.5	50	10.0	44N	NS	1935	80	FP-G	Sc	60-5-70	AF	N-A-M
Dalton, Ga.†	10	49	17	2	6.3	28	3.0	45N	....			N			N	None
Danvers t, Mass	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	45	....	....	....	All	Ac	60-N-70	N	State
Darby, Pa	10	15	10	0	2.8	0	0	....	....			N			N	None
Daytona Beach, Fla	23	266	6	26	39.3	65	10.1	38+S	S..	....	....	F	....	....	N	O-A-..
Dedham t, Mass	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	All	Ac	60-N-70	N	State
Del Rio, Tex	13	54	0	0	5.9	12	1.3	....	....			N			N	....
Denison, Tex	16	84	1	8	11.8	15	2.0	44+N	SS	1942	22	-F	Nc	55-20-N	N	....
Denton, Tex	11	86	12	67	14.9	0	0	48N	....	....	....	-F	Nc	....	N	None
Derby, Conn	10	33	46	2	5.9	0	0	38N	NN			N			N	None
Dickson City, Pa	12	4	8	0	0.9	0	0	38N	NS			N			N	....
Dixon, Ill	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	41+	....	1921	15	FP	Nc	..-..-N	N	None
Donora, Pa	13	34	17	0	6.5	0	0	40..	....			N			N	None
Dormont, Pa	13	27	3	4	5.1	0	0	48N	HH			N			N	None
Dotham, Ala	17	110	8	0	14.7	31	3.6	55S	SS			N			N	None
Dover, N.H	15	235	0	0	12.9	0	0	38+N	NN	....	....	-FP	Ac	....	N	None
Du Bois, Pa	12	35	8	0	5.0	10	1.2	....	....	....	....	P	....	....	N	S-P-C
Dunkirk, N.Y	18	117t	....	....	17.1	0	0	40N	NN	1930	68	-All	Ac	60-N-70	FS	N-A-M

Table VII.—Personnel Data for the 1,072 Cities Over 10,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS				CITY GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES		Work Hours Per Week, Overtime Pay	Skilled and Unskilled Workers—Overtime Pay	RETIREMENT SYSTEMS					Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Legal Basis, Depts. Included, by Whom Appointed
		Number of Employees			Pay Roll for October, 1944 (in thousands)	Number Permanent Full-Time Employees	Total Pay Roll for October, 1944			Year Established	Total Employees Covered	Classes of Employees Covered	Actuarial Basis, Emp. Contribute	Min. Ret. Age, Years' Service, Compulsory Ret. Age		
		Permanent Full-Time	Part-Time	Temporary and Other												
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
Duquesne, Pa.	21	73	0	0	$13.5	12	$2.7	44N	TD	1939	40	FP	Nc	N–20–N	F	S–A–C
Durant, Okla.	10	25	10	0	2.9	9	1.1	48N	....	....	9	F	Nc	N–20–N	N	None
E. Hartford t, Conn.	19	142	34	18	30.1	0	0	38H	HH	1941	145	All	Ac	65–25–73	N	None
East Liverpool, Ohio	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	40N	....	1935	110	–All	Ac	60–5–70	AFP	N–A–M
East Moline, Ill.	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	NN	1926	20	FP	Nc	....	N	....
Easthampton t, Mass.	10	55	42	0	10.4	9	1.7	..N	....	1937	....	All	....	60–N–70	N	State
Ecorse, Mich.§	13	130t	....	....	25.8	0	0	40+N	....	1937	50	FP	Ac	..–20–60	F	None
El Centro, Calif.	10	62	7	0	15.0	0	0	44N	TT			N			N	O–A–..
El Dorado, Ark.	16	42	13	23	8.4	0	0	44N	....	1933	25	FP	Nn	..–25–N	N	None
El Dorado, Kan.	10	40	1	1	5.1	20	2.6	44S	SS			N	....	....	N	None
El Reno, Okla.	10	35	20	0	6.0	16	1.4	..N	....	....	....	FP	Nc	..–..–N	N	None
Elizabeth City, N.C.§	12	98	1	12	14.1	0	0	54S	..S			N			N	None
Ellwood City, Pa.	12	42	0	0	4.1*	5	1.1	44S	SS			N			N	None
Elmhurst, Ill.	15	60	37	0	10.8	12	2.8	..T	TT	1944	11	P	Nc	....	N	S–FP–M
Elmwood Park, Ill.†	14	45	11	2	9.0	9	1.9	44	....	....	....	FP	Nc	....	N	None
Elwood, Ind.	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	44T	SS	1944	23	FP	Nc	N–..–..	P	None
Emporia, Kan.	13	56	5	7	8.2	16	2.4	48N	....	1944	12	P	Ac	..–22–N	N	....
Endicott, N.Y.	18	184	2	39	25.3	19	3.2	40N	NT	1937	....	–All	Ac	60–N–70	N	N–A–..
Englewood, N.J.	19	162	10	1	27.5	0	0	40N	NH	1920	70	FP	Nc	55–25–65	J	None
Escanaba, Mich.	15	106	14	34	18.3	23	3.7	40S	SS			N			AFP	C–A–C
Euclid, Ohio	18	111	40	0	26.6	18	3.9	41N	NN	....	60	FP–G	Sc	60–5–70	FP	N–A–M
Eugene, Ore.	21	70	0	4	12.0	0	0	44N	NN			N			N	O–FP–M
Eureka, Calif.	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	38T	TT	1943	50	FP	Ac	....	F	None
Fairfield, Ala.	12	40	11	0	5.0	0	0	40N	NN			N			N	County
Fairhaven t, Mass.	11	62	107	73	14.9	0	0.1	36N	..S	1937	33	All	Ac	60–N–70	N	State
Fairmont, W.Va.	23	94t	....	....	....	49t	....	40H	....	1937	....	FP	..c	..–..–N	FP	S–P–X
Faribault, Minn.	15	65	16	14	9.6	8	1.2	42N	SS	1943	7	FP–G	Nc	65–20–N	AF	None
Farrell, Pa.	14	48	19	0	8.8	0	0	48S	....	....	28	FP	....	..–..–N	P	S–FPO–C
Fayetteville, N.C.	17	125	15	7	16.9	0	0	....	....			N			N	S–P–X
Fergus Falls, Minn.	11	48	15	3	4.5	8	1.7	44N	SS			N			N	O–P–M
Ferndale, Mich.	23	136	12	8	30.3	5	1.1	41T	TD	1944	126	GFP	Sc	....	AF	O–A–..
Findlay, Ohio	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	....	1938	92	FP–G	Sc	60–5–70	FP	N–A–M
Floral Park, N.Y.	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	38N	NS	1937	....	–All	Ac	60–N–70	N	State
Florence, S.C.	16	113	15	0	12.2	3	0.8	39N	NN	....	....	–P	Ac	....	N	None
Forest Park, Ill.	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	SS	....	20	FP	Ac	N–20–60	N	None
Fort Collins, Colo.†	12	43	44	5	8.2	48	7.5	44N	NS	1938	20	FP	Nn	65–5–N	U	None
Fort Dodge, Iowa	23	103	14	6	16.9	32	5.2	48S	SS	1937	40	FP	Ac	55–..–60	AF	S–FP–M
Fort Thomas, Ky.	11	49t	....	....	5.9	0	0	41+T	SS	1942	13	FP	Nc	51–20–N	N	None

Fostoria, Ohio	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	40N	SS	1935	45	FP-G	Sc	60-5-70	FP	N-A-M
Framingham t, Mass	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	40..	....	....	....	All	Ac	60-N-70	N	State
Frankfort, Ind.‡	14	133t	....	....	18.3	0	0	48D	DD	1927	....	FP	Nc	....	FPU	None
Frankfort, Ky	11	54	12	0	7.8*			40N	NN	1936	22	FP	Nc	..-25-N	N	None
Frederick, Md	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	40S	SS	1941	36	FP	Nn	65-20-65	N	None
Freeport, Ill	22	89	0	0	12.9	0	0	40N	SS	1944	74	FPU	Sc	55-20-N	F	....
Freeport, N.Y	20	189	0	5	40.0	0	0	41N	....	1929	240	-All	Ac	60-N-70	N	N-A-..
Fremont, Neb	12	41	10	0	5.4	42	7.8	48N	NN			N			N	None
Fremont, Ohio	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	40N	TT	....	....	FP-G	Sc	60-5-70	FPS	N-A-M
Fullerton, Calif	10	65	10	8	14.1	13	2.3	44N	SS			N			U	None
Fulton, N.Y	13	160	18	0	20.1	12	1.5	44N	NN	1937	....	-All	Ac	60-N-70	N	N-A-M
Gainesville, Fla	14	141	21	18	26.0	....	....	42N	NS	1939	17	FP	Nc	N-25-N	N	None
Gainesville, Ga.§	10	47	1	0	6.4	7	0.8	44N	NS	1941	30	FPU	Ac	N-25-65	N	....
Garden City, N.Y	11	125	1	0	25.4	10	1.5	43T	NH	1943	33	FP-G	Ac	60-N-70	N	NA..
Gardner, Mass	20	103	33	3	17.3	18	3.3	44N	NH	1937	....	All	Ac	60-N-70	N	State
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	48N	....	....	27	-All	Ac	60-5-70	F	N-FP-M
Gastonia, N.C	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	....	1945	30	-FP	....	....	N	None
Geneva, N.Y	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	38N	....	1934	50	-All	Ac	60-N-70	N	N-A-M
Glen Cove, N.Y	12	92	2	0	16.2	0	0	43N	....	1923	....	-All	Ac	60-N-70	N	N-A-C
Glens Falls, N.Y	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	38+N	SS	1944	....	-All	Ac	60-N-70	N	N-A-M
Gloucester, Mass	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	38N	HH	1937	....	All	Ac	60-N-70	AF	State
Gloucester City, N.J.§	14	59t	....	....	8.5	10t	1.9	36T	TT	1937	22	-FP	Nc	60-N-70	JS	State
Gloversville, N.Y	23	104	14	17	20.1	20	2.9	39N	....	1923	....	-All	Ac	60-N-70	F	N-A-C
Goshen, Ind	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	HH	1922	22	FP	Nc	....	P	....
Grand Forks, N.D	20	98	16	10	17.2	18	3.5	40N	....	1937	85	All	Nc	60-20-N	AFU	S-A-C
Grand Island, Neb.†	19	91	28	6	16.3	53	9.3	48N	HS	....	24	F	..n	..-..-N	AF	None
Grand Junction, Colo	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	NS	1937	26	FP	Nn	65-5-N	N	None
Granite City, Ill.†	23	55	30	31	15.6	0	0	45..	....	....	....	FP	Nc	....	F	None
Greenfield t, Mass	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	40N	....	1937	197	All	Ac	60-N-70	N	State
Greensburg, Pa	17	62	8	0	9.0	0	0	44N	....	....	18	P	....	..-..-N	P	S-..-C
Greenville, Miss.§	21	54	37	2	12.3	12	2.1	44..	....	....	....	FP	....	....	N	None
Greenville, Tex.‡	14	66	12	0	10.0	0	0		....	....	....	F	Nc	....	N	None
Greenwood, Miss.§	15	81	9	2	6.6	46	3.0	44N	..S	1940	....	FP	....	..-..-N	N	....
Gretna, La	11	12	15	1	1.9	9	1.1	48S	SS			N			N	None
Griffin, Ga.†	13	85	6	9	9.8	31	3.8	44N	NS	1941	55	All	Nc	65-30-N	N	....
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	TT			N			AF	S-F-X
Gulfport, Miss	15	88	5	0	11.1	4	0.6	44N	NN	....	30	FP	Nc	N-20-N	N	None
Hanniball, Mo	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	SS	....	....	U	....	....	AF	....
Hanover, Pa	13	20	15	0	3.3	0	0	45N	NN			N			N	None
Harrison, N.J	14	135	2	61	30.6	0	0	40T	TT	....	....	-FP	...	....	FJ	State
Harrison tp, Pa	13	15	8	0	2.4	0	0	44N	NN			N			N	....
Harvey, Ill	18	57*	6*	2*	9.7*	....	....	38S	SS	1928	22	FP	Nc	50-20-..	FS	S-A-M
Hattiesburg, Miss	21	135	2	0	17.4	28	3.2	44N	NS	1941	46	FP	Nc	..-30-N	AF	S-A-..
Helena, Mont	15	90	3	3	13.8	16	2.8	48N	....	....	30	FP	Ac	....	F	S-A-C
Hempstead, N.Y	21	151	6	7	30.5	24	4.3	40H	HH	1924	175	-All	Ac	60-N-70	N	N-A-..
Hibbing, Minn	16	185	48	57	38.9	0	0	38..	....	1926	85	FP	Nc	55-20-N	AFS	S-FP-C
Hickory, N.C	13	94	50	0	10.8	0	0	48N	NN	1939	14	-P	Ac	..-..-N	N	None
Highland Park, Ill	14	54	0	12	10.9	13	2.6	44N	NN	1944	....	FP-G	Ac	55-††-N	N	S-A-C
Highland Park, Tex	10	59	6	4	11.5	10	2.5	44N	HH	1942	14	F	Nc	55-20-N	N	None

TABLE VII.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR THE 1,072 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS				CITY GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES		Work Hours Per Week, Overtime Pay	Skilled and Unskilled Workers—Overtime Pay	RETIREMENT SYSTEMS					Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Legal Basis, Depts. Included, by Whom Appointed
		Number of Employees			Pay Roll for October, 1944 (in thousands)	Number Permanent Full-Time Employees	Total Pay Roll for October, 1944			Year Established	Total Employees Covered	Classes of Employees Covered	Actuarial Basis, Emp. Contribute	Min. Ret. Age, Years' Service, Compulsory Ret. Age		
		Permanent Full-Time	Part-Time	Temporary and Other												
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
Hillside tp, N.J.	19	75	18	4	$18.4	0	$0	33N	....	....	....	FP	...	....	N	None
Hobbs, N.M.	11	20	3	0	3.4	0	0	38..	....			N			N	....
Holland, Mich	15	136	95	0	23.9	0	0	40N	DD			N			AF	None
Hoquiam, Wash	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	40N	SS	1937	....	FP	...	N-20-N	N	S-FP-M
Hornell, N.Y	16	55	22	12	11.4	9	2.2	38N	..D	1937	59	-All	Ac	60-N-70	N	N-A-M
Hot Springs, Ark	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	48N	NT	1941	57	FP	Nn	N-20-N	N	....
Hudson, N.Y	12	34	17	14	7.0	4	0.8	40N	....	1923	....	-All	Ac	60-N-70	N	N-A-M
Huntington, Ind	14	70	0	0	10.3	19	2.8	44N	....	1927	38	FP	Nc	..-..-N	FP	None
Idaho Falls, Idaho	15	87	25	0	16.9	31	6.1	48N	....			N			N	None
Independence, Kan	12	47	6	6	6.7	12	2.3	42N	NN	....	13	F	Nn	N-N-N	N	None
Indiana, Pa	10	16	6	0	2.8	0	0	35N	....			N			N	None
Iowa City, Iowa	17	69	10	0	9.5	0	0	44S	SS	1934	25	FP	Ac	N-20-N	F	SS-FP-M
Iron Mountain, Mich	11	57	13	9	8.6	13	2.2	40N	SS	1939	15	FP	Nc	50-25-70	FS	None
Irondequoit t, N.Y.†	23	59	1	8	11.0	6	1.1	35N	NN	1938	....	-FPU	Ac	..-21-70	N	N-A-..
Ironton, Ohio	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	..N	NS	1938	16	FP-G	Ac	60-5-70	F	N-FP-C
Ironwood, Mich	13	101	41	2	16.8	21	3.4	44S	..S	1943	120	GFP	Sc	60-25-70	AFS	S-A-X
Ithaca, N.Y	20	117	12	16	22.9	35	5.4	39N	SS	1930	122	-All	Ac	60-N-70	F	N-A-M
Jackson, Tenn.‡	24	107	0	0	14.0	46	6.5	48N	NT	....	192	All	Nc	65-30-..	N	None
Jacksonville, Ill	20	52	19	4	9.1	35	5.4	44N	....	....	25	FP	Sc	N-..-N	F	S-FP-M
Janesville, Wis	23	124	3	0	21.9	7	1.2	40N	NN	1944	100	GFP	Ac	55-††-65	FS	S-FP-A
Jeannette, Pa	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	40N	....	1938	15	FP	...	..-N-65	PS	S-A-C
Jefferson City, Mo	24	76	12	0	11.1	0	0	44..	....			N			F	None
Jeffersonville, Ind	11	43	12	0	6.1	0	0	48N	NN	1943	21	FP	Nc	N-N-N	F	None
Johnson City, N.Y	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	45N	SS	1930	85	-All	Ac	60-N-70	N	N-A-..
Johnston t, R.I.†	11	23s	2s	0	2.4s	....	....	..N	....			N			N	....
Johnstown, N.Y	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	NT	1923	....	-All	Ac	60-N-70	F	N-A-M
Jonesboro, Ark	12	31*	14*	0*	3.7*	0	0	48N	NN	1921	15	F	..n	..-..-N	N	None
Kankakee, Ill	22	62	36	15	12.3	0	0	42..	....	....	....	FP	...	....	F	S-FP-M
Keene, N.H	14	97	30	0	12.1	0	0	52N	....	1939	19	-FP	Ac	65-..-70	N	None
Kenmore, N.Y	19	87	9	0	17.3	0	0	44N	....	1938	....	-All	Ac	60-N-70	U	N-A-..
Kewanee, Ill	17	44	15	1	8.6s	6	....	48S	....			N			F	None
Key West, Fla.§	13	81	0	0	9.1	0	0	36N	....	1939	24	All	Nn	N-20-N	N	....
Kingston, Pa	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	..N	NN	....	....	All	...	....	N	....
Kinston, N.C.‡	15	90	17	0	14.3	33	3.0	45N	....	....	....	-P	...	....	N	None
Kirkwood, Mo	12	81	15	0	13.5	9	3.4	44N	NS			N			N	None
Klamath Falls, Ore	16	76	24	7	13.7	0	0	38N	NS			N			N	C-FP-M
La Grange, Ga	22	93	8	0	11.8	20	2.6	50N	NN			N			N	None
La Grange, Ill	10	35	21	1	7.4	8	1.7	41N	....	....	....	P-G	Sc	55-††-N	N	None

La Porte, Ind.	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	48N	NN	1927	36	FP	Ac	N–25–60	FP	None
Lackawanna, N.Y	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	–All	Ac	60–N–70	FS	N–A–M
Laconia, N.H§	13	67	90	0	13.0	0	0	44N	....	1940	....	–FB	Ac	....	N	None
Lafayette, La	19	124	0	0	13.3	49	6.8	44S	....	1942	23	FP	Ac	N–N–N	F	S–FP–X
Lake Charles, La	21	80	0	0	10.3	0	0	48S	....	....	....	F	...	....	F	S–FP–X
Lakeland, Fla.†	22	357st	....	....	47.2s	....	....	41S	SS	1944	....	All	Nc	N–25–70	N	S–A–E
Lancaster, Ohio	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	NS	1938	....	–All	Ac	60–5–70	AFPU	N–A–M
Lansdowne, Pa	11	27	6	0	4.9	0	0	44N	....			N			N	....
Laramie, Wyo	11	46	8	0	8.2	0	0	38T	TT	1942	25	P–F	Nc	60–..–60	N	S–F–M
Latrobe, Pa	11	21	3	0	3.4	0	0	20N	..S			N			P	None
Lawton, Okla	18	92	28	6	14.5	12	2.2	48N	NS	1930	....	F	Nc	..–20–..	N	None
Leavenworth, Kan.§	19	82	9	0	9.8	17	2.5	48N	N..	....	....	FP	Nc	..–..–N	F	None
Leominster, Mass	22	138	68	4	23.6	16	2.4	33+N	HH	1937	217	All	Ac	60–N–70	N	State
Lewiston, Idaho	11	42	29	2	10.3	6	2.5	48N	SS			N			AF	None
Lewistown, Pa	13	20	3	0	3.0	0	0	41T	SS			N			N	None
Lexington t, Mass	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	39N	....	....	....	All	Ac	60–N–70	N	State
Lincoln, Ill.§	13	30	16	2	4.3	0	0	44N	NS			N			N	None
Lincoln Park, Mich	15	75	3	1	15.1	7	1.9	37T	TT	1943	26	FP	Ac	..–25–N	PSU	C–..–M
Linden, N.J	24	218	73	0	45.9	0	0	38N	....	1944	....	FP–G	Sc	60–N–70	N	State
Little Falls, N.Y	10	30	28	35	9.3	13	2.8	44N	..S	1925	....	FP–G	Sc	60–N–70	N	N–A–M
Lock Haven, Pa	11	43	15	0	5.4	3	0.3	35T	....	1944	6	FP	...	....	N	None
Lockport, N.Y	24	354t	....	....	44.4	26t	4.8	37N	NS	1926	86	–All	Ac	60–N–70	N	N–A–M
Lodi, N.J	12	62	0	0	11.0	12	2.4	44N	NN	....	27	P	Nc	..–..–N	N	None
Logan, Utah	12	50	24	1	11.0	27	4.7	44N	N..	....	30	P–F	Ac	..–..–60	U	S–FP–M
Logansport, Ind	20	156	16	0	22.0	84	14.0	48N	..S	1917	66	FP	Nc	..–20–N	AFPU	None
Long Branch, N.J	17	102	15	11	20.0	1	0.2	48N	N..	1914	....	P	...	....	F	None
Longview, Wash	12	57	12	3	10.3	11	2.2	39N	....	1939	10	F	Nc	55–20–N	N	S–FP–M
Lynbrook, N.Y	15	71	11	0	15.0	0	0	44N	....	1938	80	–All	Ac	60–N–70	N	N–A–..
Lyndhurst tp, N.J	17	52	81	0	10.8	6	1.0	40N	....	....	25	–P	...	..–..–N	N	None
Lynwood, Calif	11	50	6	0	10.3	8	1.3	44..	....			N			N	O–FP–C
McAlester, Okla	12	53	12	0	8.2	13	1.8	48S	....	....	....	F	Nc	..–20–N	N	None
McAllen, Tex	12	56t	....	....	4.3	0	0	....	....			N			N	....
McKees Rocks, Pa	17	57	9	0	9.5	0	0	36T	TS			N			F	None
Mahanoy City, Pa	13	16	14	0	3.4	0	0	....	....			N			N	....
Mamaroneck, N.Y.†	13	68	13	5	15.5	0	0	43T	..S	1938	100	–All	Ac	60–N–70	S	N–A–..
Manhattan, Kan	12	52	0	0	5.7	8	0.9	48S	..S			N			N	None
Manitowoc, Wis	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	48N	NN	1944	307	–All	Ac	55–††–65	AF	S–FP–M
Mankato, Minn	16	69	15	8	13.5	11	1.8	44D	DD	1906	20	F	Nc	65–N–65	AF	S–FP–C
Maplewood, Mo	13	44	23	1	8.5	0	0	44N	....			N			N	....
Maplewood tp, N.J	23	115s	0	18s	23.0s	....	....	35+N	NN	1922	63	FP	Nc	55–25–65	J	None
Marblehead t, Mass	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	40N	....	....	....	All	Ac	60–N–70	N	State
Marietta, Ohio§	15	52	13	6	6.5	24	3.3	48N	NS	1938	....	–All	Ac	60–5–70	FP	N–A–M
Marinette, Wis	14	59	37	32	13.8	0	0	45H	HH	....	....	FP	...	....	AF	S–FP–M
Marlborough, Mass	15	111	11	0	13.7	17	2.4	33N	NT	1937	250	All	Ac	60–N–70	U	State
Marquette, Mich	16	103	18	51	18.9	40	7.0	40S	..S			N			AF	None
Marshall, Tex	18	74	0	14	9.5	39	4.8	48N	SS	....	15	–F	Nn	60–20–N	N	None
Marshalltown, Iowa	19	51	22	6	9.1	25	4.3	44N	....	1934	....	FP	...	....	FU	S–FP–M
Marshfield, Wis.‡	10	77	2	8	9.8	0	0	44N	....			N			N	S–FP–M
Martins Ferry, Ohio	15	31	30	2	7.1	66	13.3	40N	....	1938	32	P–U	Ac	..–20–70	N	N–A–M

TABLE VII.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR THE 1,072 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS				CITY GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES		Work Hours Per Week, Over-time Pay	Skilled and Un-skilled Workers—Overtime Pay	RETIREMENT SYSTEMS					Employee Organi-zations	Civil Service—Legal Basis, Depts. Included, by Whom Appointed
		Number of Employees			Pay Roll for October, 1944 (in thousands)	Number Permanent Full-Time Employees	Total Pay Roll for October, 1944			Year Estab-lished	Total Employ-ees Covered	Classes of Em-ployees Covered	Actu-arial Basis, Emp. Con-tribute	Min. Ret. Age, Years' Service, Compulsory Ret. Age		
		Permanent Full-Time	Part-Time	Temporary and Other												
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
Martinsburg, W.Va.	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	SS	....	20	FP	...	....	FP	S-FP-M
Massena, N.Y.†	11	48	13	0	$7.7	6	$0.8	44N	SS	....	16	F-P	Ac	....	N	N-A-..
Mattoon, Ill	16	51	8	0	7.5	12	2.4	48N	....	....	....	F	Nc	....	F	None
Maywood, Calif	11	32	3	6	6.8	0	0	44N	....			N			N	S-A-..
Medford, Ore	11	56	8	1	9.8	18	2.6	44H	HH			N			N	C-F-M
Melrose Park, Ill	11	51	26	0	5.6	8	1.3	40T	DD	....	12	FP	Nc	..-..-N	N	None
Menasha, Wis	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	40..	....	....	....	-All	Ac	55-††-65	FU	S-FP-M
Menominee, Mich	10	53	26	31	11.2	12	1.8	48N	NS			N			F	None
Merced, Calif	10	54	6	0	8.5	1	L	....	....			N			N	None
Methuen t, Mass	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	33N	..S	1937	121	All	Ac	60-N-70	N	State
Middlesborough, Ky	12	25t	....	....	2.6	0	0	....	....	....	....	FP	...	....	N	None
Middletown, N.Y†	22	86	32	42	22.1	13	2.9	40S	..S	1922	....	-All	Ac	60-N-70	N	N-A-M
Milford t, Mass	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	37N	....	1937	....	All	Ac	60-N-70	N	State
Millburn tp, N.J	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	38N	HH	1923	29	FP	Nc	53-25-N	N	State
Milton t, Mass	19	157	24	6	29.1	19	2.9	41T	HH	1937	198	All	Ac	60-N-70	N	State
Mineola, N.Y	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	38N	NN	1928	15	-All	Ac	60-N-70	N	N-A-..
Minot, N.D	17	54	19	26	9.8	9	1.2	44N	TS	1942	29	GP	Ac	60-20-N	AF	S-A-C
Missoula, Mont	18	61	16	4	11.2	0	0	42N	SS	....	18	FP	Nc	....	F	S-FP-C
Mitchell, S.D	11	64	12	5	8.0	11	1.4	..S	....			N			N	None
Moberly, Mo	13	58	5	3	6.0	18	2.1	44N	....			N			N	None
Modesto, Calif	16	128	0	0	26.6	0	0	38N	SS	1937	36	FP	Ac	....	N	S-A-C
Monessen, Pa	20	48	20	9	10.0	0	0	38N	SS			N			P	None
Monroe, Mich.‡	18	106	42	0	19.4	23	4.4	38T	....	1945	135	All	Ac	60-..-..	FS	C-A-C
Monrovia, Calif	13	60	5	20	16.3s	12	....	44N	..N			N			AU	None
Monterey, Calif	10	70	12	2	14.7	0	0	38H	HH			N			N	None
Morgantown, W.Va	17	80	16	1	13.7	5	0.8	44N	SS	1934	26	FP	Nc	50-N-50	FP	S-FP-X
Morristown, N.J	15	69	11	13	13.9	12	2.4	38N	NT	1945	....	-All	Ac	60-N-70	AJ	State
Moultrie, Ga	10	71	6	0	8.7	15	1.9	44N	NN			N			N	None
Moundsville, W.Va	14	28	8	0	3.6	0	0	..N	....			N			F	S-P-X
Mount Carmel, Pa.†	18	21	0	0	2.2	0	0	48N	....			N			N	None
Mount Clemens, Mich	14	59	5	0	11.4	14	3.7	44N	....	....	25	FP	...	....	N	None
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa	20	63	16	0	11.9	0	0	45N	....			N			N	None
Mount Vernon, Ill	15	47	12	4	6.0	0	0	48N	SS	....	....	FP	Nc	..-..-N	F	S-FP-M
Mount Vernon, Ohio§	10	54	0	1	5.6	15	2.2	40N	HH	....	12	-All	Ac	60-5-70	F	N-A-M
Muscatine, Iowa	18	63t	....	....	8.3	0	0	44N	....	....	28	FP	Ac	..-..-60	F	S-FP-M
Nampa, Idaho	12	44	23	0	8.7	6	1.7	48N	....			N			F	None
Natchez, Miss	15	60	10	0	7.9	20	2.3	44N	....	1942	30	FP	Nc	..-25-N	N	....
Natick t, Mass	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	All	Ac	60-N-70	N	State

National City, Calif.	10	63	9	0	11.7	0	0	44..	....			N			U	None
Needham t, Mass	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	38N	NS	1937	192	All	Ac	60-N-70	N	State
Neenah, Wis.	11	45	40	34	10.6	10	1.8	39N	NS	1944	88	FP-G	Sc	55-††-65	F	S-FP-M
New Bern, N.C.	12	65	15	0	8.0	44	5.5	40N	N..			N			N	None
New Castle, Ind.†	17	75	12	14	12.8	16	2.8	45N	NS	1939	32	FP	Ac	N-30-N	P	None
New Iberia, La.†	14	54	13	5	6.7	0	0	54S	SS			N			F	S-FP-X
New Kensington, Pa.	24	85	0	0	13.2	0	0	38N	..S	....	....	P	...	....	PS	S-FP-C
New Philadelphia, Ohio	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	40N	....	1930	18	FP-G	Sc	60-5-70	N	N-A-M
Newburyport, Mass.	14	81	72	0	12.5	16	2.4	....	....	....	....	All	Ac	60-N-70	N	State
Newton, Iowa	10	24*	0*	0*	3.9*	17	2.9	48N	....	1925	14	FP	Nc	..-..-60	N	S-FP-M
Newton, Kan.†	11	36	28	1	7.8	14	2.4	44T	TS	1909	8	F	Nn	65-N-N	F	None
Niles, Mich.	11	59	14	3	10.8	0	0	44T	DD	1945	105	All	...	65-10-70	AP	None
Niles, Ohio	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1923	....	-All	Ac	60-5-70	FP	N-A-M
Norfolk, Neb.	10	47	9	9	7.2	6	0.8	40N	SS			N			N	None
Norman, Okla.§	11	61	9	1	8.2	12	2.1	44..	....	....	....	F	Nc	....	N	None
North Adams, Mass.	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	39N	SS	1937	118	All	Ac	60-N-70	N	State
N. Attleboro. t, Mass.	10	42	75	7	8.8	20	3.5	40T	N..	1937	83	All	Ac	60-N-70	N	State
North Braddock, Pa.	16	64	2	13	10.7	0	0	40S	....			N			N	None
North Plainfield, N.J	11	28	30	0	5.7	0	0	44N	....	....	20	FP	..c	....	N	None
North Platte, Neb.	12	48*	1*	2*	5.9*	15	2.5	48..	....			N			N	None
N. Providence t, R.I.	12	33	10	0	4.8	0	0	....	....			N			N	None
N. Tonawanda, N.Y.	20	164	17	24	31.3	18	3.9	38N	....	1937	....	FP-G	Ac	60-N-70	S	N-A-M
Northampton, Mass.	25	165	14	100	30.3	20	3.1	39N	..D	1937	....	All	Ac	60-N-70	FU	State
Northbridge t, Mass.	10	20	38	9	5.0	0	0	40..	....	....	....	All	Ac	60-N-70	N	State
Norwich, Conn.	24	183	40	0	32.1	134	24.6	40N	NN	1944	270	GFP	Sc	..-..-70	N	None
Norwood t, Mass.	15	....	....	....	......	....	....	41N	HH	1937	167	All	Ac	60-N-70	N	State
Nutley, N.J	22	116t	....	....	19.7	10t	1.7	40..	....	1922	....	FP	...	....	J	State
Ogdensburg, N.Y.	16	78	0	17	11.7	20	2.3	38N	NN	1929	75	-All	Ac	60-N-70	F	N-A-M
Oil City, Pa.	20	95	11	0	14.7	31	5.2	..N	NN	....	117	All	Nc	..-..-60	AFP	S-A-C
Okmulgee, Okla.	16	52	0	1	7.1	9	1.4	41N	....	1920	....	F	Nc	....	N	None
Old Forge, Pa.§	12	12	19	0	1.4	1	L	40N	NN			N			N	None
Olean, N.Y.	22	89	21	8	15.9	28	4.2	45N	TH	1926	....	-All	Ac	60-N-70	U	N-A-M
Olympia, Wash.	13	85	8	0	17.0	19	2.8	44N	NT	1938	15	F	Nc	N-25-55	F	S-FP-M
Oneida, N.Y.‡	10	158	34	1	17.3	7	1.2	33N	..S	1922	60	-All	Ac	60-N-70	F	N-A-M
Oneonta, N.Y.	12	87t	....	....	11.6	17t	1.3	38N	TS	1935	48	-All	Ac	60-N-70	N	N-A-M
Ontario, Calif.	14	117st	....	....	18.2s	....	....	44N	SS			N			A	None
Orangeburg, S.C.	11	99	18	9	12.9	14	2.3	48N	..H	....	20	-P	Ac	....	N	None
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	48N	NN	1935	17	FP	Ac	N-N-N	F	S-FP-M
Ossining, N.Y.	16	60	11	7	11.2	....	....	..N	....	1941	55	P-G	Ac	60-N-70	N	N-A-..
Oswego, N.Y.	22	155	14	1	21.7	17	3.1	33N	....	1923	....	-All	Ac	60-N-70	F	N-A-M
Ottawa, Ill.	16	89	2	10	9.4	15	2.5	44N	....	1944	12	F	Nc	N-N-65	F	None
Owosso, Mich.	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	....	1945	....	All	Ac	....	F	None
Painesville, Ohio	12	75	26	14	14.9	48	9.7	44N	SS	....	150	FP-G	Sc	60-5-70	FP	N-A-C
Palestine, Tex.	12	66	9	1	9.7	10	1.5	44N	SS			N			N	None
Palo Alto, Calif.†	17	109	19	48	29.4	41	9.1	40N	HH	1942	200	-All	Ac	60-20-70	N	None
Pampa, Tex.§	13	50	6	17	7.3	16	3.6	41S	SS			N			N	None
Paris, Tex.	19	103	12	27	14.0	20	3.3	44S	SS	1937	22	F	Nc	....	N	None
Park Ridge, Ill.	12	36	36	0	6.7	11	1.8	44N	SS	....	....	FP	Nc	....	N	None
Parma, Ohio	16	80	0	0	9.3	0	0	44N	..S	1935	....	FP-G	Sc	60-5-70	FP	N-FP-M

Table VII.—Personnel Data for the 1,072 Cities Over 10,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS				CITY GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES		Work Hours Per Week, Over-time Pay	Skilled and Un-skilled Workers—Overtime Pay	RETIREMENT SYSTEMS					Employee Organi-zations	Civil Service—Legal Basis, Depts. Included, by Whom Appointed
		Number of Employees			Pay Roll for October, 1944 (in thousands)	Number Permanent Full-Time Employees	Total Pay Roll for October, 1944			Year Estab-lished	Total Employ-ees Covered	Classes of Em-ployees Covered	Actu-arial Basis, Emp. Con-tribute	Min. Ret. Age, Years' Service, Compulsory Ret. Age		
		Permanent Full-Time	Part-Time	Temporary and Other												
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
Parsons, Kan.	14	54	10	0	$ 7.9	17	$ 2.5	44N	NS	1943	22	FP	Nc	55–30–N	F	S–FP–M
Peabody, Mass.†	22	211	22	0	32.0	54	10.1	36N	..H	1937	....	FP–G	Sc	60–N–70	A	State
Peekskill, N.Y.	17	97	10	0	16.9	0	0	38T	..H	1937	....	–All	Ac	60–N–70	Y	N–A–M
Pekin, Ill.	19	43	3	2	6.1	20	3.3	48N	SS	1944	20	FP	Ac	50–20–N	F	None
Peru, Ind.‡	12	88t	....	....	11.3	49t	8.9	44T	SS	1935	40	FP	Nc	N–20–65	FP	None
Phillipsburg, N.J.	18	62	3	0	8.8	0	0	33N	....	1922	16	P	Ac	..–25–N	N	None
Phoenixville, Pa.	12	27	6	0	4.9	5	0.8	44S	NS			N			N	None
Pine Bluff, Ark.	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	....	1940	40	FP	Nn	N–20–N	AF	None
Piqua, Ohio	16	58	15	4	12.2	53	11.7	41N	....	1938	100	FP–G	Sc	60–5–70	FP	N–FP–M
Pittsburg, Kan.	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	....	1938	5	FP	Nc	50–20–N	F	....
Pittston, Pa.	18	66	21	0	10.4	0	0	40N	NS			N			FP	S–A–M
Plattsburgh, N.Y.	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	40N	SS	1937	135	–All	Ac	60–N–70	U	N–A–M
Plymouth t, Mass.	13	112	64	22	19.0	11	1.9	36+N	NH	1937	140	All	Ac	60–N–70	N	State
Plymouth, Pa.	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	48..	....	....	....	F	...	....	N	None
Pocatello, Idaho	18	99	31	11	19.3	18	3.3	39N	....			N			F	S–FP–M
Pomona, Calif.†	24	131	18	24	23.5	19	3.7	44S	....			N			N	None
Ponca City, Okla.	17	84	0	4	13.7	31	5.8	44N	SS	1941	36	FP	Nc	..–20–N	N	None
Port Chester, N.Y.	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	39..	..S	1937	57	FP–G	Sc	60–N–70	N	N–A–..
Pottstown, Pa.	20	44	12	21	7.6	0	0	44N	....	1941	14	P	Ac	50–20–N	N	None
Pottsville, Pa.†	25	63	20	0	11.2	0	0	37N	..S	1930	....	All	...	....	P	S–P–C
Provo, Utah	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	39N	NN	1936	....	P–F	Sn	60–20–..	F	FP–C
Rahway, N.J.	17	110	2	64	22.2	....*	....*	43N	....	....	....	FP	...	....	FJ	State
Rapid City, S.D.	14	104t	....	....	11.5t	....	....	44N	NT			N			N	None
Reading t, Mass.	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	..N	....	1940	134	FP–G	Ac	60–N–70	N	State
Redlands, Calif.	14	83*	13*	3*	13.4*	19*	3.2*	44N	HH			N			N	None
Redondo Beach, Calif.	13	54	12	9	10.6	0	0	44N	....			N			U	S–A
Redwood City, Calif.	12	81	18	15	17.2	15	2.4	38T	TT	1941	80	–All	Ac	60–20–70	N	O–A–C
Reidsville, N.C.	10	47	0	0	6.0	6	0.9	45N	....	....	14	–P	Ac	....	N	None
Reno, Nev.	21	176	17	0	33.8	0	0	44N	NH	1939	....	All	Nc	N–20–N	F	S–FP–C
Rensselaer, N.Y.	11	86	10	3	12.2	0	0	38N	....	1923	55	–All	Ac	60–N–70	N	N–A–M
Richmond, Calif.	24	393	14	161	108.9	0	0	38T	HH	1939	405	GFP	Nc	60–25–N	F	None
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	13	39	48	4	10.7	0	0	44..	....			N			N	None
Ridgefield Park, N.J.	11	35	19	0	6.8	0	0	43N	NS	1922	10	P	Ac	..–..–65	N	None
Ridgewood, N.J.	15	86	7	2	17.0	23	4.8	38+..	SH	1919	....	FP	Nc	....	J	State
River Rouge, Mich.	17	128	9	7	25.9s	....	....	43+H	HH	1935	50	FP	Ac	..–25–60	F	None
Rochester, N.H.	12	65	8	0	9.0	11	1.4	40S	SS	....	....	–FP	Ac	....	N	None
Rock Hill, S.C.‡	15	62	41	24	12.9	22	3.6	43N	TS	1938	25	–P	...	N–25–N	N	None
Rockville Centre, N.Y.	19	138	0	0	23.7	66	12.3	48N	....	1928	150	–All	Ac	60–N–70	N	N–A–..

Roselle, N.J.	14	46	23	7	8.4	0	0	40..	....	....	....	FP	...	....	N	None
Roswell, N.M.	13	50	3	8	8.7	11	2.2	48N	....			N			N	None
Rutherford, N.J.	15	60	14	1	12.7	0	0	40..	....	1917	....	–P	...	....	J	State
Rutland, Vt.	17	69	16	4	11.4	11	1.4	44N	..S	1937	152	All	..c	..–..–65	N	None
St. Augustine, Fla.	12	63	7	45	13.9s	8	....	44N	....	....	28	FP	...	..–..–N	N	S–FP–X
St. Charles, Mo.	11	39	18	7	5.7	16	2.2	47N	....			N			F	None
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	10	53	21	25	11.3	8	1.8	41N	....			N			N	None
St. Cloud, Minn.	24	113	6	24	20.6s	19	0	48N	N..	1931	46	FP–G	Nc	65–25–N	AFU	S–FP–M
Salem, Ohio	12	33	22	1	7.0	16	2.6	44S	NN	....	17	FP–G	Sc	60–5–70	F	N–A–M
Salina, Kan.	21	84	4	0	12.9	12	2.1	45N	NS	1938	32	FP	Nc	..–20–55	F	None
Salinas, Calif.	12	67	17	0	14.6	0	0	43N	....			N			N	None
Salisbury, Md	13	52	10	3	6.6	15	1.8	44N	....			N			N	....
San Buenaventura, Calif.	13	71	8	11	30.8s	64	....	38N	SS			N			U	None
San Gabriel, Calif.	12	45	15	1	8.9	0	0	44T	TT			N			N	S–FP–M
San Leandro, Calif.†	15	75	8	0	15.8	0	0	40T	....	1944	80	–All	Ac	60–20–70	N	C–A–C
San Mateo, Calif.	19	112	8	18	23.5	0	0	38T	TT	1942	110	–All	Ac	60–20–70	U	C–A–C
Sandusky, Ohio	25	104	10	17	21.0	24	5.0	44N	TN	1935	114	FP–G	Sc	60–5–70	FP	N–A–C
Sanford, Fla.	10	57	13	0	8.0	6	1.0	43N	TS	1943	24	FP	Nc	..–20–N	N	None
Santa Cruz, Calif.	17	88	26	5	16.8	30	4.3	41T	TT			N			N	C–A–C
Santa Rosa, Calif.	13	66	4	8	13.0	18	3.7	48T	TS			N			N	None
Sapulpa, Okla.	12	45	10	0	6.8	8	1.2	48N	SS	1939	16	FP	Nc	N–20–N	N	None
Sarasota, Fla.	11	128	0	9	19.2	0	0	38N	....	1940	7	FP	Nc	..–..–N	N	None
Saratoga Spgs., N.Y.	14	123	8	42	21.1	20	3.2	....	....	1923	....	–All	Ac	60–N–70	FY	N–A–C
Saugus t, Mass.	15	103	53	7	16.2	6	0.9	35N	HH	1937	....	All	Ac	60–N–70	N	State
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	16	110	5	57	19.8	5	0.6	35+N	NS	1943	32	FP	Nc	50–25–70	N	None
Scarsdale, N.Y.	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	38N	HH	1924	120	–All	Ac	60–N–70	S	N–A–..
Scottsbluff, Neb.	12	33	23	0	4.2*	3	0.4	40N	NN	....	....	F	...	....	N	....
Selma, Ala.	20	108	14	1	12.9	10	2.0	44N	....			N			N	None
Seminole, Okla.	12	35	18	10	4.3	5	0.8	48..	....	....	....	F	Nc	....	N	None
Shaker Hgts., Ohio	23	137	15	0	30.4	0	0	44N	..H	1935	110	FP–G	Sc	60–5–70	FP	N–A–M
Shawnee, Okla.	22	187	8	1	19.1	27	4.1	45N	SS	1942	46	FP	Nc	N–20–N	N	None
Shelbyville, Ind.	11	73	20	4	8.9	0	0	40N	....	....	....	FP	Nc	....	P	None
Shenandoah, Pa.	20	38	0	4	6.4	0	0	40N	....			N			P	None
Sheridan, Wyo.	11	33	1	10	5.9	7	1.2	45N	NS	1935	7	F	Ac	60–30–..	AF	S–F–M
Sherman, Tex.§	17	106	20	1	12.2	24	3.0	45N	SS	1939	26	F	Nc	55–20–N	N	None
Shorewood, Wis.	15	90	20	2	18.7	4	0.8	39T	TH	1945	95	FP–G	Ac	55–††–65	F	O–*–M
S. Charleston t, W.Va.	10	52	10	20	8.0	0	0	48S	NS			N			P	S–P–X
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	11	53	14	0	11.3	10	1.8	44N	NN	1944	70	FP–G	Ac	55–††–65	N	S–FP–M
South Orange, N.J.	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	SS	1929	91	GFP	Nc	60–25–N	FJ	State
South Pasadena, Cal.	14	76	16	0	16.1	14	2.7	44S	SS			N			N	None
South Portland, Me.	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1944	100	–All	Ac	65–N–..	N	S–FP–A
South River, N.J.‡	11	39	9	0	7.2	21	3.8	44N	....	1937	....	–P	...	....	N	None
S. St. Paul, Minn.	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	..S	1940	50	–All	Nc	65–20–N	F	S–P–C
Southbridge t, Mass.†	17	72	47	11	17.3	0	0	44N	....	1937	125	All	Ac	60–N–70	U	State
Statesville, N.C.	11	49	30	0	7.3	27	3.6	40T	TT	1940	15	–P	Ac	..–..–N	N	None
Steelton, Pa.	13	49	6	0	6.7	12	2.4	44S	SS			N			N	None
Sterling, Ill.	11	72	27	0	8.9	0	0	37+N	N..	1910	16	FP	Nc	65–20–..	N	None
Stevens Point, Wis.	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	..H	1944	....	FP–G	Ac	55–††–65	AFU	S–FP–M
Stoneham t, Mass.	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	44..	....	1937	....	All	Ac	60–N–70	N	State

Table VII—Personnel Data for the 1,072 Cities Over 10,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS				CITY GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES		Work Hours Per Week, Overtime Pay	Skilled and Unskilled Workers—Overtime Pay	RETIREMENT SYSTEMS					Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Legal Basis, Depts. Included, by Whom Appointed
		Number of Employees			Pay Roll for October, 1944 (in thousands)	Number Permanent Full-Time Employees	Total Pay Roll for October, 1944			Year Established	Total Employees Covered	Classes of Employees Covered	Actuarial Basis, Emp. Contribute	Min. Ret. Age, Years' Service, Compulsory Ret. Age		
		Permanent Full-Time	Part-Time	Temporary and Other												
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
Stratford t, Conn.	23	202	39	17	$44.8	0	$0	38T	T..	1927	45	FP	Ac	N–25–N	N	....
Streator, Ill.	15	50	5	35	9.4	0	0	40N	....	1905	24	FP	Nc	..–..–N	F	S–FP–M
Struthers, Ohio	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	44..	....	....	....	FP–G	Sc	60–5–70	P	N–FP–M
Summit, N.J.	16	102	9	33	20.6	0	0	38N	....	1915	36	–FP	...	55–25–65	N	....
Sumter, S.C.	16	75	25	0	11.3s	9	....	44N	....	....	....	–P	Ac	65–20–N	N	None
Sunbury, Pa.	15	29	16	2	3.9	0	0	35S	....	1930	7	P	..c	....	N	S–P–C
Swampscott t, Mass.	11	106	4	7	20.2	6	1.1	40N	NH	1937	109	All	Ac	60–N–70	N	State
Sweetwater, Tex.†	10	76	23	4	9.6	17	2.7	45N	NS	1937	....	F	N..	....	N	None
Swissvale, Pa.	16	40	7	0	7.2	0	0	45N	NN			N			N	None
Tallahassee, Fla.	16	231	20	7	31.9	34*	6.1*	44+N	SN	1941	110	All	Ac	60–20–N	N	....
Terrell, Tex.	10	24	41	0	3.4	16	2.8	48..	....			N			N	None
Texarkana, Ark.	12	38	15	0	6.2	0	0	48N	S..	....	34	FP	...	60–20–N	F	S–FP–P
Texarkana, Tex.	17	101	6	0	15.3	0	0	44N	NN	1941	32	F	Nc	....	F	None
Thomasville, N.C.	11	36	34	0	4.6	9	0.8	44N	NH	....	....	FP	...	....	N	None
Tiffin, Ohio	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	44S	....	....	....	FP–G	Sc	60–5–70	FP	N–A–M
Tonawanda, N.Y.	13	80	9	0	15.0	19	3.4	37N	....	....	....	–All	Ac	60–N–70	N	N–A–M
Trinidad, Colo.	13	47	21	32	8.7	13	3.7	44N	TS	1938	21	FP	Nc	65–5–N	F	None
Twin Falls, Idaho	12	41	37	0	8.1	11	2.5	48N	SS			N			N	None
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	114	31	33	17.6	19	3.4	40N	NN	1945	160	FP–G	Sc	55–††–65	AF	S–FP–A
Uniontown, Pa.	22	111	22	0	17.5*	0	0	40N	SS	1939	29	FP	Ac	65–..–65	P	S–FP–C
University Park, Tex.	14	93t	....	....	15.2	22t	3.9	44N	SS	1941	19	F	Ac	55–20–N	N	None
Urbana, Ill.	14	36	13	0	5.7	0	0	44N	....	1909	22	FP	Nc	..–20–N	F	C–A–M
Valdosta, Ga.	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	NN	1945	75	All	Ac	N–..–65	N	None
Vallejo, Calif.§	20	196	0	0	41.6	38	6.2	38N	NS	1937	....	All	Ac	65–..–70	F	C–A–C
Valley Stream, N.Y.	17	74	0	0	12.7	0	0	40N	....	1938	....	–All	Ac	60–N–70	N	N–A–..
Vincennes, Ind.	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	....	1935	28	FP	Nc	....	F	None
Virginia, Minn.	12	235	60	238	51.5	85	16.7	48..	....	1931	....	FP–G	Nc	65–20–N	F	None
Wakefield t, Mass.	16	76	52	3	14.5	50	8.1	40H	HN	1938	....	All	Ac	60–N–70	N	State
Wallingford, Conn.	11	37	48	12	8.4	46	9.9	40N	SS	1941	150	All	Ac	65–25–N	U	None
Warren, Pa.	15	58	0	0	8.3	4t	L	35+..	....	....	....	FP	...	....	F	None
Watertown, S.D.	11	45	10	18	7.2	25	4.7	38+N	....	1941	....	F	Nn	..–20–N	P	None
Watertown, Wis.	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	....	1945	100	–All	Ac	55–††–65	N	S–FP–M
Waterville, Me.†	17	71	13	27	10.2	0	0	33N	NS	1943	20	FP	Nc	60–25–65	N	....
Watervliet, N.Y.	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	40N	NH	1922	....	–All	Ac	60–N–70	F	N–A–M
Waycross, Ga.	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	40+N	NS	1943	....	All	..c	60–25–N	N	None
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	34s	....	....	3.7s	....	....	40N	NN			N			N	None
Webster t, Mass.	13	60	85	22	9.9	7	1.8	....	....	....	....	All	Ac	60–N–70	N	State
Wellesley t, Mass.	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	38N	ND	1938	....	All	Ac	60–N–70	A	State

Wenatchee, Wash	12	51	23	0	12.1	10	1.9	39N	NN	1936	35	FP	...	..–..–65	F	None
West Chester, Pa	13	49	0	0	7.1	2	0.3	40N	....			N			P	None
West Frankfort, Ill	12	21	2	0	2.6	9	1.8	48T	TD			N			N	None
W. Springfield t, Mass	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	40N	NH	1937	....	All	Ac	60–N–70	U	State
Westbrook, Me.§	11	59	3	0	6.7	0	0	36..	....	1892	....	FP	...	....	N	None
Westfield, Mass	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	38N	NN	1938	....	All	Ac	60–N–70	A	State
Weymouth t, Mass	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1937	....	All	Ac	60–N–70	A	State
Whittier, Calif	16	165	5	56	32.1	40	8.7	44S	SS			N			N	None
Willimantic, Conn	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	33N	HH	1907	65	FP	Nc	N–N–65	N	None
Wilmette, Ill	17	89	19	7	18.2	10	1.7	44N	SS	1942	101	FP–G	Sc	55–††–N	F	None
Wilson, N.C	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	44S	....	....	....	FP	...	....	N	....
Winchester t, Mass	15	130	18	11	20.4	8	1.3	43+N	..H	1939	159	All	Ac	60–N–70	N	State
Winchester, Va	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	40S	..S	....	....	F	...	....	N	....
Winnetka, Ill	12	65	5	28	16.6	29	6.9	44H	HH	1944	100	FP–G	Sc	55–††–N	N	None
Winona, Minn	22	117	12	0	17.1	13	1.7	44N	NN	1931	105	FP–G	Nc	65–20–65	AF	None
Winthrop t, Mass	17	76	36	19	15.8	10	2.2	44N	SS	1937	130	FP–G	Sc	60–N–70	N	State
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis	11	84	33	0	13.4	0	0	40N	....	1945	140	–All	Ac	55–††–65	F	S–FP–M
Woburn, Mass	20	116	....	....	15.4s	8	....	40N	....	1937	50	All	Ac	60–N–70	N	State
Wooster, Ohio	12	40	33	55	9.6	14	2.0	38S	....	1935	33	FP–G	Sc	60–5–70	F	N–A–M
Xenia, Ohio	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	44+H	HH	1935	12	FP–G	Sc	60–5–70	FP	N–FP–C
Ypsilanti, Mich	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	44N	N..	1941	50	FP	..c	50–25–70	FS	C–F–*

NOTES ON PERSONNEL DATA, TABLE VII

A total of 112 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population have been omitted from Table VII because employment and payroll data were not reported to the Bureau of the Census for October, 1943, or for 1944, and because only a limited amount of other information was reported to the YEAR BOOK. These cities are grouped as follows:

Sixty cities between 10,000 and 25,000 not reporting employment and payroll data and with no retirement plan and no civil service setup are: Albany, Ga.; Ambridge, Pa.; Barre, Vt.; Bartlesville, Okla.; Berwick, Pa.; Blytheville, Ark.; Borger, Tex.; Bristol, Pa.; Cambridge, Ohio; Cape Girardeau, Mo.; Chanute, Kan.; Charlottesville, Va.; Chickasha, Okla.; Connersville, Ind.; Conshohocken, Pa.; Decatur, Ala.; Decatur, Ga.; Dunmore, Pa.; Dyersburg, Tenn.; East Point, Ga.; Florence, Ala.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Hanover tp, Pa.; Harlingen, Tex.; Harrisburg, Ill.; Hastings, Neb. (has civil service for fire and police); Henderson, Ky.; (fire and police civil service); Homestead, Pa.; Hopkinsville, Ky.; Huntsville, Ala.; Huron, S. D.; Independence, Mo.; Kingsport, Tenn.; Kirksville, Mo.; Lincoln t, R. I.; Martinsville, Va.; Midland, Mich.; Munhall, Pa.; Muskegon Heights, Mich.; North Little Rock, Ark. (fire and police); Ottawa, Kan.; Phenix City, Ala.; Plains tp, Pa.; Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Salisbury, N. C.; Santa Fe, New Mexico; Sedalia, Mo.; Shaler tp, Pa.; Shamokin, Pa.; Shelby, N. C.; Shelton, Conn.; Staunton, Va.; Stowe tp, Pa.; Suffolk, Va.; Tamaqua, Pa.; Thomasville, Ga.; Traverse City, Mich.; Vandergrift, Pa.; Webster Groves, Mo.; West Warwick t, R. I.

Seventeen cities between 10,000 and 25,000 omitted from Table VII did not report employment and payroll data and have retirement plans for firemen only: Biddeford, Me.; Canton, Ill.; Corsicana, Tex.; Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; Fort Scott, Kan.; Greenville, N. C.; Lawrence, Kan.; Longview, Tex.; Naugatuck, Conn.; Panama City, Fla.; Stillwater, Okla.; Temple, Tex.; Vancouver, Wash.; Victoria, Tex.; Walla Walla, Wash.; Wewoka, Okla.

Sixteen cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population omitted from Table VII did not report employment and payroll data and have a retirement system for police only: Ansonia, Conn.; Bridgeton, N. J.; Casper, Wyo.; Danbury, Conn.; Goldsboro and Greenville, N. C.; Greenwood, S. C.; Hawthorne, N. J.; La Salle, Ill.; Lexington, N. C.; Lodi, Millville, Neptune tp, Pennsauken tp, and Red Bank, N. J.; Westerly, R. I.

Nineteen cities between 10,000 to 25,000 not reporting employment, payroll, and other data but having both fire and police pension plans: Augusta, Me.; Billings, Mont.; Claremont t, N. H.; Cliffside Park, N. J.; Dover, N. J.; Fort Madison, Iowa; Greeley, Colo.; Keokuk, Iowa; Laurel, Miss.; Meadville, Pa.; Nanticoke, Pa.; Pleasantville, N. J.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Union tp, N. J.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Waukesha, Wis.; Weehawken tp, N. J.; Westfield, N. J.; and Whiting, Ind.

ALPENA, MICHIGAN: Information for hospitals not included.

ALTON, ILLINOIS: Payroll shown does not include earnings of four judicial employees.

AUBURN, MAINE: Partial data. Information for sanitation and waste removal, water supply, and electric light and power not included.

AURORA, ILLINOIS: September, 1944, data.

BELL, CALIFORNIA: Technical services supplied on contract from county agency.

BURLINGTON, IOWA: Information for water supply not included.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS: All new employees enter the 5 per cent contributory system. Most of the employees are covered by other systems, most of which pay half and are non-contributory.

CINCINNATI, OHIO: December, 1943, data. Municipal court and public works employees are covered by the state retirement system.

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA: Partial data. Includes only information for the water department only.
DENVER, COLORADO: Information shown includes 1,260 temporary election employees earning $17,000 in October, 1944.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN: Pay for Saturday is at time-and-one-half provided that 40 hours were worked prior in the week.
ELLWOOD CITY, PENNSYLVANIA: Information for payroll does not include earnings of 20 highway employees.
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY: Information for water supply and electric light and power not included.
GADSDEN, ALABAMA: Information for libraries not included.
GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA: The pay plan varies as between departments.
HARVEY, ILLINOIS: Information for water supply not included.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA: Information shown taken from the 1944 budget. Payroll estimated at one-twelfth of annual appropriations.
IRVINGTON, NEW JERSEY: The pay plan varies as between departments.
JONESBORO, ARKANSAS: November, 1944, data.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI: Police are under provisions of pension system of state police board.
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS: Partial data. Includes only information for the sewer system and water department.
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE: Members on regular civil service board are self-perpetuating for an indefinite term. Commission for electrical employees is appointed by mayor.
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT: August, 1944, data.
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA: Includes information for sewer department only.
NEWTON, IOWA: Information for general administration and health not included.
NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA: Information for recreation not included. In July, 1944, there were 15 recreation employees reported as earning $1,269.
OMAHA, NEBRASKA: Civil service covers all employees except fire and police.
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY: Information for water supply not included. In July, 1944, there were 21 water supply employees reported as earning $2,400.
READING, PENNSYLVANIA: Director of department of public affairs appoints civil service board.
REDLANDS, CALIFORNIA: February, 1944, data.
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA: No civil service board exists; the city comptroller acts ex officio as chief personnel officer assisted by a full-time examiner.
SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK: Civil service functions administered by county agency.
SCOTTSBLUFF, NEBRASKA: Information shown for payroll does not include earnings of two health employees.
SHOREWOOD, WISCONSIN: Civil service covers all employees except fire and police.
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK: Civil service functions administered by county agency.
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA: Information for city government enterprises includes data for city garage.
UNIONTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA: Payroll is estimated at one-third of payroll for July, August, and September, 1944.
WASHINGTON, D. C.: The "O" and "U" groups are covered by federal civil service retirement system. Certain personnel functions are performed by the United States Civil Service Commission.
WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS: Information shown excludes data for the Wichita Falls Hospital operated jointly with Wichita County.
YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN: The civil service commission is made up of the board of fire commissioners who serve ex officio.

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Part Three

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Administration

Budgeting

Assessment

Purchasing

New Sources of Municipal Revenue

Assessed Valuations and Tax Rates

Debt of Cities Over 25,000

Municipal Finance

Summary of 1944 developments in:

ADMINISTRATION ASSESSMENT
BUDGETING PURCHASING

Finance Administration

By Carl H. Chatters

Executive Director, Municipal Finance Officers Association, Chicago

United states municipalities continued to reduce their debts in 1944. Local tax collections were excellent. Capital improvements were largely at a standstill. Reserves to start building public improvements were greatly increased. In spite of all these favorable trends, municipalities generally during 1944 devoted more thought than usual to new sources of revenue to ease the strain on the local property tax.

Revenues. Municipal revenues continued to increase during 1944 so that most municipalities were not suffering from any immediate lack of funds. Local tax collections were still at an extremely high level. The collection of taxes delinquent from 1929 to date is still an important issue in many states and this constitutes the chief problem of hundreds of municipalities. Many communities have been supplementing their current tax levies by the collection of delinquent taxes for the past six or seven years and now are faced with the necessity of living on the collection of current taxes only. In spite of the apparent abundance of local revenues the end of the war will see a great need on the part of municipalities for a reduction of activities or increased sources of income. While the revenue situation in general is encouraging at the moment, there are certain areas where the cities even now are unable to carry out a decent municipal program because of various exemptions or tax limitations. The year 1945 will see an intensive effort on the part of cities to obtain a greater share of state-collected taxes, particularly the gasoline tax. The move will be made in 1945 because most legislatures meet then. The solution to the revenue problem seems to lie in more equitable distribution of state-collected revenues and in the case of the large cities the use of some tax responsive to local sales or local income.

Cities of California and Washington received substantial amounts of new revenue from admissions taxes. Missouri municipalities reported success with occupational licenses based on gross income instead of a flat sum. In Alabama and Virginia a distribution of profits from the state liquor monopoly provided worth-while amounts of liquor income. Municipally owned liquor stores in

South Dakota were a lucrative source of revenue. The state of Michigan made a sweeping study of municipal revenue needs through the state tax study advisory committee appointed by the governor. The committee recommended a decrease in the state sales tax by one-half of 1 per cent which the cities could levy if they wished. No far-reaching or permanent changes in the local revenue structures appeared as a general trend throughout the country.

Municipal Debt. The cost of municipal borrowing reached a new low point in 1944. On August 1 and September 1, 1944, the *Bond-Buyer's Index,* based on twenty bonds, stood at 1.59 per cent as compared with 1.77 per cent on January 1, 1944. Prior to this year the lowest yield recorded by this index was on November 1, 1943, when it stood at 1.69 per cent.

The large insurance companies liquidated large holdings of municipal bonds in order to take advantage of high prices. Liquidation by banks was halted to some extent by the desirability of avoiding excess profits taxes. The year brought the ownership of municipal securities more fully into the hands of those who wanted them primarily because of their tax exempt feature. The exemption of the income from municipal bonds from federal taxation was upheld by the United States Tax Court and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The decisions of the lower courts were upheld by the United States Supreme Court early in 1945 when it refused to review their decisions.

There are more debt free cities in the United States than most people realize. Milwaukee has a fund sufficient to offset its bonded debt. Lansing and Kalamazoo, Michigan, are debt free and hundreds of smaller communities have no bonded indebtedness. Minnesota added to its list of debt free municipalities the cities of Ada, Red Lake Falls, Pelican Rapids, Red Wing, St. Charles, International Falls, and Lewisville.

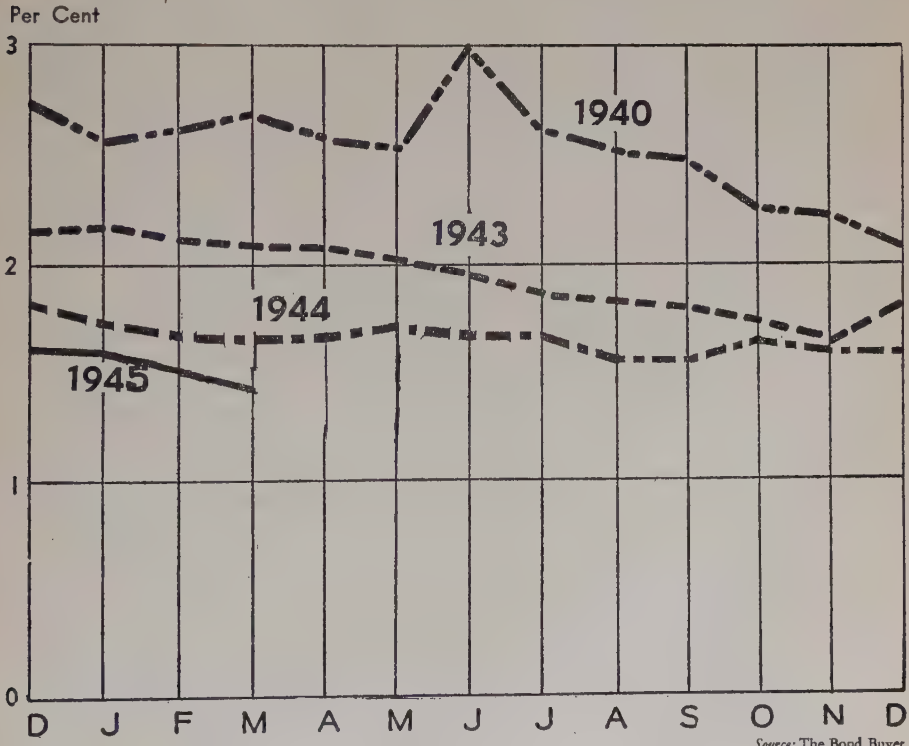
Many states, cities, and other local governments obtained the approval of the voters to bond issues for postwar construction. Nearly all of the $175,000,000 in municipal issues voted upon at the elections of November 7, 1944 received a favorable vote. The municipal corporations as such appear to be issuing a much smaller proportion of the new bonds which are coming mainly from various authorities and agencies independent of the central municipality. This trend will probably continue because of tax and debt limitations and because bonds issued by utilities, authorities, housing agencies, and other non-municipal agencies are not chargeable against the real estate tax. While interest rates on municipal loans are unusually low they will probably remain near the prevailing low levels for some time to come.

New issues of long term bonds in 1944 were $698,000,000 which is larger than the volume in 1942 and 1943. It is, however, only about one-half of the prewar 10-year average. Short-term loans decreased radically and except for the notes of housing authorities total short-term loans reported were $340,000,000. Short-term debt outstanding has decreased even more than the long-term debt.

Financial Policy. Municipalities continue to establish financial reserves for use when men and materials are again available. While there is still scattered opposition to the idea of setting up such reserves from current income the practice has become so extended that it seems to have gained widespread acceptance. More and more communities during the year have expressed interest in laying financial plans so that they will be free from debt in the future by paying off present debts and financing future improvements from current income. The financing of sewage disposal works, airports, and roads has not yet been clarified. Federal aid for local roads seems assured and there is great pressure for federal aid to local airports. Sewage disposal will be financed in many cases by the issuance of revenue bonds.

The most important matter of fiscal policy will probably deal with the control of subdivision development, particularly the control of improvements in areas where new developments are being laid out.

A survey by the Bureau of the Census for the Federal Works Agency disclosed a comparatively small volume of work for which plans were complete and funds on hand or arranged for. According to this survey 600 governmental units had completed plans for 6,559 projects at a total cost of $969,858,000, although funds were on hand or arranged for in the amount of only $304,680,000. In addition thereto about $1,000,000,000 was on hand or arranged for projects where plans were not completed.



Source: The Bond Buyer

Municipal Bond Yields: 1940, 1943, 1944, January to March, 1945

This index averages bond yields of 20 large cities; yields vary inversely with bond prices.

Several examples of reserve funds are cited here not because they are complete but merely to illustrate what has taken place. Several Kansas counties were building up reserves by annual tax levies for the building of court houses. In New Hampshire 45 towns have set up some sort of postwar reserve. In North Carolina 22 cities have municipal capital reserve funds totaling $1,028,725. The cities of Washington have large postwar reserve funds established by authority of 1943 legislation.

Salaries and Personnel. Upward adjustment of salaries and wages continued. The year 1945 will probably see further increases in public salaries because they tend to lag and because they can be adjusted only at a slow pace because state and local legislative changes are frequently needed. The turnover in public employment at the professional level is still high because of low salary scales. Large numbers of veterans have already returned to their former positions.

There were many meetings of state groups of municipal finance officers and the meetings indicated an improvement in interest and attendance. There is growing recognition of the accounting officer in both Canada and the United States as the principal aid to the chief administrator.

Accounting and Manuals. Progress in the improvement of accounting and financial procedures was noticeable. The federal government has issued several new manuals which apparently will revolutionize the preparation of manuals and the writing up of procedures. State and local agencies through necessity have also reduced procedures to writing and issued manuals. This was disclosed by the excellent entries for the annual awards made by the Municipal Finance Officers Association. Accounting equipment will undergo radical changes after the war and new types of machines will be brought out for entirely new types of work or as refinements of present machines. Even the small communities will tend to use more accounting machines than they have in the past. The continued adoption of better standards of accounting by municipalities is reflected in the improvement of annual financial reports.

Professional Organization. The Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) had 1,962 members on December 31, 1944. Public officials from each of the 48 states and nine Canadian provinces were represented. The Association restored its *News Letter* to a semi-monthly basis and devoted each issue of its quarterly journal to a special topic: the February and November issues to public employee retirement and municipal debt, respectively. Eight technical bulletins were published. The committee on the preservation and destruction of public records sponsored a report which has been widely circulated and extensively adopted.

The gold medal in connection with the Association's Louisville Award was given to Joseph W. Felock, business manager, Albany County department of public welfare, Albany, New York, for the development of a manual of relief accounting. The silver medal went to Perry W. Rodman, comptroller, Bridgeport, Connecticut, for adapting punch-card machines to 50 different uses. Achievement awards were given to the cities of Lansing, Michigan and McKeesport, Pennsylvania, for improvement in financial procedures. Honorable mention was given to Frederick W. Krupp, of the office of the controller, city of Detroit, for his report on the financing of housing projects.

Conclusion. Municipalities realize that their revenues are likely to take a sharp drop at the close of the war. There will be new demands for new services as well as the financing of unemployment, public works, and deferred maintenance. A realization that optimism about the end of the war was somewhat premature should lead cities to develop programs which will not be obsolete regardless of the trend of events. The best policy in the long run still seems to consist of a continuing reduction of debt, the complete elimination of short-term borrowing, establishment of reserves for postwar needs, the reduction of real estate exemptions, the foreclosure of all tax delinquent properties, and continued efforts to obtain a proper sharing of revenues by the state and the localities.

Municipal Budgeting

By A. E. Buck

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Nothing of any fundamental significance has emerged during 1944 in the field of municipal budgeting. While many of the country's municipalities have felt the pinch of wartime financing, very few of them have attempted to do anything about it in their budgets beyond the point of merely improvising to meet their current situations. In a few cities some thought has been given to postwar financial programming, usually by private research agencies. The Providence, Rhode Island, Governmental Research Bureau, for example, published an illuminating report on the need for a postwar financial program in that city (Bulletin No. 113, July-August, 1944). The St. Louis Governmental Research Institute reported on the increasing cost of the city government and suggested a postwar plan for St. Louis. The Boston Municipal Research Bureau emphasized the instability of real estate taxes in that city and the difficult situation which it introduces into the city's budgeting. It seems that the city authorities feel incapable of dealing with the problem of real estate taxation in the Boston area. A state commission has therefore been appointed to study this problem on a state-wide basis and report to the 1945 Massachusetts legislature.

The Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research renewed its efforts to improve that city's budget methods. At the beginning of 1944 it published a study by J. M. Leonard, entitled *Proposals for Modernizing Detroit's Budget Procedure,* which considered the shortcomings of present procedure, desirable charter changes with respect to budgeting, and proposed methods for improving the city's practice particularly in matters of budgetary control. The Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research continued its criticism of the city's budget methods. It again exposed the operation by which the city council balanced the 1945 budget, which actually showed a gap between anticipated receipts and estimated expenditures of nearly $3,500,000. It called this the "short-change" method, by which some appropriation items were chopped off, some estimates of miscellaneous receipts stretched, and a nonexistent surplus added in.

The authorities of Los Angeles, California, continued their efforts to improve the city's budget procedure. The mayor instituted a series of midyear conferences with departmental heads. The object of these conferences was to learn how the budgetary program for the fiscal year was developing, to plan for any adjustments that might be required during the remaining months of the year, and to start consideration of the major problems which would enter into the next year's budget. The first meetings were held during December. During the preparation of the city's current budget the document was critically re-examined and several financial schedules and tables were eliminated as being unnecessary from an informational standpoint.

The Nebraska municipal budget act passed by the 1943 legislature met with strong opposition in its application during 1944. It applies to first-class cities up to 25,000 population, to second-class cities, and to villages. It is opposed on the ground that it is not flexible enough, that it calls for needless data which cannot be found, that it represents an intrusion by the state into local affairs, and implies that the municipal officials are either dishonest or inefficient. It is understood that the law will either be repealed or considerably modified at the coming session of the legislature.

During 1944 the League of Texas Municipalities published a 55-page manual, called *A Practical Guide for Budget Making in Texas Cities* (Bulletin No. 28, October, 1944). This is a readable and instructive manual designed to stimulate improved and uniform budgeting throughout the state. As the title suggests, it deals only with the preparation and adoption of the budget, budgetary control having been deferred for later treatment. Its author is Bill N. Taylor, the well-known city manager of Port Arthur, Texas, who also prepared *The Appraisal of Municipal Budgets,* published by the Texas League as a supplement to the manual. The second report lacks the practical approach of the manual and is questionable in some of its features.

Early in 1944 the Rhode Island Public Expenditure Council engaged the Institute of Public Administration to conduct a series of surveys of the state and local governments of Rhode Island, dealing mainly with the larger questions of intergovernmental relations. One of these surveys resulted in a published report on *Local Finances in Rhode Island.* Budgeting in the 32 towns and seven cities of the state received special attention. The rudimentary methods of preparing the budgets of most of the town and city governments were considered together with the operation and efficacy of the town meetings in adopting the budgets. The budgets themselves in most instances were found to be quite unsatisfactory from an informational standpoint. The methods of enforcing budgetary control over expenditures were regarded as wholly inadequate in most of the town governments. "Since budgetary control hinges directly on the accounting methods," according to the report, "the rudimentary cash book scheme of accounts followed by the majority of towns does not permit such control to be exercised. . . . Bookkeeping entries are made only to cover actual receipts and disbursements, and these are recorded chronologically and in the simplest way." Looking at municipal practice, the report said, "Very little progress has been made in any of the cities, except Providence. During the past year the Providence budget office installed a system of quarterly allotments. After several months of departmental tutoring on the prescribed usage, the system is now working smoothly. It remains for the budget director to show the results by means of graphs and monthly summaries to enable the mayor, the departmental officers, and members of the council to see the fiscal situation at a glance, both with respect to anticipated revenues and proposed expenditures." In view of the backward situation existing in the local finances of Rhode Island, it was proposed that a suitable state agency should be constituted to formulate, promulgate, and administer a general fiscal policy (of which there is absolutely none at the present time) for all of the local units of government. An important part of this policy would be the development of systematic budgeting. All local governments would be required to follow a uniform practice with respect to the information presented in the budget, annual budget balancing, budgetary publicity, additional or supplementary appropriations, miscellaneous revenue estimating, temporary borrowing in anticipation of taxes, and methods of budgetary control.

Assessment Administration

By Albert W. Noonan

Executive Director, National Association of Assessing Officers, Chicago

Assessment administration made substantial progress in 1944. There was a definite upsurge of interest in in-service training, state supervisory agencies became ever more conscious of the benefits of positive assistance to local assessors, gains were noted in the matter of selection and tenure of personnel, and there was ample evidence that the professional attitude of assessing officers continued to increase.

Organization. In Florida each county has a full-time assessor and each municipality appoints a city assessor. But under an amendment to the state constitution adopted in 1944 all assessment duties in Hillsborough County, in which Tampa is located, will be discharged by the county assessor. A vote on similar amendments applying to Dade (Miami) and Orange (Orlando) counties was prevented by a decision of the state supreme court. Nevertheless, it seems probable that the people of Florida are losing their enthusiasm for duplication in the assessment machinery. Kentucky moved mildly against the same type of duplication when it enacted a law requiring taxpayers in Louisville to file but one return for both city and county assessment purposes.

It is felt by many that the residence requirement is a substantial barrier to the full professionalization of assessment practice. The removal of this barrier proceeds slowly. In 1944 the city of Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, waived residence for the position of assistant city assessor.

A permanent board of real estate assessors was established in Roanoke, Virginia. The terms of township assessors in Michigan were increased from two to four years.

Another indication of progress was the suggestion of a special state committee in Arkansas that county assessors be appointed on a merit basis with indefinite tenure, while the mayor of Augusta, Maine, strongly urged that the present three-man board of part-time assessors be replaced with a single assessor working full time.

The only important change at the state level took place in Idaho where by virtue of an amendment to the state constitution the state board of equalization was abolished and its powers and duties transferred to a four-man state tax commission.

In-Service Training. The progress made in the field of in-service training was most encouraging. Not only was there an increase in the number of training programs but they were better organized and conducted. State-wide courses were held in at least 14 states while the number of staff training programs in local assessment offices increased and improved in caliber.

Undoubtedly the most ambitious program yet attempted was the course given in the summer of 1944 at the University of Connecticut. A one-week program was given under the joint sponsorship of the school of business administration of that university, and the state department of taxation, with the active cooperation of the National Association of Assessing Officers and the Connecticut Association of Assessing Officers. Nearly 90 were in attendance, including assessors from jurisdictions of all sizes. Students paid a tuition fee of $20, were housed on campus, and attended classes from 9:00 A.M. until 5:00 P.M. The entire course of 29 lectures of 50 minutes each covered the fundamentals of appraisal methods, law, and administration.

Less ambitious but of great value were the programs conducted in other states. Some were organized exclusively by the state tax agency, others by the league of municipalities, while the remainder represented joint effort. In California two-day short courses were organized in three parts of the state by the division of assessment standards of the state board of equalization. An institute on assessment fundamentals was held in Illinois under the sponsorship of the state department of revenue. In Nebraska the state tax commissioner organized a series of group conferences in every part of the state, bringing together the assessors from seven to 15 counties at each meeting.

A two-day school for assessors was conducted at Albany, New York, sponsored by the state tax commission, the state association of assessors, and the Municipal Training Institute. In Minnesota a three-day course conducted at the state university was sponsored by the university, the state department of taxation, and the League of Minnesota Municipalities. The Wisconsin League of Municipalities organized a good two-day institute.

In Maine the training program begun in 1943 under the direction of the state tax assessor was continued. Attendance at the 1944 schools was nearly double that of the preceding year. Altogether it was expected that nearly seven hundred assessors would receive instruction in Maine. Reports from Pennsylvania indicated that instruction was given in 33 counties to nearly 2,000 assessment personnel, the program being handled by the Public Service Institute of the state department of public instruction.

Alabama was still another state reporting activity in this field. At least five conferences of county assessors and members of county boards of equalization were organized by the state commissioner of revenue for the purpose of improving procedures. In addition several other states and provinces were making plans for training programs to be given during 1945. Likewise, there were a number of additions to the list of local assessment offices conducting staff training programs.

During the year the committee on in-service training of the NAAO published a tentative report that describes and analyzes various types of programs. The report contains many suggestions for improving present programs and organizing new programs and already has proved of substantial value.

Appraisal Problems. Undoubtedly the problem causing the most concern among assessing officers during 1944 was that of determining the best policy to pursue in the face of rather consistently rising prices in the real estate market. Are these prices a true reflection of "market value" or are they simply the manifestation of a temporary inflation with recession to former levels inevitable or at least probable when the war ends? These and allied questions were hotly debated wherever assessing officials met.

Other special problems in appraising that kept assessors burning midnight oil included valuation of personal property in the form of equipment that was not sold but rented, the appraisal of so-called "orphan" lots, meaning those parcels of subdivided land in built-up areas which for one reason or another had never been improved and whose chances of acquiring a structure steadily decrease with the passage of time. In addition, there were, of course, all the usual problems, intensified to some degree by administration difficulties having their origin in personnel and equipment shortages.

Intergovernmental Relations. The increase in war activity brought with it an ever greater concern on the part of assessors in respect to the taxable or exempt status of property owned or leased by the federal government. This was especially true of public housing, industrial establishments of the armed services and the maritime commission, and of the Defense Plant Corporation. At its Des Moines conference NAAO voted that war housing be taxed in the same manner as real estate of such federal corporations as the HOLC and RFC; that war production facilities pay an amount equal to full taxes; that title to equipment and goods of private corporations used in producing war materials remain in the name of the manufacturer and be subject to taxation; that all states should repeal statutory or constitutional provisions granting express exemption to all federal property; and that states amend their cession laws so that property tax jurisdiction is retained over private property and persons located on federal areas.

Although Congress had specifically consented to the taxation of the real estate of most of the federal corporations, many states were quite surprised when they discovered that their own laws exempted such property. Accordingly, many states moved to repeal or amend such laws. Some had done this in 1943 and in 1944 several others did likewise, including California, Idaho, New Jersey, New York, and Virginia. However, there are still nine states which have constitutional provisions granting exemption and 16 states continue to grant exemption by statute.

Another minor source of concern was the property owned by enemy aliens taken over by the alien property custodian. Because the cusodian was an instrumentality of the federal government, legal authority was of the opinion that such property became exempt when the custodian took title. Bills were introduced in both houses of Congress to clarify the matter by expressly requiring the custodian to pay taxes on the properties acquired to the same extent as if title had not vested.

Court Decisions. Two extremely important decisions of national significance were rendered by the United States Supreme Court. The first was the now famous *United States of America and Mesta Machine Co.* v. *County of Allegheny,* involving the taxable status of over $7,500,000,000 worth of property. In terms of local and state government property tax revenues that would mean something in the neighborhood of $150,000,000.

The decision of the court seems to indicate that property in which the government can show title, in the absence of Congressional consent, can never be a factor in determining tax liability.

The second case involved the taxation of planes of the Northwest Airlines Company, a Minnesota corporation whose flying operations covered seven states. It was contended that all planes of the company were subject to taxation by Minnesota and this position was approved by the Minnesota Supreme Court and later was upheld by the United States Supreme Court. To avoid the possibility of multiple taxation Congress instructed the Civil Aeronautics Board to conduct a special investigation of the problem and report its findings to the next session.

Two other cases involved attempts to levy taxes on housing projects owned by the federal government. Both attempts were defeated for the reason that no state can tax any property of the federal government without the latter's consent. In the first case, the federal circuit court of appeals sustained a lower court which had granted a request that an FPHA housing project in Milwaukee be declared tax exempt.

The second case involved an effort made to tax federal housing projects in Cleveland and Cincinnati. Both cases were appealed to the United States Supreme Court which in one opinion held that the projects were tax exempt. (See article by Charles S. Rhyne elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK.)

Assessors' Organizations. Again there was noticeable improvement in the activity of provincial and state organizations of assessing officers. Two new associations were organized, these being the New Brunswick Association of Assessing Officers and the Maryland Supervisors and Assessors Association. The annual conference programs of practically all associations displayed definite improvement. The papers prepared for delivery at meetings of five associations were published: California, Colorado, Florida, Oregon, and Ontario. It is quite probable that within a few years every association will be following this good example.

The National Association of Assessing Officers (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, 37) had a good year. While total membership decreased as the result of the suspension of over two hundred associate members in Ontario, its regular membership reached a new high of more than five hundred. In addition to the national conference at Des Moines a regional meeting was held at Boston for assessors in the New England area. An advisory council was created consisting of present and past members of the executive board. This group held its first meeting at Des Moines, and its first memorandum, discussing the appraisal of Defense Plant Corporation properties, was issued in December. Two special committees were appointed. The first, known as the committee on federal property, was requested to study the problems of assessors having their origin in federal ownership. A preliminary report was presented at the Des Moines conference. The second committee, a committee on airlines taxation, will advise with the Civil Aeronautics Board which has been ordered by Congress to make a study of the multiple taxation of airlines.

The Association took another advanced step at its Des Moines conference when it voted to admit Canadian assessors to membership on an equal basis with assessors in the United States.

Municipal Purchasing

By Joseph W. Nicholson

City Purchasing Agent, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Priorities, rationing, use of substitutes, and the purchase of federal surplus commodities were problems which continued to confront all public purchasing agents during 1944. It became increasingly difficult to procure materials, supplies, and equipment for the maintenance of essential public services when the reconversion program was dropped in late fall. Thus most of the equipment and many supplies which public agencies had anticipated would become available before the end of the year were unobtainable.

Some relief is expected as soon as the Surplus Property Act, which was passed in the fall, becomes effective. Although section 13 of this law guarantees municipalities preferential treatment, this high priority position had not become available by the end of the year owing to delay in the appointment of the Surplus Property Board and the lack of a policy to implement this beneficial section.

A plan for the disposal of surplus property to local governments and nonprofit institutions under the Surplus Property Act of 1944 was presented by Mayor LaGuardia, president of the United States Conference of Mayors, to the Surplus Property Board. The plan is based on studies made by the National Institute of Governmental Purchasing at the request of Mayor LaGuardia and with his active guidance and counsel. It is a distillation of the practical experience of public administrators and procurement officials in buying and selling commodities and in dealing with federal agencies.

Most significant from the standpoint of progress in governmental purchasing in 1944, was the formation of a nonprofit, educational, and technical organization of governmental purchasing agencies. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing was founded in New York City in May and the organization was completed in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in September with the adoption of a constitution and incorporation under the laws of Wisconsin. Its membership is composed of United States and Canadian representatives of public agencies—federal, provincial, state, county, municipal, university, college, school, prison, hospital, institution, publicly owned utilities, harbor and ad hoc agencies. Institute headquarters are 730 Jackson Place N. W., Washington 6, D. C., and the executive director is Albert H. Hall who has had many years of governmental experience, especially as an executive in organizations of public officials and in training public service employees. Alvin J. Holm, city purchasing agent of Los Angeles, California, is president; Albert Pleydell, commissioner of purchase, New York City, vice-president; Joseph W. Nicholson, city purchasing agent, Milwaukee, vice-president; Harold F. Burnworth, director, department of supplies, Pittsburgh, treasurer.

The Institute is above all else a service organization cooperating with governmental purchasing agencies striving for the common goal of efficient and economical buying. It offers its services in improving the organization and administration of governmental buying in many ways: regular and systematic interchange of information and experience among public purchasing agencies, development and promotion of specifications and standards for use in governmental buying, testing new products for exclusive benefit of members, and further professionalization of purchasing personnel by sponsoring in-service training courses. Organization of this Institute marks the greatest forward step in public purchasing taken to date.

Centralization of purchasing continued apace in 1944. The city of Grayling, Michigan, adopted a charter amendment adding the duties of purchasing agent to those of the city manager and giving him authority to purchase materials for any of the city-owned utilities with funds on hand in the general fund of any such utility. Purchases exceeding $500 require sealed bids but this requirement may be waived at the discretion of the council. Ishpeming, Michigan, has appointed a central purchasing agent and has instituted a new centralized purchasing procedure. Wayne, Michigan, created the position of director-engineer who was also designated as purchasing agent.

The National Association of Purchasing Agents inaugurated a campaign to secure centralized purchasing in municipalities with special attention to county purchasing procedures. The Association issued the second volume of the handbook series describing various commodities and giving their sources, types, uses, substitutes, and standards and specifications pertaining to them.

Another forward step in public purchasing was the approval by the central board of purchases of Milwaukee of a *Manual of Office Procedure* written by Joseph W. Nicholson, city purchasing agent. This manual is unique in that it is the only complete manual for public purchasing procedure in a city and is to be published by the National Institute of Governmental Purchasing. It is worthy of note that the League of Wisconsin Municipalities in 1944 established a section for purchasing executives and made plans for a two days' training course to be held in May, 1945, at the city hall in Milwaukee.

New Sources of Municipal Revenue

Many cities are in the best financial condition in years, but the war has not obscured the fact that the property tax is no longer adequate to bear the full weight of municipal financial needs. There are many cities, too, which have suffered greatly from the war because of increased population and the resulting demands for many new municipal services. Most cities therefore are searching for new sources of revenue. Eighty-six cities, or 10 per cent of the cities of 10,000 or more population which reported information to The Municipal Year Book, indicated that a new locally collected revenue had been adopted during 1944 or that some old sources other than property tax had been increased. Several trends noticeable in 1943 continued to be prominent in 1944. Service charges for refuse collection and sewer use were important revenue sources and various amusement taxes and licenses were widely adopted. In spite of decreased automobile traffic, parking meters and parking lots as well as airport rentals contributed money to city treasuries.

Service Charges. Cities continued to adopt refuse collection service charges either for garbage alone or for all refuse. Cities adopting such charges in 1944 included: Cambridge, Massachusetts; Columbus, Ohio; Aliquippa, Greensburg, Jeannette, and Washington, Pennsylvania; Guthrie and Shawnee, Oklahoma; Long Branch, New Jersey; Lodi and South Pasadena, California; Panama City, Florida; Grosse Pointe Park and Traverse City, Michigan; Beatrice, Nebraska; and Sweetwater, Texas; Sunnyside and Vancouver, Washington.

Aliquippa anticipates a revenue of $5,000 a year on refuse removal from business houses; Guthrie expects $15,000 a year on a residence charge of 50 cents a month; Lodi, $4,800; and South Pasadena, $28,000. Suburban sewer rentals at $10 per annum per residence were adopted in Racine, Wisconsin, which estimates an income of $7,000 a year; Hanover, Pennsylvania, $500; and Lakeland, Florida, $32,400. In Fort Worth the first two months revenue from refuse collection charges indicates an annual income of $264,000.

Miami, Florida, repealed the $8-a-year municipal garbage collection charge and increased the property tax rate approximately 10 per cent. Cleveland, Ohio, receives approximately $1,000,000 per year from a sewer rental charge of 18 cents per 1,000 cubic feet of water. Philadelphia adopted a sewer rental ordinance providing for a sliding scale of rates based on the consumption of water. Waco, Texas, adopted sewer service charges which will be added to water bills with the monthly charge varying from 30 cents for one or two fixtures up to $1.20 for 20 fixtures, etc., rates charged outside the city limits being 50 per cent higher. Greensburg, Pennsylvania, increased its service charges for refuse collection to make revenues cover operating costs, and the procedure used in making the survey could be followed in other cities. (see *Public Management,* January, 1945, p. 15).

Licenses. A number of cities adopted new licenses or increased the amount of old license fees. Detroit, Michigan, increased its license fees for 43 of the 98 activities licensed by the city and expects an increased revenue of $200,000.

Columbus, Ohio, levied a taxicab license of $100 per cab. Sacramento, California, revised its license fees in October, 1944, which increased the annual license revenue by 100 per cent or an estimated $100,000. San Diego, California, made minor revisions in its license ordinance. Fresno, California, levied a tax of $6 per machine per month on amusement devices with the owner paying $12.50 per machine per year. Springfield, Illinois, put a license on mechanical musical devices of $25 per machine and expects an annual income of $4,125. Fargo, North Dakota, placed a $5 annual license permit on restaurants, bars, etc. High Point, North Carolina, expects $540 annually from a taxicab license of $15 per cab. Yakima, Washington, licenses card tables at $100 per year. Northampton, Massachusetts, has licensed pinball machines and player pianos at $500 a year. Richmond, California, has a business license of $10 annually plus $1 each for employees. The revenue the first year is expected to be $110,000. Trinidad, Colorado, has adopted a bicycle license of 50 cents per year, and Knoxville, Tennessee, has imposed a $10 trailer license fee. Klamath Falls, Oregon, levied a license fee of $500 a year on night clubs with a seating capacity up to one hundred plus $5 per additional seat. Akron, Ohio, adopted a license of $20 a year for coin-operated amusement devices. San Diego, California, adopted a license fee of $10 per table for card rooms. Dallas, Texas, adopted a fee of $100 per curb foot per year for loading zones.

Fort Myers, Florida, increased its license fees to meet an anticipated $75,000 deficit in its 1944 budget. Local retail and wholesale merchants were required to pay the minimum license fee plus $2 tax per $1,000 of gross sales retail and 60 cents for $1,000 gross sales wholesale. The fee for theatres seating more than 1,000 people were set at $1,500 a year, and unclassified businesses pay $25 a year plus $5 for each employee.

Several Missouri cities adopted the gross income method of assessing occupational licenses in place of the flat sum method. The amount of the license varies but usually averages approximately $1 per $1,000 for retail establishments and 50 cents per $1,000 for wholesale. At the end of 1944 the cities of Sedalia, Carthage, and Boonville were considering the adoption of this type of license.

Parking Services and Airports. Saginaw, Michigan, expects to receive $500 per month from a municipal parking lot. Cities installing parking meters in 1944 and the number installed are: Chula Vista 127, El Cerrito 113, Pomona 700, Santa Rosa 550, California; Ashland 500, Covington 396, Kentucky; Bucyrus 221, Hamilton 300, Portsmouth 243, Washington Court House 240, Ohio; Anderson, South Carolina, 244; McAllen, Texas, 370; Kirkland 185, and Mount Vernon 300, Washington. Nearly 450 cities are now reported to have parking meters. Redondo Beach, California, expects $2,000 from a municipal auto park. Richmond, California, will receive $66,000 from parking meters. Beatrice, Nebraska, rented the unused portion of airport land for farming purposes and also the hangar and runways for a training school, bringing in revenue of $2,000 per year. Big Spring, Texas, had an airport revenue of $3,600 and Greeley, Colorado, anticipates $3,500 to $5,000 from the same source.

Utilities. Memphis, Tennessee, levied a 4 per cent gross receipts tax on telephone and telegraph companies for 10 years and a 5 per cent tax for the next eight years. In addition to the gross receipts tax the new franchise calls for free telephone service of about $13,000 a year to the city government and the continued payment of about $33,000 a year in pole rentals. The city expects to receive approximately $200,000 a year from the new tax in addition to the telephone company's real and personal property tax payment of approximately $125,000. Columbus, Ohio, levied a consumers' utility tax of 5 per cent on electrical energy, natural gas consumption, local telephone service, and water consumption. It is estimated that this tax will bring in a revenue of nearly $850,000 a year. Charleston, South Carolina, has increased from one-half of one per cent to 1½ per cent its levy on gross sales of gas and electric companies, which is expected to increase the yield from $10,000 to $30,000. Pasadena, California, by charter amendment transferred to the general fund from the utility fund the sum of $196,534. Auburn, New York, collected revenue from bus lines operating in the city. West Palm Beach, Florida, placed a utility tax of 10 per cent on first $25; 5 per cent on the next $50 or fraction thereof; 1 per cent on balance of all charges over $75. The estimated collections for 1944 and 1945 are $175,000 a year. Fulton, New York, levied a public utility tax and Lawton, Oklahoma, increased fees on busses operating in the city. Marietta, Ohio, levied a 3 per cent utility commodity tax and Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan, expects to collect $15,000 from water meter service and will receive $5,000 from eliminating discounts on water bills. Youngstown, Ohio, adopted a 3 per cent tax on net billings for electricity, natural gas, water, and local telephone service, which is expected to raise $300,000 a year, the city council at the same time repealing a 50 cents a month garbage collection charge which produced approximately $90,000 a year.

Miscellaneous. Charleston, South Carolina, expects to receive $10,000 from a new 10 per cent tax on all admissions except motion pictures. Stockton, California, receives $65,000 a year from an amusement tax of two cents per ticket. Columbia, Missouri, levied a cigarette tax of two cents per pack and estimated revenues of $25,000 to $30,000. Redondo Beach, California, taxes amusement tickets at one cent and expects to receive $7,000; a $1 per ton commercial fishing tax will yield approximately $4,500. Bakersfield, California, had placed a tax of one and one-half mills per $1 gross receipts which was expected to produce $40,000 to $45,000 annually, but the tax was later repealed. Inglewood, California, leased 13.9 acres of oil bearing lands at $4.75 per acre per month and royalties. Bellingham, Washington, collected $25,000 in 1944 from an admission tax of one cent on each 20 cents or fraction thereof.

The Philadelphia city income tax of one per cent yielded $20,000,000 in 1943 or approximately one-fourth of the city's revenue. In Madison, Wisconsin a special citizens committee on new sources of revenue, headed by Harold M. Groves, chairman of the department of economics at the University of Wisconsin, early in 1945 submitted a report to the mayor and council suggesting that the city consider the adoption of a 1 per cent municipal income tax which would yield from $600,000 to $1,000,000 a year (*Public Management,* March, 1945, p. 83).

Auburn, New York, adopted charges for sewerage and fire protection service outside the city limits and increased outside water rates. The new charge for connection to the city's sewer system is $500 for each parcel of property, plus a charge of $7.50 a year for dwellings, to cover the cost of sewage treatment. Fire calls from outside of the city are not answered unless the local government or the individual has signed a contract for such service.

Two small Alabama cities (Parrish and Ragland) have adopted new taxes, the first adopting a 1 cent per gallon tax on gasoline and the other a one cent cigarette tax and a 10 per cent amusement tax.

At least two cities developed and adopted comprehensive programs of additional sources of revenue. Columbus, Ohio, during 1944 adopted new sources of revenue that will provide more than one-half of the funds needed for the nearly $3,000,000 annual city budget. More than one-half of the new revenue comes from a 5 per cent consumers' utility tax which is added to all gas, electric, telephone, and water bills, and will raise $850,000 annually. A charge for garbage and rubbish collection provided $325,000 in 1944; cards were printed and sold for $5, $6, and $7 depending upon the size of the container. The local transportation company which had not been paying the city for many years agreed to pay $1,500,000 for a five-year license. The city plans to charge the local gas and telephone companies a similar license fee. Agencies not definitely a part of the city government but using office space in the city hall were told to pay rent or move out. Suburban cities which depend upon Columbus for fire protection and use city sewers and other services were told that they would have to sign contracts and pay for the service. The license for taxicab fees was increased from $25 to $125 a year and this money was earmarked for the recreation department. Ohio State University and other state and federal agencies were billed more than $100,000 for back sewer rental charges, street cleaning, sprinkling, and other services. Following these financial readjustments, the city hall received a vote of confidence in a popular subscription of $40,000—$25,000 to launch a smoke abatement program under city auspices, $10,000 to establish a crime laboratory in the police department, and $5,000 to organize a junior police movement.

Another city that has developed new local revenues is San Bernardino, California. Designed to finance the city's $1,157,000 postwar public works construction program, the new program includes: (1) a 1 per cent city sales tax to be levied under the general rules and regulations of the state sales tax during 1945, expected to produce some $400,000 this year; (2) an amusement tax generally based at three cents per admission for all theatres, movies, sport events, public dances, etc., expected to raise around $100,000 annually; (3) upward revision of the business license tax ordinance, expected to raise approximately $200,000 this year; and (4) an increase of 100 per cent in the business license for all shows, exhibitions, and games. The financing program was given wide newspaper publicity and there was not a single protest when the council acted. Another feature is that the financing proposals were drawn up by business and civic leaders and submitted to the city council. These leaders had cooperated in developing the postwar construction program and it was decided they should follow through with developing means of financing it.

Conclusion. Many of the new sources of revenue indicate cities are attempting to secure increased revenue from businesses whose income has increased as a result of war activities and increased population. Examples of such taxes are the special business and amusement license fees and the taxes on the income of local utilities. While the additional revenue in a few cities amounts to a considerable proportion of their revenue, these miscellaneous sources are still only a small percentage of the total revenue of American cities. The continued development of state grants-in-aid and local sharing of state-collected taxes in general offers more hope than can probably be expected from locally developed miscellaneous sources.

Sources of municipal revenue have remained relatively static. The property tax has been weakened by tax limits, exemption of property of charitable and religious groups, homestead exemption, and local tax exemption designed to attract new industry. Most of these exemptions should be removed or the local units reimbursed by the state for the lost revenue.

During 1944 several states gave special attention to the municipal revenue problem, notably Michigan and New York. In Michigan a state tax advisory committee appointed by the governor made a factual analysis of taxation and financial problems as related to local government and recommended that the legislature among other things reduce the state sales tax from 3 per cent to 2½ per cent and at the same time authorize cities to levy a one-half of 1 per cent municipal sales tax to be collected by the state and returned in full to the levying city. The committee also approved a proposal that cities be authorized to levy excise taxes—for example, a tax on utility bills and admission to amusements. In New York the Temporary State Commission on Municipal Revenues and Reduction of Real Estate Taxes, established in 1944, submitted a report to the governor and state legislature early in 1945 recommending additional state aid for certain municipal services and suggesting enactment of a program for the permanent stabilization of local finance. In Florida the state planning board issued a report on the need for additional state-aid to municipalities.

Assessed Valuations and Tax Rates in Cities Over 30,000

PROPERTY tax rates in American cities in 1944 averaged 12 cents higher per $1,000 of assessed valuation than in the previous year. After a slight dip in 1942 and 1943 the long-time trend toward higher property taxes was resumed. Higher price levels which affect public purchases and mounting payroll costs have more than offset savings made possible by decreases in the number of municipal employees and the curtailment of public construction. Assessed values, responding only slightly to rising price levels, increased 1.1 per cent in 1944.

Data Presented. Assessed values, the ratio of assessed to true value, and tax rates (the factors that determine the effective property tax levy in any city) are shown in Table VIII and summarized by population groups in Table 1 for 286 cities over 30,000 population. The city tax rate (actual and adjusted tax rate) per $1,000 of assessed valuation and the total tax rate (actual and adjusted) levied by all jurisdictions (city, county, state, school, and special districts) on the same piece of property within the city also appear in Table VIII.

The *actual* tax rates are those reported by the taxing jurisdiction and should not be used for making comparison between cities. Because all jurisdictions do not assess at 100 per cent of true value or at the same legal ratio, it is necessary to convert the tax rate into the *adjusted* rate. The latter is arrived at by multiplying the actual rate by the estimated ratio of assessed to true value and the results permit helpful inter-city comparison to be made. In using these adjusted rates it should be kept in mind that they cannot be applied to any one piece of property within the city for they are an over-all ratio for the city, and there are deviations within a taxing jurisdiction.

Where there is varying ratio between city and county assessment levels the ratio shown is a weighted average of the city and county ratios. The determination of what is the ratio of actual assessed value to true value is difficult and only a few jurisdictions have made studies that compare assessed values and the selling price of all types of property found on the assessment rolls. Controversies are numerous between state and local assessors on what is the actual ratio. Discrepancies in New York State are so wide that no attempt has been made to publish a ratio or an adjusted ratio in cities which have taken exception to the state tax commission figures. Possible ratios are shown in the city footnotes to Table VIII. Cities in Cook County, Illinois, reassessed their property in 1944 and their rolls are now on the basis of 100 per cent rather than 30 or 40 per cent of true value; in these jurisdictions 1944 tax rates are down in comparison with 1943 rates and assessed values are up. The footnotes to Table VIII bring out other factors to be considered in making inter-city comparisons. Tax rates of special districts such as parks, library, relief, sanitary and water supply districts that perform essentially municipal functions are included in the city rate. Where it has been impossible to exclude non-municipal functions such as school and township government, this fact is also noted.

Trends. Although the average tax rate for all 252 cities reporting in both 1943 and 1944 has increased in the last year, there were 101 cities that decreased their tax rates while only 98 increased them. No change was reported in 53 cities. Cities with a population of 250,000 to 500,000 showed an average decrease of 14 cents in adjusted tax rates as compared with increases in all other population groups except for a negligible increase in cities between 30,000 and 50,000 population.

TABLE I

AVERAGE ADJUSTED TAX RATES AND PER CAPITA ASSESSED VALUE, 1943 AND 1944, AND CHANGE, 1939–44

Population Group	Average Adjusted Tax Rate Per $1,000 Assessed Value (249 Cities)			Average Per Capita Assessed Value (249 Cities)			Change, 1939–44 (213 Cities)	
	1944	1943	Change	1944	1943	Change (Per Cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate Per $1,000 Assessed Value	Per Capita Assessed Value (Per Cent)
Over 1,000,000*....	$29.39	$29.28	$.11	$1,449	$1,431	1.3	$—.12	1.3
500,000 to 1,000,000	29.36	28.88	.48	1,654	1,644	.6	1.77	—0.4
250,000 to 500,000..	26.85	26.99	—.14	1,195	1,189	.5	.60	3.1
100,000 to 250,000..	28.32	27.92	.40	1,221	1,203	1.5	—.62	24.8
50,000 to 100,000...	27.54	27.38	.16	1,253	1,235	1.5	—.14	7.3
30,000 to 50,000....	25.73	25.75	—.02	1,249	1,230	1.5	—.23	7.2
All Cities.........	27.04	26.92	.12	1,337	1,323	1.1	—.12	3.6

*New York City excluded because information on assessment ratio not available; Chicago is excluded because basis of assessment changed from 37 per cent to 100 per cent.

Over the five-year period from 1939 to 1944 an average decrease in tax rate of 12 cents was reported by the 213 cities for which there are comparable data. The average tax rate by population groups decreased except for the group between 500,000 and 1,000,000 which increased $1.77, and between 250,000 and 500,000 which increased 60 cents (see Table 1).

The average increase in assessed values of 1.1 per cent during 1943–44 was shared almost equally by all population groups. The five-year average increase of 3.6 per cent in assessed values between 1939 and 1944 was concentrated in those cities under 500,000 (Table 1). Cities over 500,000 showed very small if any increases in assessed values.

TABLE VIII

ASSESSED VALUATIONS AND TAX RATES FOR CITIES OVER 30,000: 1944

The data in this table on assessed values and adjusted tax rates for 286 cities in 1944 were prepared by Rosina Mohaupt, Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, Inc., from data furnished by public officials, research bureaus, and other civic organizations, and published originally in the December, 1944, issue of the *National Municipal Review*. All of these data are reproduced with the permission of the Bureau and of the National Municipal League. A summary of this table and an explanation of the column headings appear on the pages immediately preceding. Leaders (....) indicate either that the information was not reported or was not available. An asterisk (*) in the first column refers to footnotes at the end of the table which are arranged alphabetically by cities; a dagger (†) refers to notes arranged alphabetically by states. A double dagger (‡) indicates that city tax rate includes school rate. A section mark (§) indicates that a different ratio ("Estimated Ratio Assessed Value to True Value") than the one shown was used in determining the adjusted tax rate for city purposes only; in such cities, where assessment ratios are different for the city, school district, county and/or state, the assessment ratio shown is the weighted average of the several ratios of assessment.

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	ASSESSED VALUATION			Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty	City	Total		City	Total
Over 1,000,000									
Chicago, Ill†*	3,397	$4,826,912	75	25	$22.40	$39.00	100	$22.40	$39.00
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	2,808,777	72	28	18.19	33.13	100	18.19	33.13
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504	1,459,525	79	21	17.05	52.56	50	8.53	26.28
New York, N. Y.†*	7,455	15,845,991	100	0	21.68	29.10	...	....	....
Philadelphia, Pa.†*	1,931	3,064,728	80	20	17.00	28.75	100	17.00	28.75
500,000 to 1,000,000									
Baltimore, Md.*	859	1,664,037	68	32	22.80	29.70	100	22.80	29.70
Boston, Mass.*	771	1,442,008	91	9	27.08	39.90	100	27.08	39.90
Buffalo, N. Y.†	576	902,482	100	0	25.92	42.53	92	23.85	39.13
Cleveland, Ohio†*	878	1,373,920	80	20	16.10	29.80	80	12.88	23.84
Milwaukee, Wis.*	587	852,329	87	13	11.75	31.02	91	10.69	28.23
Pittsburgh, Pa.†*	672	1,010,201	100	0	18.14	37.52	100	18.14	37.52
St. Louis, Mo.	816	1,074,810	83	17	17.50	27.50	97	16.98	26.68
San Francisco, Calif.*	635	843,402	85	15	37.06	46.90	50	18.53	23.45
Washington, D. C.*	663	1,518,689	90	10	17.50‡	17.50	90	....	15.75
250,000 to 500,000									
Atlanta, Ga.†	302	372,682	69	31	11.20	36.00	59§	7.84	21.20
Birmingham, Ala.†	268	195,000	85	15	11.50	36.00	40	4.60	14.40
Cincinnati, Ohio*	456	910,413	85	15	9.90	20.28	80	7.92	16.22
Columbus, Ohio†	306	412,568	75	25	8.40	19.20	80	6.72	15.36
Dallas, Tex.	295	304,114	70	30	17.00	37.30	50	8.50	18.65
Denver, Colo.*	322	392,993	69	31	17.95	37.50	80	14.36	30.00
Houston, Tex.	385	373,000	74	26	18.75	43.15	47§	9.38	20.25
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	539,586	72	28	13.70	30.40	75	10.28	22.80
Jersey City, N. J.	301	525,712	83	17	26.51	61.66	100	26.51	61.66
Kansas City, Mo.	399	487,749	74	26	14.00	35.20	75	10.50	26.40
Louisville, Ky.*	319	446,539	72	28	16.15	28.30	85	13.73	24.06
Memphis, Tenn.	293	318,312	86	14	13.00	29.00	80	10.40	23.20
Minneapolis, Minn.†	492	234,710	80	20	55.97	100.00	35	19.59	35.00
New Orleans, La.†	495	506,012	65	35	21.50	39.75	71§	14.62	28.38
Newark, N. J.*	430	706,118	73	27	31.80	53.00	100	31.80	53.00
Oakland, Calif.	302	283,472	84	16	21.40	50.90	35	7.49	17.82
Portland, Ore.*	305	341,973	82	18	21.10	45.90	57	12.03	26.16
Providence, R. I.*	254	495,805	..	..	....	25.00	110	....	27.50

TABLE VIII.—ASSESSED VALUATIONS AND TAX RATES FOR CITIES OVER 30,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	ASSESSED VALUATION			Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty	City	Total		City	Total
250,000 to 500,000—Continued									
ochester, N. Y.†*	325	$538,107	100	0	$19.52	$ 40.65	..	....	....
. Paul, Minn.†	288	135,214	80	20	64.30	100.30	35	$22.50	$35.11
an Antonio, Tex.	254	205,502	88	12	17.70	40.60	65§	13.28	26.53
eattle, Wash.†	368	279,895	73	27	21.20	50.40	47	9.96	23.69
oledo, Ohio†	282	464,000	75	25	8.99	19.60	100	8.99	19.60
100,000 to 250,000									
kron, Ohio†*	245	313,500	67	33	13.39	27.60	50	6.70	13.80
lbany, N. Y.†*	131	240,160	100	0	28.89	39.16	..	....	....
ridgeport, Conn.	147	284,261	70	30	21.11	28.30	100	21.11	28.30
ambridge, Mass.	111	170,249	93	7	27.13	37.90	100	27.13	37.90
amden, N. J.	118	130,318	85	15	17.36	48.40	70	12.15	33.88
anton, Ohio†	108	176,061	77	23	4.40	16.00	80	3.52	12.80
harlotte, N. C.†*	101	121,505	75	25	10.50	20.00	67	7.04	13.40
hattanooga, Tenn.	128	115,383	73	27	22.00	39.00	60	13.20	23.40
ayton, Ohio†*	211	350,713	69	31	8.31	21.60	75	6.23	16.20
es Moines, Iowa†*	160	144,973	86	14	21.06	62.03	60	12.64	37.22
uluth, Minn.†*	101	48,716	76	24	43.24	100.07	34	14.70	36.45
lizabeth, N. J.	110	134,630	89	11	16.76	44.00	100	16.76	44.00
rie, Pa.†	117	124,563	100	0	14.75	38.75	94§	14.75	36.30
lint, Mich.	152	225,931	78	22	8.80	19.58	100	8.80	19.58
ort Wayne, Ind.*	118	180,500	..	..	9.65	25.20	75	7.24	18.90
ort Worth, Tex.*	178	170,502	74	26	21.80	46.30	61§	14.54	28.62
ary, Ind.	112	135,862	60	40	13.00	37.00	60	7.80	22.20
rand Rapids, Mich.	164	200,424	78	22	9.89	18.76	100	9.89	18.76
artford, Conn.*	166	391,896	80	20	17.42	30.50	100	17.42	30.50
acksonville, Fla.†	173	88,283	87	13	25.00	40.69	70§	12.50	28.19
ansas City, Kan.	121	83,402	81	19	18.91	49.22	60	11.35	29.53
noxville, Tenn.	112	134,405	72	28	19.99	43.50	100	19.99	43.50
ong Beach, Calif.	164	245,906	87	13	11.05	49.76	53§	7.18	26.54
owell, Mass.	101	94,242	91	9	43.41	47.00	100	43.41	47.00
iami, Fla.†	172	204,417	87	13	30.78	....	100	30.78	....
ashville, Tenn.*	167	177,418	67	33	16.75	31.80	100	16.75	31.80
ew Bedford, Mass.†	110	97,035	87	13	31.56	44.80	100	31.56	44.80
ew Haven, Conn.	161	320,395	80	20	15.95	27.50	100	15.95	27.50
orfolk, Va.	144	177,240	83	17	25.00‡	25.00	80	20.00	20.00
klahoma City, Okla.†	204	121,009	73	27	17.55	45.91	40	7.02	18.36
maha, Neb.	224	253,721	69	31	13.20	37.30	70	9.24	26.11
aterson, N. J.	140	164,929	88	12	16.25	44.00	100	16.25	44.00
eoria, Ill.†*	105	85,620	64	36	29.60	53.60	35	10.36	18.76
eading, Pa.†	111	138,559	100	0	11.00	32.50	94§	11.00	30.55
ichmond, Va.	193	322,913	88	12	14.50	22.00	100	14.50	22.00
acramento, Calif.	106	134,047	86	14	20.50	50.40	59§	14.76	29.71
alt Lake City, Utah†	150	144,751	65	35	16.00	40.50	70	11.20	28.35
an Diego, Calif.	203	205,477	75	25	20.00	54.50	50	10.00	27.25
cranton, Pa.†*	140	97,204	100	0	19.75	50.85	75	14.81	38.14
omerville, Mass.	102	115,794	94	6	24.58	40.30	100	24.58	40.30
outh Bend, Ind.	101	152,460	70	30	10.05	28.00	70	7.04	19.60
pokane, Wash.†	122	81,382	77	23	18.00	42.40	50	9.00	21.20
pringfield, Mass.†	150	251,820	91	9	18.53	34.50	100	18.53	34.50
yracuse, N. Y.*	206	340,546	100	0	20.34	41.90	100	20.34	41.90
acoma, Wash.†*	109	56,843	75	25	20.76	55.64	50	10.38	27.82
ampa, Fla.†	108	80,123	80	20	32.00	56.20	72§	16.00	40.20
renton, N. J.	125	148,794	88	12	19.02	47.60	85	16.17	40.46
ulsa, Okla.†	142	124,199	88	12	17.72	43.68	50	8.86	21.84
Vichita, Kan.	115	134,075	75	25	13.58	38.50	70	9.51	26.95
Vilmington, Del.	113	161,004	100	0	14.50	19.00	80	11.60	15.20
Vorcester, Mass.*	194	266,615	93	7	25.22	36.00	100	25.22	36.00

Table VIII.—Assessed Valuations and Tax Rates for Cities Over 30,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	ASSESSED VALUATION			Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty	City	Total		City	Total
100,000 to 250,000—Continued									
Yonkers, N. Y.†*	143	$285,667	100	0	$23.87	$39.07	..	....	....
Youngstown, Ohio†*	168	286,000*	85	15	7.38	18.40	80	$5.90	$14.72
50,000 to 100,000									
Allentown, Pa.†	97	106,863	100	0	12.40	32.40	75	9.30	24.30
Altoona, Pa.†	80	71,513	100	0	10.00	34.00	67§	7.00	22.60
Amarillo, Tex.	52	62,673	75	25	11.90	33.70	70§	9.52	23.51
Atlantic City, N. J.	64	78,426	91	9	32.30	59.50	100	32.30	59.50
Augusta, Ga.†	66	49,059	62	38	20.00	48.00	50	10.00	24.00
Austin, Tex.	88	76,438	81	19	16.50	35.40	61§	11.01	21.53
Bayonne, N. J.	79	124,154	88	12	44.74	59.97	100	44.74	59.97
Berkeley, Calif.	86	99,614	89	11	16.56	47.50	55§	9.44	26.16
Bethlehem, Pa.†	58	69,712	100	0	12.00	36.50	64§	8.40	23.42
Binghamton, N. Y.†*	78	104,585	100	0	24.42	38.60	..	....	....
Cedar Rapids, Iowa†	62	62,570	76	24	15.92	41.71	60	9.55	25.03
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	55	104,270	95	5	5.00	23.70	60	3.00	14.22
Columbus, Ga.†	53	43,599	79	21	15.00	41.00	50	7.50	20.50
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	50,047	82	18	20.00	51.00	60§	....	30.21
Covington, Ky.	62	57,423	74	26	15.70	35.50	70	10.99	24.85
Davenport, Iowa†	66	61,867	92	8	18.00	43.88	60	10.80	26.33
Dearborn, Mich.	64	251,788	62	38	12.83	30.40	100	12.83	30.40
Durham, N. C.†	60	97,867	64	36	12.40	21.00	75	9.30	15.75
East Orange, N. J.	69	105,097	91	9	18.43	41.80	100	41.80	41.80
El Paso, Tex.	97	82,788	78	22	13.50	36.70	64§	9.45	23.35
Evansville, Ind.	97	125,692	..	..	9.70	29.60	75	6.98	22.20
Fresno, Calif.	61	63,794	79	21	17.10	46.30	50	8.55	23.15
Glendale, Calif.*	83	73,803	..	..	12.23	47.48	50	6.12	23.74
Greensboro, N. C.†	59	100,559	74	26	13.40	23.10	85	11.39	19.64
Hamilton, Ohio†*	51	74,445	77	23	8.53	18.64	70	59.71	13.05
Hammond, Ind.	70	99,648	..	..	13.05	35.00	50	6.53	17.50
Harrisburg, Pa.†	84	99,331	100	0	14.00	35.50	64§	9.10	22.18
Highland Park, Mich.	51	95,789	69	31	14.85	33.72	100	14.85	33.72
Huntington, W. Va.†*	79	118,071	59	41	5.00	18.90	90	4.50	17.01
Irvington, N. J.	55	71,580	89	11	21.60	48.30	100	21.60	48.30
Jackson, Miss.	62	62,742	71	29	19.20	40.50	67	12.86	27.14
Johnstown, Pa.†	67	73,398	92	8	14.00	37.00	100	14.00	37.00
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	76,479	75	25	8.40	23.35	80	6.72	20.28
Lakewood, Ohio†	69	95,934	90	10	7.00	25.70	75	5.25	19.28
Lancaster, Pa.†	61	90,783	100	0	6.00	18.50	100	6.00	18.50
Lansing, Mich.	79	112,688	82	18	17.20	32.10	80	13.76	25.68
Lawrence, Mass.	84	84,053	91	9	19.67	37.80	100	19.67	37.80
Lincoln, Neb.*	82	95,260	78	22	12.40	33.45	85	10.54	28.43
McKeesport, Pa.†	55	56,665	100	0	13.50	38.50	72§	9.45	27.75
Macon, Ga.†	58	43,883	85	15	13.00	45.00	50	6.50	22.50
Madison, Wis.	67	140,209	84	16	9.19	26.50	97	8.91	25.70
Malden, Mass.	58	69,404	91	9	23.51	40.60	100	23.51	40.60
Manchester, N. H.	78	90,254	79	21	28.46	33.25	100	28.46	33.25
Medford, Mass.†	63	77,805	96	4	....	39.40	100	....	39.40
Mobile, Ala.†	79	52,125	70	30	7.50	35.50	60	....	21.30
Mount Vernon, N. Y.†*	67	143,897	100	0	12.84	33.68	..	....	....
New Britain, Conn.*	69	113,344	80	20	16.24	28.75	100	16.24	28.75
New Rochelle, N. Y.†*	58	138,940	100	0	20.60	41.20	..	....	....
Newton, Mass.†	70	168,396	90	10	....	26.80	100	....	26.80
Niagara Falls, N. Y.†	78	158,439	100	0	19.25	36.81	85	16.36	31.29
Oak Park, Ill.†*	66	104,135	87	13	11.60	28.40	100	11.60	28.40
Pasadena, Calif.	82	127,850	81	19	11.26	42.47	57§	8.45	24.05
Passaic, N. J.	61	83,333	83	17	22.24	49.70	100	22.24	49.70
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	75,693	77	23	17.20	50.60	64§	15.48	32.18

TABLE VIII.—ASSESSED VALUATIONS AND TAX RATES FOR CITIES OVER 30,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	ASSESSED VALUATION			Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty	City	Total		City	Total
50,000 to 100,000—Continued									
Pontiac, Mich.	67	$92,159	67	33	$11.06	$22.85	70	$ 7.74	$16.00
Portland, Me.	74	80,123	77	23	29.61	49.60	90	26.65	44.64
Portsmouth, Va.	51	37,000	90	10	25.00‡	25.00	70	17.50	17.50
Pueblo, Colo.*	52	29,412	..	..	32.70	65.10	60	19.62	39.06
Quincy, Mass.†	76	130,434	94	6	....	30.00	100	....	30.00
Racine, Wis.	67	109,852	84	16	3.79	20.81	88	3.34	18.31
Roanoke, Va.	69	71,863	84	16	....	25.00	56	....	14.00
Rockford, Ill.†*	85	61,677	67	33	25.14	52.90	40	10.06	21.16
Saginaw, Mich.	83	109,218	82	18	8.61	17.68	70	6.03	12.38
St. Joseph, Mo.	76	60,745	72	28	15.00	36.80	65	9.75	23.92
St. Petersburg, Fla.†*	61	85,958	91	9	25.00	....	..	....	....
San Jose, Calif.	68	68,038	84	16	15.72	43.27	50	7.86	21.64
Santa Monica, Calif.	54	50,063	82	18	19.50	55.65	50	9.75	27.83
Savannah, Ga.†*	96	61,846	79	21	23.00	51.00	60	13.80	30.60
Schenectady, N. Y.†*	88	166,906	100	0	20.68	36.95	..	....	....
Sioux City, Iowa†*	82	78,814	75	25	19.50	45.47	60	11.70	27.28
Springfield, Ill.†*	76	53,920	79	21	27.70	52.80	35	6.93	18.48
Stockton, Calif.	55	66,872	87	13	19.80	48.89	56§	13.07	27.62
Terre Haute, Ind.	63	56,722	..	..	14.45	37.80	65	9.39	24.57
Topeka, Kan.*	68	91,922	56	44	14.18	40.20	70	9.93	28.14
Troy, N. Y.†	70	73,302	100	0	35.02	57.50	86	28.72	49.45
Union City, N. J.*	56	62,157	93	7	28.28	59.64	100	28.28	59.64
Waterbury, Conn.	99	190,519	72	28	20.05	30.00	80	16.04	24.00
Waterloo, Iowa†*	52	48,520	80	20	10.66	34.78	60	6.40	20.87
Wheeling, W. Va.†	61	115,062	..	..	4.37	20.33	75	3.28	15.25
Winston-Salem, N. C.†	80	116,000*	..	..	14.11	22.00	70	9.88	15.40
30,000 to 50,000									
Alameda, Calif.	36	35,894	86	14	15.80	47.40	53§	9.16	24.96
Albuquerque, N. M.	35	25,182	87	13	17.69	40.27	60	10.61	24.16
Alhambra, Calif.	39	31,467	..	..	15.02	48.40	40	9.01	19.36
Alton, Ill.†*	31	14,759	73	27	21.90	49.35	50	24.68	24.68
Amsterdam, N. Y.†	33	26,696	100	0	15.58	51.78	65	33.66	33.66
Arlington t, Mass.†	40	56,099	94	6	....	32.00	100	32.00	32.00
Auburn, N. Y.†	36	51,002	100	0	17.93	29.30	100	29.30	29.30
Aurora, Ill.†*	47	29,288	80	20	27.50	56.60	33	18.68	18.68
Battle Creek, Mich.	43	71,481	75	25	7.80	19.80	100	7.80	19.80
Bay City, Mich.	48	49,968	79	21	19.44	37.04	70	13.61	25.93
Berwyn, Ill.†*	48	54,975	92	8	13.80	32.70	100	13.80	32.70
Bloomfield, N. J.	42	66,205	88	12	14.70	42.10	100	14.70	42.10
Bristol, Conn.	30	64,745	70	30	....	27.00	90	....	24.30
Brookline t, Mass.	50	130,310	91	9	15.82	24.50	100	15.82	24.50
Burbank, Calif.	34	67,571	..	..	13.80	48.20	50	6.90	24.10
Butte, Mont.*	37	49,305	..	..	34.35	94.49	30	10.31	28.35
Chelsea, Mass.	41	42,452	92	8	33.92	48.80	100	33.92	48.80
Chicopee, Mass.†	42	38,578	93	7	....	40.00	100	....	40.00
Clarksburg, W. Va.†	31	51,309	..	..	5.00	18.04	100	5.00	18.04
Clifton, N. J.	49	54,588	90	10	21.20	47.70	75	15.90	35.78
Colorado Springs, Colo.	37	29,668	77	23	14.00	46.76	67	9.38	31.33
Cranston, R. I.	47	83,152	75	25	....	23.00	100	....	23.00
Cumberland, Md.	39	49,200	85	15	12.00	30.00	80	9.60	24.00
Danville, Ill.†*	37	20,585	73	27	35.10	55.50	46	16.15	25.53
Danville, Va.	33	34,256	66	34	11.00	18.50	60	6.60	11.10
East Cleveland, Ohio†	39	54,596	85	15	7.60	25.80	60	4.56	15.48
E. Providence t, R. I.*	32	47,080	82	18	....	23.20	70	....	16.24
Easton, Pa.†	34	41,526	100	0	12.00	35.00	93§	12.00	32.45
Elgin, Ill.†*	38	24,093	75	25	26.70	54.60	30	8.01	16.38
Elkhart, Ind.	33	43,690	..	..	9.30	28.00	60	5.58	16.80

TABLE VIII.—ASSESSED VALUATIONS AND TAX RATES FOR CITIES OVER 30,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	ASSESSED VALUATION			Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty	City	Total		City	Total
30,000 to 50,000—Continued									
Elmira, N. Y.†*	45	$50,560	100	0	$23.74	$40.97	...	....	....
Everett, Mass	47	78,371	84	16	18.01	30.80	100	$18.01	$30.8
Everett, Wash.†*	30	16,568	..	..	20.75	45.20	50	10.37	22.6
Fargo, N. D.*	33	42,935	70	30	22.27	60.23	50	11.14	30.62
Fitchburg, Mass	42	49,112	85	15	21.21	37.60	100	21.21	37.6
Fort Smith, Ark	37	17,795	68	32	7.30	43.30	25	1.83	10.83
Gadsden, Ala.†	37	18,278	..	..	10.00	31.00	60	6.00	18.6
Green Bay, Wis.*	46	58,330	88	12	9.02	29.37	80	7.21	23.5
Greenville, S. C	35	10,967	..	..	47.00	94.50	15	7.05	14.18
Hamtramck, Mich	50	82,779	..	..	20.00	35.73	78	15.60	27.87
Haverhill, Mass	47	48,791	90	10	29.51	39.60	100	29.51	39.6
Hazleton, Pa.†	38	28,295	100	0	14.50	50.70	50	7.25	25.35
High Point, N. C.†	38	48,616	75	25	10.25	21.50	85	8.71	18.28
Hutchinson, Kan	30	28,817	68	32	13.99	31.49	70	9.79	22.04
Inglewood, Calif	30	25,582	92	8	11.70	51.13	50	5.85	25.57
Jackson, Mich	50	73,235	82	18	9.09	21.81	80	7.27	17.45
Jamestown, N. Y.†	43	56,752	100	0	13.06	36.11	85	11.10	30.69
Joliet, Ill.†*	42	27,067	79	21	24.50	63.60	28	6.86	17.81
Kenosha, Wis	49	73,302	89	11	8.32	33.00	85	7.07	28.05
Kokomo, Ind	34	32,861	69	31	14.18	36.20	100	14.18	36.2
La Crosse, Wis	43	54,510	..	..	8.33	27.00	86	7.16	23.22
Laredo, Tex	39	20,213	74	26	18.60	43.30	72§	14.88	31.12
Lexington, Ky	49	71,362	62	38	18.00	30.50	90	16.20	27.45
Lima, Ohio†	45	57,196	93	7	7.45	18.00	75	5.59	13.5
Lorain, Ohio†	44	82,059	..	..	6.39	14.93	80	5.11	11.94
Lubbock, Tex	32	32,053	79	21	8.50	29.00	67	5.70	19.43
Lynchburg, Va	45	44,381	92	8	12.00	23.50	70	8.40	16.45
Mansfield, Ohio†*	37	61,000	80	20	4.40	15.80	80	3.52	12.64
Meriden, Conn	39	67,083	78	22	14.17	26.00	100	14.17	26.0
Meridian, Miss	35	26,314	63	37	17.00	49.35	70	11.90	34.55
Middletown, Ohio†	31	66,600	65	35	3.45	14.53	80	2.76	11.62
Moline, Ill.†*	35	23,381	75	25	20.00	51.90	40	8.00	20.76
Muskegon, Mich	48	62,720	72	28	8.89	21.45	100	8.89	21.45
Nashua, N. H	33	41,876	63	37	19.64	33.70	100	19.64	33.7
New Brunswick, N. J	33	41,535	90	10	18.48	50.20	70	12.94	35.14
New London, Conn	30	49,536	87	13	....	31.00	95	....	29.45
Newport, Ky	31	20,777	95	5	18.40	....	..	....	....
Newport, R. I	31	74,172	61	39	....	24.50	100	....	24.5
Newport News, Va	37	51,491	80	20	20.00	32.50	60	12.00	19.5
Norristown, Pa.†	38	22,861	100	0	12.50	37.00	50	6.25	18.5
Norwalk, Conn.*	40	78,789	89	11	....	29.70	80	....	23.76
Orange, N. J	36	42,130	93	7	20.50	46.70	100	20.50	46.7
Orlando, Fla.†	37	55,097	90	10	13.00	....	100	13.00	....
Oshkosh, Wis	39	48,006	80	20	12.78	32.00	92	11.76	29.44
Owensboro, Ky	30	15,582	72	28	15.00	....	..	....	....
Parkersburg, W. Va.†	30	46,662	60	40	5.00	19.18	70	3.50	13.43
Perth Amboy, N. J	41	47,032	86	14	20.22	55.10	50	10.11	27.55
Petersburg, Va	31	26,830	84	16	....	22.50	100	....	22.5
Pittsfield, Mass.†	50	61,101	92	8	29.16‡	32.80	100	29.16	32.8
Plainfield, N. J	37	58,098	89	11	14.61	42.00	100	14.61	42.0
Port Arthur, Tex	46	30,341	81	19	19.00	41.00	60§	13.30	24.3
Port Huron, Mich	33	36,601	86	14	13.94	28.94	100	13.94	28.94
Portsmouth, Ohio†	40	52,124	..	..	9.96	22.80	100	9.96	22.8
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.†*	40	53,138	100	0	26.57	40.04	..	....	....
Raleigh, N. C.†	47	66,598	80	20	13.50	21.80	70	9.45	15.26
Revere, Mass.†	34	39,497	93	7	....	47.40	100	....	47.4
Richmond, Ind	35	37,076	75	25	2.25	24.20	70	1.58	16.94
Riverside, Calif	35	31,531	75	25	13.00	45.90	50	6.50	22.95

Table VIII.—Assessed Valuations and Tax Rates for Cities Over 30,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	ASSESSED VALUATION			Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assesment	
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty	City	Total		City	Total
30,000 to 50,000—Continued									
ock Island, Ill.†*.....	43	$25,417	68	32	$21.40	$51.40	33	$ 7.06	$16.96
alem, Mass..........	41	54,383	88	12	19.91	35.50	100	19.91	35.50
an Bernardino, Calif..	44	31,905	71	29	15.63	54.73	50	7.82	27.37
anta Ana, Calif......	32	26,174	..	..	16.90	50.30	33	16.60	16.60
anta Barbara, Calif...	35	48,121	84	16	12.60	41.60	53§	7.56	22.06
heboygan, Wis.......	41	53,103	87	13	14.60	31.74	100	14.60	31.74
oux Falls, S. D......	41	46,943	83	17	14.34	31.32	70	10.04	21.92
partanburg, S. C.*....	32	9,898	58	42	57.00	106.00	13	7.41	13.78
tamford, Conn.*......	48	111,163	82	18	....	30.80	100	....	30.80
uperior, Wis.........	35	42,626	87	13	6.91	37.49	100	6.91	37.49
ucson, Ariz..........	37	24,013	87	13	18.44	45.75	55	10.14	25.16
niversity City, Mo...	33	43,813	84	16	8.80	35.00	50	4.40	17.50
altham, Mass.†......	40	52,763	93	7	....	35.00	100	....	35.00
arren, Ohio†........	43	72,269	..	..	6.70	17.40	80	5.36	13.92
atertown t, Mass.†...	35	51,740	93	7	....	31.60	100	....	31.60
atertown, N. Y.†....	33	46,305	100	0	16.80	37.80	95	15.96	35.91
est Allis, Wis.*......	36	76,838	70	30	16.79	33.09	82	13.77	27.13
est Hartford t, Conn.*	34	101,791	88	12	12.00	18.00	100	12.00	18.00
est Haven t, Conn...	30	54,016	..	..	....	19.00	100	....	19.00
est New York, N. J..	39	43,470	79	21	25.53	66.95	60	15.32	40.17
est Palm Beach, Fla.†	34	36,034	86	14	36.00	54.71	100	36.00	54.71
hite Plains, N. Y.†*..	40	116,945	100	0	14.15	35.42	..	....	....
ichita Falls, Tex.....	45	35,585	62	38	15.00	43.80	67	10.05	29.35
illiamsport, Pa.†....	44	29,672	100	0	13.75	43.75	56§	8.25	24.65
ilmington, N. C.†....	33	41,944	83	17	13.50	19.50	85	11.48	15.68
oonsocket, R. I......	49	78,659	72	28	....	25.00	100	....	25.00
yandotte, Mich......	31	49,100	88	12	12.50	27.98	70	8.75	19.59

Footnotes on Tax Rates and Assessed Values, Table VIII

Only two cities of more than 100,000 population did ot report information for this table. They are: Fall iver, Mass.; and Utica, N. Y. Twenty-five cities of 50,000 100,000 failed to report: Asheville, N. C.; Beaumont, ex.; Brockton, Mass.; Charleston, S. C.; Charleston, . Va.; Chester, Pa.; Cicero, Ill.; Columbia, S. C.; ecatur, Ill.; East Chicago, Ind.; East St. Louis, Ill.; vanston, Ill.; Galveston, Tex.; Hoboken, N. J.; Holyoke, ass.; Little Rock, Ark.; Lynn, Mass.; Montgomery, la.; Pawtucket, R. I.; Shreveport, La.; Springfield, Mo.; pringfield, Ohio; Waco, Tex.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; and ork, Pa. Thirty cities of 30,000 to 50,000 failed to port: Alexandria, Va.; Anderson, Ind.; Baton Rouge, a.; Bloomington, Ill.; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Dubuque, owa; Eau Claire, Wis.; Hagerstown, Md.; Joplin, Mo.; earny, N. J.; Lewiston, Me.; Marion, Ohio; Montclair, . J.; Muncie, Ind.; Muskogee, Okla.; New Castle, Pa.; ewark, Ohio; Newburgh, N. Y.; Norwood, Ohio; gden, Utah; Ottumwa, Iowa; Paducah, Ky.; Pensacola, la.; Quincy, Ill.; Rome, N. Y.; Salem, Ore.; Steubenlle, Ohio; Taunton, Mass.; Waukegan, Ill.; and Zaneslle, Ohio.

STATE FOOTNOTES

There is no state levy on property in the following ates: California, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, ichigan, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklaoma, Oregon, Rhode Island (no county government), outh Dakota, Vermont, and Virginia; and no state levy n real estate in Pennsylvania. The following states exempt homesteads of varying values from state tax levies: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Minnesota, Mississippi, and Texas.

Alabama: The legal basis of assessment is 60 per cent of true value. The rates shown are actual rates.

Florida: Homestead Exemption: The first $5,000 of the assessed value of homesteads is exempt from all local taxes except debt service on obligations incurred prior to the passage of the amendment.

Georgia: Intangibles are assessed at 100 per cent of true value and taxed at from $.10 to $3 per $1,000 by state.

Illinois: Assessment ratios shown (except where otherwise indicated) are those reported by local authorities.

Iowa: Homestead Exemption: Amount of homestead exemption applying to all local units is determined by the board of assessment and review each year. The maximum exemption allowed in 1944 was 25 mills on the first $2,500 of assessed value or $62.50.

Louisiana: Homestead Exemption: Applies to state, parish, and special district taxes only, except that New Orleans (no other city) may also exempt homesteads from city taxes. Maximum exemption is $2,000 allowed hereafter. New homes are exempt from all state and local levies for three years following their completion.

Massachusetts: In many cities the division of the total rate into city, school, county, and state purposes is not available and only the total rate is shown; in other cases an estimated city rate is shown.

Minnesota: Property Classification: There are five classes of property assessed at varying percentages of true value: platted real estate at 40 per cent, except the first $4,000 of homesteads which is assessed at 25 per cent; unplatted real estate at 33⅓ per cent, except first $4,000 of homesteads at 20 per cent; iron ore at 50 per cent; and personalty in three classes at 10, 25 and 33⅓ per cent. Assessments average 35 per cent of true value in Minneapolis and St. Paul and 34 per cent in Duluth. Tax rates shown are actual rates.

New York: Realty valuations include public utilities. Where state rate is not shown it is included in county rate. The ratio of true value at which property is assessed in New York cities is the subject of considerable controversy. Where discrepancies between estimates from various sources are great, no ratio or adjusted rate is shown in the tabulation.

North Carolina: Homestead Exemption: Authorized but enabling legislation not yet enacted.

Ohio: Realty assessment includes public utility valuations.

Oklahoma: Homestead Exemption: The first $1,000 of the assessed value of homesteads is exempt from tax rates for all units. Debt service charges on obligations incurred prior to this act are specifically allowed.

Pennsylvania: Tangible personal property is not subject to city rate except as noted.

Utah: Homestead Exemption: Authorized but not effective.

Washington: Legal basis of assessment is 50 per cent of true value.

West Virginia: Property Classification: Property in cities is divided into three classes: Class I property (intangible personal property) pays ¼ of full rate. Class II (property occupied by the owner as a residence) pays ½ of full rate. Class IV (all real and personal property not in Class I or II) pays the full rate. Homestead Exemption: Homesteads may be taxed not more than 1 per cent of assessed value.

CITY FOOTNOTES

Akron, Ohio: City rate includes $.12 metropolitan park district rate.

Alton, Illinois: City rate includes $3.90 township rate.

Albany, New York: State tax commission assessment ratio reported as 93 per cent; local assessment ratio 100 per cent; other agencies report over 100 per cent.

Aurora, Illinois: City rate includes $4.10 township, $2.50 road and bridge, and $3.60 sanitary district rates.

Baltimore, Maryland: Assessed value includes $47,500,000 shares of banks and trust companies, $222,000,000 deposits in savings bank, and $63,673,100 railroad securities taxed at $10.00, $1.875, and $3.00, respectively.

Berwyn, Illinois: City rate includes $.60 public health, $1.90 park district, $3.30 sanitary district, $.50 township, and $.40 poor relief rate.

Binghamton, New York: State tax commission ratio reported as 92 per cent, local as 100 per cent.

Boston, Massachusetts: Breakdown of total rate of $39.90 estimated on basis of appropriations. Local sources believe business property in center of city is over-assessed and residential property except in the center of city is under-assessed.

Butte, Montana: In Montana property is assessed at full cash value, but the taxable value of various types of property is only a fraction of the assessed value. The total taxable value is approximately 30 per cent of the assessed value and this is the figure shown in the assessment ratio column.

Charlotte, North Carolina: Assessed value for 1944 is preliminary figure.

Chicago, Illinois: City rate includes $4.50 park and $3.30 sanitary district rates.

Cincinnati, Ohio: Intangible personalty taxed on income not included in assessed valuation.

Cleveland, Ohio: Assessed value does not include intangible personalty assessed on income at from two to five mills but does include approximately $160,000,000 tangible personal property taxed at same rate as realty but assessed at 50 per cent to 70 per cent of full value.

Danville, Illinois: City rate includes $4.50 township, $2.30 sanitary district, and $2.50 road and bridge rates.

Dayton, Ohio: City rate includes $2.16 conservancy rate for flood protection.

Denver, Colorado: Consolidated city-county tax rate.

Des Moines, Iowa: Assessed value does not include moneys and credits of approximately $40,000,000 taxed at five mills.

Duluth, Minnesota: Rate shown applies to nonhomestead property. Rate on homestead is $103.40 ($35.16 adjusted).

East Providence, Rhode Island: Assessed valuation includes $2,308,800 intangible personal property taxed at $4.

Elgin, Illinois: City rate includes $3.90 sanitary district and $6.70 township rates.

Elmira, New York: State tax commission assessment ratio reported as 80 per cent, local as 85 per cent.

Everett, Washington: City rate includes 75 cents public utility and $2 port district rates.

Fargo, North Dakota: Law specifies that realty must be assessed at 100 per cent but millage is computed on 50 per cent of the assessed valuation.

Fort Wayne, Indiana: Assessed value estimated.

Fort Worth, Texas: City rate includes $3.60 water control.

Glendale, California: Total rates shown are for districts No. 2 and No. 3 (35 per cent of assessed value). Rates for district No. 1 total $47.63.

Green Bay, Wisconsin: City rate includes $2.10 metropolitan sewage district rate.

Hamilton, Ohio: City rate includes $3.17 flood control rate.

Hartford, Connecticut: City rate includes 97 cents metropolitan district rate.

Huntington, West Virginia: City rate includes 60 cents park rate.

Joliet, Illinois: City rate includes $3.60 park, $5 township and $3 road and bridge rates.

Lincoln, Nebraska: City rate includes $2 sanitary district rate.

Louisville, Kentucky: Real estate rate shown; rate on personal property is $33.

Mansfield, Ohio: City rate includes 13 cents township rate.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin: City rate includes $1.56 for retirement of debt of Metropolitan Sewerage District.

Moline, Illinois: City rate includes $1.20 township and $1.65 street and bridge rates.

Mount Vernon, New York: State tax commission ratio reported as 95 per cent, local as 100 per cent.

Nashville, Tennessee: City rate estimated on basis of appropriations.

Newark, New Jersey: City rate includes $1.50 for school debt service.

New Britain, Connecticut: City rate estimated.

New Rochelle, New York: City rate includes $1.50 r school debt service.

New York City, New York: Rate shown is for orough of Manhattan. Total rate for Bronx is $28.90, rooklyn, $29.30, Queens, $29.00, Richmond, $39. Total ates include levy for reassessment of special assessments hich are borough-wide in character. Breakdown of tal rate estimated from appropriations. State tax com-ission reports assessment at 100 per cent of true value ut local authorities report assessments far in excess of 00 per cent of true value.

Norwalk, Connecticut: Rate shown is for 1st dis-rict, 2nd and 3rd districts pay $27.90, 6th district 25.20.

Oak Park, Illinois: City rate includes $3.30 sanitary istrict, $1.40 park district, 60 cents poor relief, and 0 cents driveway maintenance rates.

Peoria, Illinois: City rate includes $3.35 sanitary istrict, $2.45 park district, and $3.00 town rates.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: City rate includes levy or county which is consolidated with city. Assessment ncludes approximately $725,000,000 "money at interest" axed at four mills by city and county each.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: City rate is average of $25 ate on land and $12.50 on buildings. Because of varying roportions of land to building on different pieces of roperty the rate actually varies from $20 to $30.

Portland, Oregon: City rate includes $1.10 port and 1.30 dock rates.

Poughkeepsie, New York: State tax commission as-essment ratio reported as 84 per cent, local as 70 per ent.

Providence, Rhode Island: Assessed value does not nclude approximately $200,000,000 intangible personal roperty taxed at four mills.

Pueblo, Colorado: City rate includes $5.75 con-ervancy district rate.

Rochester, New York: New York State Tax Com-ission assessment ratio is 93 per cent. Local authorities elieve property is assessed at 110 per cent of true value.

Rockford, Illinois: City rate includes $4 sanitary istrict, $5.50 park and township, and $2.50 road and ridge rates.

Rock Island, Illinois: City rate includes $3.60 town-hip and $1.90 road and bridge rates.

St. Petersburg, Florida: There are approximately o state and county tax rate districts in the city. Rates ary because of schools and roads. City rate shown is nly one of four varying from $14 to $25.

San Francisco, California: Assessed value does not include $348,878,596 solvent credits taxed at $1 per $1,000. Combined city-county governmental organization.

Savannah, Georgia: Assessed valuation reported is 1943 figure.

Schenectady, New York: Assessment ratio is estimated at widely divergent figures by various sources. State tax commission reports 88 per cent, local sources as high as 120 per cent.

Scranton, Pennsylvania: City rate is weighted average of $27.82 on land and $13.91 on improvements.

Sioux City, Iowa: Assessed value does not include approximately $12,000,000 moneys and credits taxed at five mills.

Spartanburg, South Carolina: City rate includes $5 metropolitan sewer district rate.

Springfield, Illinois: City rate includes $3.70 township, $2.00 park, $3.68 sanitary district, and $1.50 airport tax rates.

Stamford, Connecticut: Tax rate shown is for the 1st city district; rate for 3rd city district is $26.30.

Syracuse, New York: Local assessment ratio shown; state assessment ratio 96 per cent.

Topeka, Kansas: Assessed value includes $21,642,267 intangibles assessed at $.50 per $100.

Tacoma, Washington: City rate includes $2.50 park rate.

Union City, New Jersey: Rate for former town of Union shown. Rate for annexed portion of city is $59.03.

Washington, D. C.: Assessment does not include intangible personal property subject to income tax.

Waterloo, Iowa: Rate shown is for east side of city; rate for west side is $34.64.

West Allis, Wisconsin: City rate includes $2.94 metropolitan sewer rate.

West Hartford, Connecticut: City rate estimated from appropriations.

White Plains, New York: State tax commission assessment ratio reported as 92 per cent, local as 100 per cent.

Worcester, Massachusetts: Local authorities believe that assessments are at approximately 85 per cent of true value.

Yonkers, New York: State tax commission assessment ratio reported as 95 per cent; local assessment ratio, 100 per cent; other agencies report over 100 per cent.

Youngstown, Ohio: City rate includes $1.50 sanitary district and 12 cents township.

Debt of Cities Over 25,000*

By Josef Berolzheimer

Governments Division, United States Bureau of the Census

Gross debt of the cities with over 25,000 inhabitants represented over seven-eighths of the debt of all cities and slightly more than one-half of the debt of all local governments in 1942, according to the decennial census of all local governments in that year. In 1943 the gross debt of the 397 cities having populations over 25,000 amounted to $7,795,000,000, and had decreased since 1942 by over 4 per cent. Only about $200,000,000 of this amount was short-term debt. Of the long-term debt of $7,603,000,000, $1,148,000,000 was offset by sinking funds. Net long-term debt, as compared with that of 1942, had decreased 5 per cent, while the short-term debt had shrunk almost one-fifth.

This reduction in indebtedness, however, should not lead to the conclusion that the over-all capital status of the cities has improved to the same extent. War priorities and restricted manpower and material available for civilian use, have caused some deterioration of buildings, roads, and other city property through lack of extensive repair and lessening of maintenance service. Many necessary improvements have had to be postponed for the duration.

Table I

Debt and Amount in Sinking Funds, by Population Groups
(in millions of dollars)

Population Group	No. of Cities	Gross Debt		Net Long-term Debt		Long-term Debt				In Sinking Funds: 1943	
						General Government		City Enterprises			
		1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	General Government	City Enterprises
Over 1,000,000.....	5	$4,269	$4,375	$3,339	$3,487	$1,659	$1,764	$2,482	$2,478	$330	$471
5000,000 to 1,000,000	9	780	837	673	729	478	517	286	300	53	38
250,000 to 500,000..	23	987	1,029	848	875	639	684	338	323	80	49
100,000 to 250,000..	55	750	803	674	715	497	525	241	260	43	20
50,000 to 100,000...	105	569	615	522	562	434	485	120	111	26	7
25,000 to 50,000....	200	439	475	399	423	327	345	102	112	24	7
Total............	397	$7,794	$8,135	$6,455	$6,791	$4,034	$4,320	$3,568	$3,584	$556	$592

The debt change in the 397 cities, according to population-size groups, between 1942 and 1943 is presented in Table I.

Debt for General Government and Public-Service Enterprises. The long-term debt for general government in the 397 cities having populations over 25,000 amounted to $4,034,000,000, having decreased 7 per cent since the previous year. The corresponding debt for public-service enterprises, totaled $3,568,000,000, remaining almost unchanged. For the 397 cities the ratio of long-term debt for purposes of general government to that for public-service enterprises was 53 to 47 in 1943. The five largest cities (with over 1,000,000 inhabitants each) had 70 per cent of the total enterprise debt of these 397 cities, but the five-city share of debt for general-government purposes was only 41 per cent. New York City alone had over one-half of the total enterprise debt of all the 397 cities.

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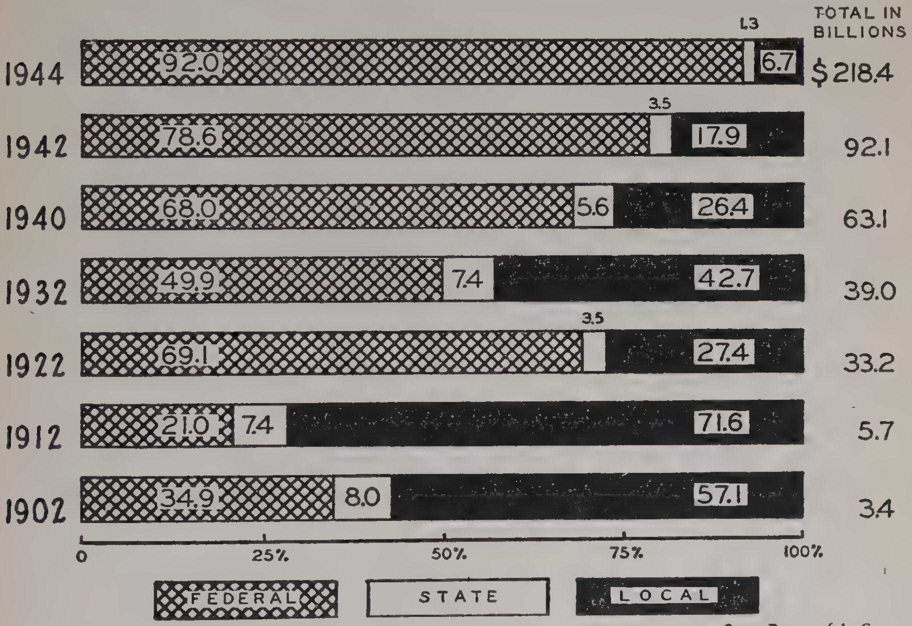
*This material is used with the special permission of the Bureau of the Census and E. R. Gray, Chief of the Governments Division, who also made available to the Year Book the data presented in Table IX.

Debt of the general government and public-service enterprises for 1943 and 1942 in the six city size-groups is shown in Table 1.

Debt by Function and by Type of Enterprise. A classification of outstanding debt by purpose of issue shows that transit and water-supply systems account for more debt of the 37 largest cities than do major general governmental functions like highways and schools. Even after excluding New York City, with its large debt for transit facilities, the principal segregable purposes of debt of these cities were, in order of magnitude, water-supply, highways, sanitation, transit systems, electric light and power, and schools.

Purposes of new long-term debt issues tell the same story. Enterprises accounted for over half of the $104,000,000 new long-term debt issued in 1943 by the 397 cities having populations over 25,000.

Character of Debt. Almost 90 per cent of the long-term debt, totaling $7,603,000,000 in 1943, consisted of general obligation bonds. The remainder, about



Source: Bureau of the Census

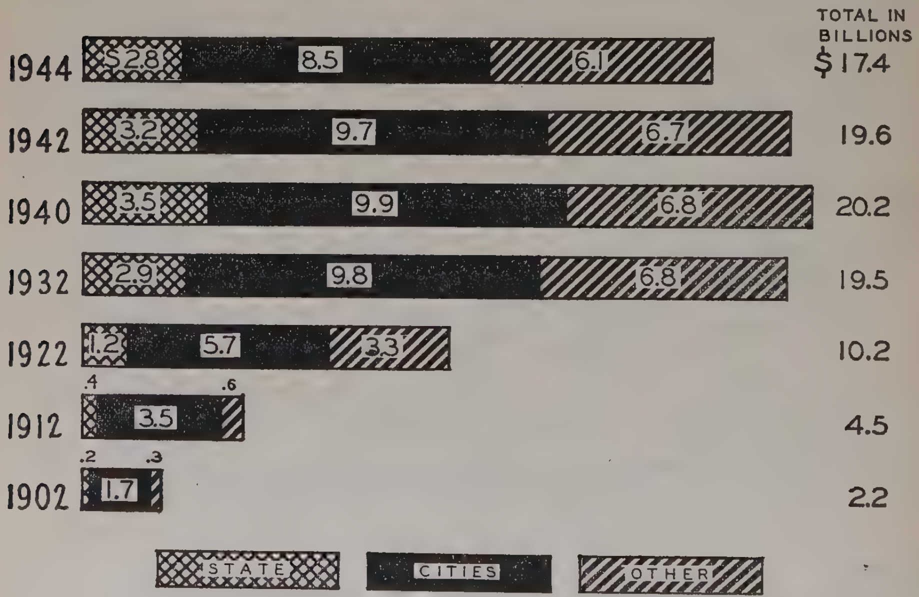
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEBT BY TYPE OF GOVERNMENT, FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL, FOR SELECTED YEARS

This chart is based on a table in *Governmental Debt in the United States: 1944*, a report prepared by Wylie Kilpatrick under the supervision of E. R. Gray, Chief of the Governments Division of the Bureau of the Census, and issued in December, 1944.

$837,000,000, was distributed among the following categories (in millions of dollars): payable from pledged earnings, $177; from guaranteed special assessments, $219; other full faith and credit debt, $19; and revenue bonds, $422. In other words nearly 95 per cent of the long-term debt of the cities with over 25,000 inhabitants was full faith and credit debt. Only 5 per cent was payable exclusively from revenue from income-producing sources, most of which depended for liquidation upon profits of city enterprises. About three-fourths of the debt serviced from pledged earnings in the 397 cities is debt of New York City. The amounts of sinking funds in 1943 are shown in Table 1.

Debt Issued and Debt Retired. Debt issued by the 397 cities in 1943 was the smallest in years, amounting to $751,000,000 as compared with $815,000,000 in 1942. The largest part consisted of new short-term loans, which totaled $486,000,000 issued by 172 cities. The total debt retirement, $1,065,000,000 ($1,059,000,000 in 1942), surpassed the debt issue by more than one-third. Almost one-half of the debt retirement was for short-term debt. The total refunding bonds issued was $161,000,000 by 62 cities. Only 119 of the 397 cities issued other long-term debt in 1943 and in only 15 cities did the amount issued exceed $1,000,000 (see Table IX).

Debt Service. Debt service, consisting of interest payments and provision for



Source: Bureau of the Census

DISTRIBUTION OF STATE, CITY, AND OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING, FOR SELECTED YEARS

This chart is based on a table in *Governmental Debt in the United States:* 1944, a report prepared by Wylie Kilpatrick under the supervision of E. R. Gray, Chief of the Governments Division of the Bureau of the Census, and issued in December, 1944.

debt retirement (direct repayment and contributions to sinking funds), totalled $720,000,000 in 1943, compared with $681,000,000 in 1942. The increase was caused exclusively by the amounts for debt retirement—$429,000,000 in 1943 as against $389,000,000 in 1942. Interest payments decreased, because of the diminished amount of debt, from $292,000,000 to $291,000,000.

Provision for retirement of general-government debt increased between 1942 and 1943 from $292,000,000 to $321,000,000. For public-service enterprise debt, the increase was from $97,000,000 to $107,000,000.

General-government debt service in 1943 constituted about 18.1 per cent of the total general expenditure, compared with 18.6 per cent in 1942. Debt service of the public-service enterprises in both 1943 and 1942 amounted to about two-thirds of the operating expenses of the public service enterprises.

Outlook. In all probability the trend of decreased local debt will continue for the duration of the war, thereby increasing the unusued portion of debt capacity allowed under legal debt limits. This unused debt capacity already stands at $1,011,000,000 or 25 per cent, for the 37 largest cities.[1] With the cessation of hostilities a change towards increasing local debt can be expected, although it is reasonable to assume that increases in city debt will not occur precipitously. The competition between private capital needs and governmental capital demand that marked the end of World War I, may be modified after this war by local governments postponing their still delayable capital outlay to a time when the most urgent industrial reconversion needs have been taken care of. Short-term credit needs, especially for temporary financing of possible increased welfare expenditure under the strain of reconversion, also may be less in magnitude than might be expected if the federal and state governments did not aid the localities in carrying such burdens in critically adverse economic situations. Another important consideration for the postwar period is the growth of current financing of capital improvements. An increasing part of the local capital outlay may be financed on a pay-as-you-go basis rather than by loans.

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[1] See Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Debt in the United States: 1944,* p. 6.

TABLE IX

GROSS AND NET LONG-TERM DEBT OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF 1943, AND DEBT ISSUED AND RETIRED IN 1943

Information in this table is used with permission from a report issued in April, 1945, by the Governments Division of the Bureau of the Census entitled *City Debt 1943*. All urban places with population of over 25,000 are included in this table except 14 towns and townships which are listed in a note at end of table. Gross debt includes general obligation, revenue bonds, and debt serviced from earnings of revenue producing plants and activities and from special assessments and other long-term full-faith and credit debt and also short-term debt. Net long-term debt is gross debt less sinking fund offsets to long-term debt. The amount of the difference between the total and general government figures under both gross and net debt represents debt for public service enterprises. The figure "0" indicates none; leaders (. . . .) indicate data are not available. A dagger (†) indicates data are for fiscal year 1942; and a double dagger (‡) indicates data are for fiscal year 1944; data for 1943 not available in either case. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of table.

City	GROSS DEBT END OF 1943 (in thousands)		NET LONG-TERM DEBT END OF 1943 (in thousands)		DEBT ISSUED IN 1943			DEBT RETIRED IN 1943		
					LONG-TERM			LONG-TERM		
	Total	General Government	Total	General Government	Refunding Bonds	Other	Short-Term	Retired by Refunding	Other	Short-Term
Over 1,000,000										
Chicago, Ill.	$161,646	$120,546	$92,787	$52,622	0	$603	$36,430	$264	$9,165	$37,312
Detroit, Mich.	339,738	249,875	313,657	245,738	$21,401	844	0	31,273	15,046	6,204
Los Angeles, Calif.	241,932	26,655	210,395	25,573	22,775	0	0	0	8,776	0
New York, N. Y.	3,048,767	1,120,702	2,384,825	815,834	0	15,554	290,300	0	86,332	287,500
Philadelphia, Pa.	476,749	269,361	337,833	188,862	77,999	0	0	77,999	10,539	0
50,000 to 1,000,000										
Baltimore, Md.	160,430	104,343	126,207	77,733	0	1,339	0	0	7,298	0
Boston, Mass.	145,972	70,709	110,211	52,400	0	1,970	28,000	0	10,940	31,301
Buffalo, N. Y.	93,137	78,733	83,374	73,752	3,000	186	6,230	4,000	7,711	6,430
Cleveland, Ohio	117,123	83,489	103,644	74,949	0	2,966	2,760	0	13,040	2,946
Milwaukee, Wis.	14,261	9,858	4,474	899	0	0	0	0	3,025	0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	53,998	50,857	53,365	50,252	0	2,000	78	0	4,688	0
St. Louis, Mo.	56,717	51,846	55,595	50,919	0	600	0	0	6,721	0
San Francisco, Calif.*	129,652	35,820	127,568	35,746	0	700	7,000	0	8,246	7,000
Washington, D.C.	8,345	8,204	8,345	8,204	0	1,047	0	0	2,354	0
250,000 to 500,000										
Atlanta, Ga.	10,384	8,451	9,231	7,418	0	0	0	0	826	0
Birmingham, Ala.	25,091	20,841	23,687	19,721	740	190	227	740	608	481
Cincinnati, Ohio	66,357	41,916	44,951	32,623	0	275	0	0	4,292	2
Columbus, Ohio	22,412	19,032	19,787	17,320	116	179	250	116	2,395	250
Dallas, Tex.	33,739	26,569	31,648	25,010	0	0	0	0	1,949	28

Denver, Colo.	30,608	6,654	28,664	6,347	0	5	0	0	1,047	0
Houston, Tex.	25,634	21,571	22,214	19,339	0	300	0	0	3,052	0
Indianapolis, Ind.*	20,719	6,819	19,978	6,286	150	0	1,985	122	964	1,985
Jersey City, N. J.	58,270	45,891	50,501	42,353	0	0	0	0	3,380	0
Kansas City, Mo.	44,765	28,621	43,923	27,990	0	900	0	3,161	1,804	0
Louisville, Ky.*	41,417	40,417	30,639	30,522	0	0	775	0	1,632	800
Memphis, Tenn.	35,055	17,821	30,434	14,203	0	0	0	0	6,493	0
Minneapolis, Minn.	71,011	65,291	69,933	64,216	2,900	900	0	2,900	5,737	0
New Orleans, La.	46,654	36,194	44,828	34,684	0	0	205	0	2,872	240
Newark, N. J.	97,059	58,279	77,244	41,680	0	780	1,720	0	6,706	3,286
Oakland, Calif.	7,228	1,650	6,775	1,456	0	0	0	0	522	0
Portland, Ore.	26,430	10,847	21,716	8,857	0	126	802	0	987	3,846
Providence, R. I.	74,752	55,207	52,717	40,636	359	2,000	714	359	1,492	2,614
Rochester, N. Y.	57,120	47,863	50,636	43,681	0	5,600	1,236	0	5,921	6,970
St. Paul, Minn.	35,799	29,388	27,034	22,236	0	1,153	3,587	0	11,715	3,500
San Antonio, Tex.	53,037	13,064	48,588	11,124	0	33,990	3,177	0	786	2,559
Seattle, Wash.	78,570	25,989	68,008	20,770	9,000	7,075	2,985	9,000	6,252	4,891
Toledo, Ohio	25,271	21,319	24,475	20,742	787	109	100	787	2,031	210
100,000 to 250,000										
Akron, Ohio	25,167	19,067	24,694	18,616	570	0	250	570	2,528	266
Albany, N. Y.	30,179	17,699	28,447	16,334	0	474	506	0	2,381	500
Bridgeport, Conn.	12,693	12,693	12,103	12,103	692	175	590	692	705	655
Cambridge, Mass.†	9,105	8,632	7,100	6,627	0	50	3,500	0	1,621	4,955
Camden, N. J.	23,646	22,758	22,985	22,142	0	0	0	0	909	0
Canton, Ohio	3,359	2,835	1,802	1,524	0	15	0	0	488	0
Charlotte, N. C.†	9,101	6,456	8,879	6,257	65	85	0	65	817	0
Chattanooga, Tenn.	27,895	15,095	27,004	14,873	2,962	62	0	2,962	679	0
Dayton, Ohio	8,631	5,581	7,198	4,642	0	21	6	0	1,017	15
Des Moines, Iowa	8,461	4,782	8,375	4,696	604	10	0	604	691	0
Duluth, Minn.	4,380	3,336	4,315	3,271	3	0	0	3	901	0
Elizabeth, N. J.	12,584	8,905	11,752	8,073	0	23	38	0	809	150
Erie, Pa.	5,544	4,464	5,334	4,284	0	400	0	0	374	35
Fall River, Mass.	3,406	3,200	2,803	2,597	0	0	2,370	0	697	2,613
Flint, Mich.	5,408	4,259	3,815	3,558	0	0	0	0	763	0
Fort Wayne, Ind.	4,606	3,185	4,601	3,180	0	0	37	0	195	0
Fort Worth, Tex.	19,823	13,285	19,788	13,260	0	425	0	0	704	0
Gary, Ind.	2,431	2,271	2,421	2,261	119	29	0	119	108	0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	8,573	4,648	7,078	4,091	0	0	0	0	1,053	0
Hartford, Conn.	19,749	19,749	17,207	17,207	0	0	0	0	1,977	0
Jacksonville, Fla.	12,171	6,349	11,649	5,974	732	17	8	732	555	14
Kansas City, Kan.	5,842	2,953	3,823	2,570	0	300	43	0	813	168
Knoxville, Tenn.	28,780	19,485	26,996	18,300	1,704	0	0	1,704	810	0
Long Beach, Calif.	11,752	2,817	11,752	2,817	0	0	0	0	553	...
Lowell, Mass.	4,868	4,541	3,469	3,142	0	15	3,250	0	745	3,521
Miami, Fla.	36,936	23,201	35,764	22,029	0	64	3	0	1,292	3
Nashville, Tenn.	27,744	11,266	26,279	10,604	0	990	0	0	1,512	0
New Bedford, Mass.	4,986	4,319	3,917	3,250	0	20	2,024	0	1,075	2,288
New Haven, Conn.	9,529	9,304	9,039	8,814	0	0	0	0	1,107	0

TABLE IX—DEBT OUTSTANDING AND DEBT ISSUED AND RETIRED IN CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	GROSS DEBT END OF 1943 (in thousands)		NET LONG-TERM DEBT END OF 1943 (in thousands)		DEBT ISSUED IN 1943			DEBT RETIRED IN 1943		
					LONG-TERM			LONG-TERM		
	Total	General Government	Total	General Government	Refunding Bonds	Other	Short-Term	Retired by Refunding	Other	Short-Term
100,000 to 250,000—continued										
Norfolk, Va.	$40,601	$24,488	$24,917	$15,742	0	$1,000	0	0	$821	0
Oklahoma City, Okla.	14,861	5,291	12,963	4,625	0	179	0	0	828	0
Omaha, Neb.	7,455	6,914	6,897	6,356	0	0	$800	0	1,657	$1,400
Paterson, N. J.	24,272	24,272	23,642	23,642	0	158	0	0	1,567	39
Peoria, Ill.	1,115	975	812	672	0	0	400	0	124	435
Reading, Pa.	4,221	2,502	3,965	2,421	0	0	0	0	484	0
Richmond, Va.	40,957	30,384	26,729	19,719	0	0	4	0	2,279	632
Sacramento, Calif.	7,285	3,938	7,278	3,931	0	157	722	0	500	722
Salt Lake City, Utah	6,359	2,697	4,815	1,153	0	0	1,250	0	733	1,250
San Diego, Calif.	18,314	2,151	18,314	2,151	0	0	0	0	1,021	...
Scranton, Pa.†	2,865	2,865	2,731	2,731	0	210	117	0	268	260
Somerville, Mass.	4,674	4,462	3,848	3,636	0	20	3,215	0	826	3,990
South Bend, Ind.	2,945	2,770	2,726	2,628	0	0	0	0	505	0
Spokane, Wash.	2,527	2,411	2,376	2,298	0	0	0	0	287	0
Springfield, Mass.	12,591	7,641	11,491	6,541	0	0	4,900	0	1,229	4,576
Syracuse, N. Y.	27,407	23,294	25,556	21,443	$1,100	0	1,875	0	4,000	1,917
Tacoma, Wash.	21,650	2,357	21,394	2,105	0	6,011	0	0	1,740	0
Tampa, Fla.	12,542	8,516	11,768	7,821	0	0	0	0	396	0
Trenton, N. J.	16,121	15,379	15,411	14,705	0	9	5	0	1,575	48
Tulsa, Okla.	12,240	8,292	8,964	6,063	0	0	0	0	888	0
Utica, N. Y.	15,643	8,187	15,420	7,964	0	266	3,450	0	1,831	3,550
Wichita, Kan.	7,661	6,407	7,192	5,938	145	693	141	$145	1,125	23
Wilmington, Del.	9,957	3,987	9,957	3,987	0	0	0	0	606	0
Worcester, Mass.	10,285	8,867	7,785	6,367	0	0	6,150	0	1,962	6,200
Yonkers, N. Y.	30,104	25,946	28,504	24,346	750	0	3,800	750	2,492	4,500
Youngstown, Ohio	8,431	7,450	8,298	7,317	196	372	60	196	458	60
50,000 to 100,000										
Allentown, Pa.	6,044	5,364	5,376	4,696	0	120	150	0	125	150
Altoona, Pa.	2,496	2,086	2,466	2,086	0	0	0	0	315	0
Amarillo, Tex.	4,782	2,827	4,613	2,710	0	0	0	0	189	0
Asheville, N. C.	19,370	14,325	18,877	13,942	0	0	12	0	0	12
Atlantic City, N. J.	23,020	21,036	22,762	20,803	0	0	0	0	1,250	0
Augusta, Ga.	2,646	2,171	2,366	1,911	0	0	0	0	272	0
Austin, Tex.	5,774	5,678	5,498	5,402	0	0	0	0	428	0
Bayonne, N. J.	15,452	10,932	15,452	10,932	0	0	0	0	797	0
Beaumont, Tex.	8,006	5,772	7,504	5,270	0	0	0	0	323	0
Berkeley, Calif.	676	676	676	676	0	0	0	0	118	...

Bethlehem, Pa.	1,649	1,241	1,471	1,063	0	0	94	0	258	158
Binghamton, N. Y.	4,239	4,193	4,056	4,010	0	0	273	0	614	224
Brockton, Mass.	4,110	3,615	2,761	2,266	0	90	2,400	0	650	2,436
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1,943	1,533	1,933	1,523	0	150	0	0	210	0
Charleston, S. C.	7,296	5,521	7,149	5,496	0	0	0	0	286	0
Charleston, W. Va.	3,444	3,444	3,344	3,344	0	150	0	0	90	0
Chester, Pa.	2,888	2,888	2,410	2,410	0	0	0	0	129	0
Cicero, Ill.	3,318	2,436	2,520	1,638	70	0	655	70	36	581
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	340	340	0	0	0	0	250	0	162	250
Columbia, S. C.	2,688	1,828	2,410	1,754	0	0	150	0	184	150
Columbus, Ga.	1,914	1,899	1,846	1,831	0	0	0	0	148	0
Corpus Christi, Tex.	10,443	9,171	9,323	8,321	0	18	0	0	671	0
Covington, Ky.	3,967	2,054	3,967	2,054	0	0	0	0	207	0
Davenport, Iowa	2,384	2,384	2,262	2,262	240	0	0	0	102	0
Dearborn, Mich.	9,497	7,951	5,009	4,054	0	0	46	0	1,418	67
Decatur, Ill.	723	534	629	440	0	0	4	0	98	75
Durham, N. C.	6,814	3,800	6,503	3,489	0	0	0	0	481	0
East Chicago, Ind.	2,336	775	1,984	741	0	0	0	230	91	230
East Orange, N. J.	7,759	7,462	6,973	6,683	0	0	36	0	690	32
East St. Louis, Ill.†	1,114	1,114	711	711	0	0	402	0	52	397
El Paso, Tex.	6,150	5,046	5,470	4,433	0	418	1,146	0	441	1,339
Evanston, Ill.	834	587	459	212	0	0	375	0	123	360
Evansville, Ind.	1,909	1,583	1,800	1,474	0	0	5	0	112	3
Fresno, Calif.	2,495	582	2,495	582	0	0	0	0	130	...
Galveston, Tex.	13,271	6,462	12,644	5,903	0	399	60	0	492	0
Glendale, Calif.	1,239	1,034	1,239	1,034	0	0	0	0	77	...
Greensboro, N. C.	12,538	10,101	12,276	9,914	0	0	0	0	533	0
Hamilton, Ohio	1,753	1,248	1,705	1,200	0	3	24	0	254	8
Hammond, Ind.	1,659	793	1,538	780	0	0	158	0	111	188
Harrisburg, Pa.	3,518	1,484	3,482	1,448	0	0	0	0	329	0
Highland Park, Mich.	911	822	24	0	0	0	0	0	155	0
Hoboken, N. J.	7,939	7,898	7,489	7,448	0	0	0	0	793	0
Holyoke, Mass.	1,223	570	985	332	0	0	1,160	0	262	1,320
Huntington, W. Va.	1,225	1,225	680	680	0	0	0	...	...	...
Irvington, N. J.	6,842	6,842	6,489	6,489	0	0	0	0	349	0
Jackson, Miss.	5,623	5,108	5,623	5,108	0	0	110	0	553	117
Johnstown, Pa.	3,564	3,564	2,404	2,404	185	0	0	185	461	150
Kalamazoo, Mich.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0
Lakewood, Ohio	1,535	1,499	1,185	1,149	0	42	8	0	1,862	25
Lancaster, Pa.	3,349	3,349	3,314	3,314	0	0	0	0	196	0
Lansing, Mich.	875	322	875	322	0	0	0	0	342	0
Lawrence, Mass.	3,224	2,874	2,224	1,874	0	0	3,500	0	414	3,516
Lincoln, Neb.	2,920	1,898	2,583	1,884	266	65	0	266	183	0
Little Rock, Ark.	9,207	3,112	8,312	2,886	0	0	0	0	195	0
Lynn, Mass.	6,034	5,819	4,634	4,419	0	0	3,700	0	996	4,400
McKeesport, Pa.	1,948	1,858	1,777	1,687	0	0	45	0	137	95
Macon, Ga.	503	503	503	503	0	0	0	0	169	0
Madison, Wis.	3,854	3,721	3,854	3,721	0	100	0	0	447	0
Malden, Mass.	3,591	3,521	2,647	2,577	0	27	1,750	0	541	1,786

Table IX—Debt Outstanding and Debt Issued and Retired in Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	GROSS DEBT END OF 1943 (in thousands)		NET LONG-TERM DEBT END OF 1943 (in thousands)		DEBT ISSUED IN 1943			DEBT RETIRED IN 1943		
					LONG-TERM			LONG-TERM		
	Total	General Government	Total	General Government	Refunding Bonds	Other	Short-Term	Retired by Refunding	Other	Short-Term
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Manchester, N. H.	$2,852	$2,828	$2,852	$2,828	0	$ 115	$ 750	0	$ 407	$ 750
Medford, Mass	3,446	3,095	3,039	2,688	0	0	1,800	0	462	2,200
Mobile, Ala	14,870	8,948	14,681	8,759	$2,577	1,468	0	$2,577	169	4
Montgomery, Ala	12,837	9,640	12,649	9,452	411	177	0	411	148	150
Mount Vernon, N. Y	8,940	7,877	7,349	6,789	0	0	847	0	1,023	550
New Britain, Conn.	5,680	4,415	4,786	3,521	0	400	600	0	375	899
New Rochelle, N. Y	12,512	12,512	11,321	11,321	420	178	544	420	610	766
Newton, Mass	4,252	3,777	4,252	3,777	0	0	700	0	625	1,300
Niagara Falls, N. Y	13,498	12,325	12,992	11,930	0	0	499	0	1,112	377
Oak Park, Ill	1,860	1,789	1,513	1,442	0	0	340	0	109	491
Pasadena, Calif.	8,032	2,426	8,032	2,426	0	0	0	0	321	. . .
Passaic, N. J.	12,762	12,762	11,848	11,848	0	0	0	0	999	0
Pawtucket, R. I	16,675	14,174	13,790	11,289	500	0	1,500	500	315	700
Phoenix, Ariz	9,606	4,467	9,412	4,387	339	0	162	339	226	80
Pontiac, Mich	4,887	3,780	4,525	3,425	0	0	0	0	278	0
Portland, Me.	4,306	4,306	4,207	4,207	0	0	0	0	325	0
Portsmouth, Va	8,355	5,385	5,311	4,639	0	0	0	0	68	0
Pueblo, Colo	1,123	1,123	1,123	1,123	0	0	0	0	57	0
Quincy, Mass	3,363	3,268	3,063	2,968	0	14	1,900	0	685	2,100
Racine, Wis	2,668	1,954	2,512	1,954	0	0	0	0	521	0
Roanoke, Va	11,291	6,701	9,922	5,600	0	0	0	0	202	0
Rockford, Ill	815	805	377	367	0	0	400	0	53	450
Saginaw, Mich	2,118	596	2,118	596	0	57	0	0	242	0
St. Joseph, Mo	3,973	3,864	3,973	3,864	127	0	0	127	171	0
St. Petersburg, Fla	21,744	18,804	21,349	18,637	0	0	0	0	447	0
San Jose, Calif	677	677	677	677	0	0	0	0	68	. . .
Santa Monica, Calif	2,200	844	2,200	844	0	0	0	0	107	. . .
Savannah, Ga	4,686	4,572	4,208	4,094	0	0	0	0	195	0
Schenectady, N. Y	10,179	9,866	9,088	8,781	400	0	1,500	400	638	1,535
Shreveport, La	7,242	5,058	6,534	4,573	0	0	830	0	368	830
Sioux City, Iowa	4,184	3,282	3,811	2,909	0	254	0	0	364	0
Springfield, Ill.‡	4,564	387	4,062	0	0	0	470	0	228	473
Springfield, Mo	1,248	1,248	1,097	1,097	0	0	65	0	119	65
Springfield, Ohio†	3,469	3,329	3,446	3,306	112	149	261	112	259	261
Stockton, Calif	4,246	4,246	4,246	4,246	0	0	0	0	211	. . .
Terre Haute, Ind	433	353	378	298	0	0	0	0	50	0
Topeka, Kan	1,090	1,090	1,090	1,090	0	0	0	0	267	0
Troy, N. Y	8,090	7,605	6,540	6,055	400	0	1,500	400	638	1,535

Union City, N. J.	6,020	6,020	5,993	5,993	0	0	0	0	240	0
Waco, Tex.	5,666	4,361	4,996	3,692	0	0	0	0	104	0
Waterbury, Conn.	15,480	8,691	15,480	8,691	0	185	600	0	842	0
Waterloo, Iowa	1,007	952	948	896	0	0	0	0	99	0
Wheeling, W. Va.	2,581	1,639	2,575	1,639	0	0	0	0	141	0
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	2,669	2,669	2,569	2,569	0	0	315	0	185	377
Winston-Salem, N. C.	13,007	10,770	12,535	10,401	228	0	0	228	405	0
York, Pa.	1,006	1,006	841	841	0	0	0	0	147	0
25,000 to 50,000										
Abilene, Tex.	4,496	2,309	3,992	2,052	1,733	156	0	1,733	135	0
Alameda, Calif.	370	370	370	370	0	0	0	0	33	...
Albuquerque, N. M.	2,161	1,464	1,972	1,275	144	504	0	144	167	0
Alexandria, La.†	1,067	1,067	977	977	305	0	180	305	86	90
Alexandria, Va.	3,247	3,247	3,188	3,188	0	0	59	0	143	0
Alhambra, Calif.	707	261	707	261	0	0	0	0	52	...
Aliquippa, Pa.	714	714	642	642	0	0	428	0	39	446
Alton, Ill.	245	245	132	132	0	0	113	0	57	169
Amsterdam, N. Y.	2,185	2,108	2,108	2,076	0	0	0	0	194	89
Anderson, Ind.	1,203	723	1,079	699	0	0	0	0	329	0
Ann Arbor, Mich.	668	339	614	304	0	0	0	0	54	0
Anniston, Ala.	2,764	1,664	2,612	1,512	177	0	25	177	127	0
Appleton, Wis.	808	808	808	808	0	0	30	0	84	30
Ashland, Ky.	2,107	1,203	1,300	976	0	35	0	0	60	0
Auburn, N. Y.	3,369	3,222	3,225	3,179	125	74	51	125	333	135
Aurora, Ill.	826	591	655	420	0	0	0	0	49	138
Bakersfield, Calif.	137	137	137	137	0	0	0	0	27	...
Bangor, Me.	932	860	905	854	0	0	500	0	69	500
Baton Rouge, La.	1,810	1,478	1,810	1,478	0	0	4	0	162	4
Battle Creek, Mich.	484	484	383	383	0	0	0	0	122	0
Bay City, Mich.	1,471	445	1,098	247	0	0	0	0	0	133
Belleville, Ill.	748	748	605	605	0	0	143	0	30	140
Belleville, N. J.	3,442	3,105	3,068	2,731	0	0	134	0	434	0
Bellingham, Wash.	1,268	456	1,110	404	0	0	11	0	163	13
Beloit, Wis.	332	332	332	332	0	0	0	0	85	25
Berwyn, Ill.	1,028	1,028	799	799	0	0	175	0	41	186
Beverly, Mass.	949	939	649	639	0	18	1,100	0	182	1,200
Beverly Hills, Calif.	2,197	1,287	2,197	1,287	0	0	0	0	96	...
Bloomfield, N. J.	5,099	4,133	5,099	4,133	0	78	0	0	294	43
Bloomington, Ill.	1,587	453	1,403	269	0	16	184	0	67	184
Boise City, Idaho	457	457	441	441	0	0	0	0	16	0
Bristol, Conn.	2,766	2,093	2,230	1,706	0	0	0	0	177	0
Burbank, Calif.	496	25	496	25	0	0	0	0	59	...
Burlington, Iowa	522	522	510	510	0	170	0	0	45	0
Burlington, Vt.	1,845	1,805	1,705	1,665	0	0	0	0	105	5
Butte, Mont.	773	773	726	726	0	0	0	55	0	0
Central Falls, R. I.	2,326	2,238	2,326	2,238	100	0	300	100	88	400
Chelsea, Mass.	3,051	3,051	1,294	1,294	0	0	2,000	0	212	2,172
Chicopee, Mass.	1,014	739	876	601	0	0	900	0	182	1,582

Table IX—Debt Outstanding and Debt Issued and Retired in Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	GROSS DEBT END OF 1943 (in thousands)		NET LONG-TERM DEBT END OF 1943 (in thousands)		DEBT ISSUED IN 1943			DEBT RETIRED IN 1943		
					LONG-TERM			LONG-TERM		
	Total	General Government	Total	General Government	Refunding Bonds	Other	Short-Term	Retired by Refunding	Other	Short-Term
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Clarksburg, W. Va.	$ 131	$ 131	$ 111	$ 111	0	0	0	0	$ 94	0
Clifton, N. J.	10,506	10,250	10,339	10,083	0	0	0	0	474	0
Clinton, Iowa	703	703	646	646	$166	0	0	$166	52	0
Colorado Springs, Colo	1,256	160	1,140	160	0	0	0	0	224	0
Concord, N. H.	439	295	439	295	0	0	$ 600	0	73	$ 600
Council Bluffs, Iowa	1,060	1,060	1,045	1,045	0	$ 50	0	0	77	0
Cranston, R. I.	6,226	6,226	5,995	5,995	0	1,800	1,000	0	209	1,120
Cumberland, Md	5,637	2,932	4,349	2,190	0	37	0	0	62	30
Danville, Ill.‡	412	412	254	254	0	182	158	0	15	163
Danville, Va.	3,635	1,579	3,330	1,274	0	0	0	0	248	0
Dubuque, Iowa	834	682	689	597	0	0	0	0	210	0
East Cleveland, Ohio	673	658	433	418	0	0	0	0	105	0
Easton, Pa.	5,411	2,220	4,950	1,759	0	0	41	0	162	29
Eau Claire, Wis.	762	579	762	579	0	0	0	0	90	0
Elgin, Ill.	998	881	737	643	0	22	172	0	63	189
Elkhart, Ind.	1,029	23	959	23	0	0	0	0	27	0
Elmira, N. Y.	2,159	2,159	2,159	2,159	0	0	0	0	418	0
Elyria, Ohio	1,411	521	959	105	0	49	0	0	147	8
Enid, Okla.	1,515	1,092	949	678	0	164	0	0	107	0
Everett, Mass.	1,217	1,140	1,217	1,140	0	0	1,200	0	265	1,978
Everett, Wash.	2,063	193	1,809	176	0	0	91	0	178	119
Fargo, N. D.	1,163	1,163	950	950	0	59	0	0	184	10
Fitchburg, Mass.	1,599	1,493	1,299	1,193	0	0	0	0	287	7
Fond du Lac, Wis.	231	171	231	171	0	0	0	0	86	0
Fort Smith, Ark.	1,213	22	1,213	22	0	0	0	0	154	0
Gadsden, Ala.	3,063	2,879	2,878	2,694	0	0	0	0	67	0
Galesburg, Ill.	235	211	180	158	0	0	53	0	20	138
Garfield, N. J.	4,183	3,206	4,013	3,071	0	0	0	0	246	0
Great Falls, Mont.	912	452	777	406	0	0	0	114	0	0
Green Bay, Wis.	1,790	1,096	1,603	909	0	0	0	0	189	0
Greenville, S. C.	6,613	1,059	4,513	359	1,400	0	0	0	446	0
Hackensack, N. J.	3,971	3,971	3,939	3,939	200	0	0	0	476	0
Hagerstown, Md.	4,438	1,915	4,438	1,915	0	0	0	0	103	0
Hamtramck, Mich	4,631	4,160	4,096	3,625	0	0	0	0	159	175
Haverhill, Mass.	1,862	1,749	1,308	1,195	0	0	1,500	0	255	1,574
Hazleton, Pa.	1,418	1,418	1,402	1,402	0	0	45	0	102	45
High Point, N. C.	9,771	8,180	9,578	7,987	0	0	0	0	257	0
Huntington Pk., Calif.	235	151	235	151	0	0	0	0	21	...

Hutchinson, Kan	872	872	809	809	0	85	25	0	176	86
Inglewood, Calif	260	30	260	30	0	0	0	0	17	...
Jackson, Mich	2,219	1,661	2,150	1,592	0	0	0	0	215	0
Jamestown, N. Y	553	349	553	349	0	0	0	0	165	0
Johnson City, Tenn	2,933	1,911	2,933	1,911	0	0	0	0	68	0
Joliet, Ill	562	464	475	385	0	0	0	0	65	0
Joplin, Mo	274	274	140	140	0	0	0	0	34	0
Kearny, N. J	10,080	5,779	9,800	5,619	0	0	0	0	794	0
Kenosha, Wis	2,531	2,071	2,531	2,071	0	0	0	0	377	0
Kingston, N. Y	1,920	1,280	1,777	1,137	0	83	140	0	343	84
Kokomo, Ind	636	636	575	575	0	0	190	0	51	190
La Crosse, Wis	942	938	926	922	0	150	0	0	200	0
Lafayette, Ind	149	149	132	132	0	0	0	0	16	0
Laredo, Tex	1,776	1,776	1,689	1,689	296	0	0	0	63	296
Lebanon, Pa	114	114	77	77	0	0	0	0	27	0
Lewiston, Me	1,216	888	1,216	888	0	0	650	0	101	650
Lexington, Ky	2,318	2,318	1,907	1,907	0	0	0	0	143	0
Lima, Ohio	2,001	1,735	1,814	1,552	0	0	0	0	266	0
Lorain, Ohio	1,105	1,105	655	655	0	141	50	0	196	167
Lubbock, Tex.†	2,536	2,036	2,293	1,795	0	0	0	0	216	0
Lynchburg, Va	5,141	2,951	3,829	2,190	0	0	290	0	168	440
Mansfield, Ohio	347	248	149	149	0	96	0	0	101	0
Marion, Ind	600	530	541	502	0	35	0	0	40	0
Marion, Ohio	310	310	167	167	0	0	35	0	89	58
Mason City, Iowa	458	457	444	444	0	50	0	0	77	0
Massillon, Ohio	530	530	450	450	0	0	3	0	118	3
Maywood, Ill	662	234	476	58	0	0	72	0	16	40
Melrose, Mass	209	209	209	209	0	0	400	0	89	500
Meriden, Conn	1,087	1,077	1,087	1,077	0	200	450	0	170	450
Meridian, Miss	2,655	2,205	2,655	2,205	140	2	100	140	191	100
Miami Beach, Fla	5,639	5,557	5,546	5,464	233	0	0	233	131	0
Michigan City, Ind	920	691	128	39	0	0	0	0	60	10
Middletown, Conn	942	942	942	942	0	0	0	92	0	0
Middletown, Ohio	486	477	470	461	0	3	0	0	69	8
Mishawaka, Ind	171	146	171	146	0	0	0	0	23	0
Moline, Ill	1,123	684	1,114	681	0	111	106	0	48	106
Monroe, La	2,157	1,148	2,009	1,039	0	0	0	0	72	0
Montclair, N. J	9,963	7,127	9,413	6,577	0	105	0	0	870	0
Muncie, Ind	1,661	1,661	1,581	1,581	65	0	32	65	157	0
Muskegon, Mich	2,192	1,699	1,891	1,398	0	0	6	0	146	2
Muskogee, Okla	1,287	995	595	455	0	0	0	145	61	0
Nashua, N. H	900	900	707	707	0	0	750	0	103	800
New Albany, Ind	173	173	163	163	0	0	1	0	10	1
New Brunswick, N. J	3,743	2,901	3,743	2,901	0	0	0	0	413	0
New Castle, Pa	513	513	419	419	0	0	85	0	90	50
New London, Conn	5,043	3,819	4,713	3,817	100	100	1	100	254	1,342
Newark, Ohio	555	337	329	301	0	18	190	0	70	0
Newburgh, N. Y	2,386	2,010	2,360	1,984	0	0	0	0	245	0
Newport, Ky	2,296	1,171	2,249	1,124	0	0	100	0	310	100

Table IX—Debt Outstanding and Debt Issued and Retired in Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Gross Debt End of 1943 (in thousands)		Net Long-Term Debt End of 1943 (in thousands)		Debt Issued in 1943			Debt Retired in 1943		
					Long Term			Long-Term		
	Total	General Government	Total	General Government	Refunding Bonds	Other	Short-Term	Retired by Refunding	Other	Short Term
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Newport, R. I.	$4,940	$2,066	$4,504	$1,630	0	0	$475	0	$342	$550
Newport News, Va.	5,835	3,286	4,240	1,873	0	0	200	0	249	170
Norristown, Pa.	501	501	423	423	0	0	40	0	20	40
Norwalk, Conn.	4,242	3,559	4,010	3,490	0	0	15	0	174	15
Norwood, Ohio	425	347	239	161	0	$7	0	0	101	0
Ogden, Utah†	2,935	1,630	2,916	1,611	$61	0	0	$61	174	0
Orange, N. J.	3,639	3,550	3,523	3,434	27	9	24	0	374	39
Orlando, Fla.	4,660	3,635	3,979	3,090	0	0	0	0	245	6
Oshkosh, Wis.	942	942	942	942	0	0	0	0	66	0
Ottumwa, Iowa	1,300	1,300	1,245	1,245	0	241	0	0	149	0
Owensboro, Ky.	2,555	1,096	2,544	1,090	0	0	0	0	83	0
Paducah, Ky.	3,748	1,617	3,554	1,423	0	0	0	0	72	0
Parkersburg, W. Va.	1,258	588	1,077	432	0	0	0	0	83	0
Pensacola, Fla.	2,136	1,499	1,737	1,221	0	40	0	0	124	0
Perth Amboy, N. J.	10,229	8,856	9,846	8,602	0	0	0	0	331	0
Petersburg, Va.	4,942	4,442	3,056	2,556	0	0	0	0	200	0
Pittsfield, Mass.	849	741	849	741	0	0	500	0	196	500
Plainfield, N. J.	3,566	3,566	3,438	3,438	0	0	0	0	276	3
Port Arthur, Tex.	4,027	3,458	3,745	3,218	0	0	0	0	327	0
Port Huron, Mich.	707	697	623	613	0	26	0	0	264	0
Portsmouth, Ohio	3,896	3,030	3,763	2,897	152	0	80	152	263	80
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	4,235	3,960	4,121	3,846	192	18	0	192	265	12
Quincy, Ill.‡	794	794	594	594	191	0	200	0	20	160
Raleigh, N. C.†	5,003	3,124	4,701	2,822	100	45	131	100	132	25
Revere, Mass.	2,498	2,474	1,011	987	0	10	2,614	0	260	2,907
Richmond, Ind.	646	461	605	425	0	180	0	0	43	0
Riverside, Calif.	543	129	543	129	0	0	0	0	51	...
Rochester, Minn.	261	121	140	0	0	0	0	0	105	0
Rock Island, Ill.	4,828	2,187	4,414	1,877	0	32	189	0	115	187
Rocky Mount, N. C.	2,759	1,274	2,700	1,274	0	0	0	0	83	0
Rome, Ga.	607	373	607	373	0	0	0	0	38	0
Rome, N. Y.	1,694	1,594	1,690	1,590	0	0	0	0	303	11
Royal Oak, Mich.	5,550	4,326	5,062	3,838	0	0	0	0	65	0
Salem, Mass.	1,347	1,241	1,127	1,021	0	0	1,200	0	200	1,416
Salem, Ore.	3,046	959	3,008	921	46	0	0	46	107	0
San Angelo, Tex.†	1,117	1,117	1,083	1,083	0	0	0	0	38	0
San Bernardino, Calif.	576	432	576	432	0	0	0	0	42	...
Santa Ana, Calif.	360	304	360	304	0	0	0	0	43	...

Santa Barbara, Calif.	1,242	798	1,242	798	0	0	0	0	138	. . .
Sharon, Pa.	763	763	722	722	0	0	0	0	60	0
Sheboygan, Wis.	1,560	1,477	1,560	1,477	0	0	0	0	150	0
Sioux Falls, S. D.	848	848	756	756	0	0	26	0	84	6
South Gate, Calif.	165	79	165	79	0	0	0	0	75	. . .
Spartanburg, S. C.	3,000	1,727	2,776	1,526	0	0	0	0	478	0
Stamford, Conn.	2,759	2,759	2,759	2,759	0	0	0	0	364	0
Steubenville, Ohio	923	909	923	909	0	108	156	0	108	332
Superior, Wis.	1,764	1,764	1,764	1,764	0	0	0	0	137	0
Taunton, Mass.	1,266	1,177	903	814	0	0	1,050	0	272	1,276
Torrington, Conn.	795	795	479	479	0	0	716	0	70	723
Tucson, Ariz.	2,314	1,604	1,742	1,250	0	0	0	0	311	0
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	2,338	1,696	1,950	1,308	0	8	0	0	143	0
Tyler, Tex.	2,191	1,690	2,117	1,634	0	0	0	0	109	0
University City, Mo.†	2,620	2,620	2,542	2,542	0	0	30	0	61	15
Waltham, Mass.†	2,313	2,135	2,055	1,877	0	75	1,478	0	369	1,681
Warren, Ohio	1,253	1,097	1,212	1,056	72	0	97	72	162	78
Warwick, R. I.	3,550	2,291	3,336	2,077	50	0	500	50	106	500
Washington, Pa.	477	477	471	471	0	0	6	0	84	56
Watertown, N. Y.	3,087	2,691	2,723	2,370	0	0	85	0	556	0
Waukegan, Ill.	1,485	675	1,339	529	0	0	75	0	59	75
Wausau, Wis.	703	703	700	700	0	0	0	0	50	0
Wauwatosa, Wis.	1,236	1,106	1,145	1,015	0	0	0	0	174	0
West Allis, Wis.	1,294	1,118	1,294	1,118	0	0	0	0	192	0
West New York, N. J.	6,068	6,068	6,068	6,068	0	0	0	0	226	0
West Orange, N. J.	3,157	3,157	3,143	3,143	194	0	10	194	26	27
West Palm Beach, Fla.	11,594	11,594	11,594	11,594	0	0	0	0	7	0
White Plains, N. Y.	10,779	9,884	10,529	9,636	165	0	36	165	672	50
Wichita Falls, Tex.	3,606	3,063	3,604	3,061	0	0	61	0	114	0
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	1,736	1,736	1,736	1,736	0	0	198	0	121	198
Williamsport, Pa.	447	447	392	392	0	0	0	0	31	0
Wilmington, N. C.	3,411	2,159	2,891	1,839	0	0	0	0	110	0
Woonsocket, R. I.	6,205	5,597	4,626	4,018	0	0	1,450	0	302	1,300
Wyandotte, Mich.	648	648	239	239	0	0	0	0	45	0
Yakima, Wash.	1,525	231	1,444	150	0	0	0	0	169	0
Zanesville, Ohio	856	781	856	781	0	0	35	0	92	3

FOOTNOTES ON CITY DEBT DATA, TABLE IX

The following urban communities are omitted: 50,000 to 100,000: Arlington County, Va. and Upper Darby tp., Pa. 25,000 to 50,000: Arlington town, Mass.; Belmont town, Mass.; Belvedere tp., Calif.; East Providence town, R. I.; Haverford tp., Pa.; Lower Merion tp., Pa.; North Bergen tp., N. J.; Teaneck tp., N. J.; Watertown town, Mass.; West Hartford town, Conn.; West Haven town, Conn.; and Woodbridge tp., N. J.

INDIANAPOLIS: Park district data excluded, formerly considered part of the city corporation, and, beginning with 1943, classified as an independent unit of government.

LOUISVILLE: Bridge commission data excluded, formerly considered part of the city corporation, and, beginning with 1943, classified as an independent unit of government.

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Part Four

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ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION
COUNTY GOVERNMENT
COUNCIL-MANAGER GOVERNMENT
MUNICIPAL REPORTING

Administrative Organization

By **John B. Blandford, Jr.**

Administrator, National Housing Agency, Washington, D. C.

Municipal officials in 1944 continued their efforts to improve administrative machinery for traditional functions. At the same time they focused attention upon developing effective organizational arrangements for municipal activities stemming from the impact of the third full year of total war upon local communities.

By the end of 1944 it had become increasingly clear that the most important challenge for municipal administrators was so effectively to organize and execute local responsibility as to minimize the amount of state and federal supplementary action. The war has seen a marked increase in federal and state participation in local activities and there was proper concern that centralizing tendencies should not carry into the postwar period. It was obvious that cities would have to assume greater initiative in mobilizing their own resources for meeting community problems if they were to continue to manage their own destinies.

In 1944 cities continued to cooperate among themselves and with other units of local government. Intermunicipal cooperation and joint city-county administration were applied to an increasing diversity of activities. Four North Shore suburbs of Chicago—Glencoe, Kenilworth, Wilmette, and Winnetka—established a joint youth welfare commission with the police chief of Wilmette serving as director of the commission on a half-time basis. Minneapolis and St. Paul provided for joint operation of their airports through the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission. The Berkeley, California, city council and school system shared equally in the costs of a community counseling program to correct juvenile delinquency, with the counseling staff appointed by the city manager and the superintendent of schools. Fourteen independent units of local government in the Louisville-Jefferson County, Kentucky, area developed a cooperative classification and pay plan for 4,500 positions and reduced 575 payroll titles to 300 class titles. San Diego city and county set up a joint recreation commission with a paid executive director. In Red Wing, Minnesota, the voters authorized the city council and school board to develop a joint recreation program, and in International Falls, Minnesota, similar arrangements were approved by the city council. The three Florida towns of Atlantic Beach, Jacksonville Beach, and Neptune Beach established a planning commission composed of two members from each of the governing bodies together with three members of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce. New state legislation was passed in Virginia permitting localities to set up regional planning commissions, and the cities of Newport News and Hampton and the town of Phoebus, in cooperation with adjoining counties in their section in Virginia, entered upon a regional planning program.

The trend toward joint city-county health units continued; additional units were established in various states. In California the San Diego County Authority was formally organized as a municipal corporation to bring Colorado River water to nine participating cities and areas. The League of California Cities created a committee on metropolitan areas with the mayors of Los Angeles and San Francisco serving as chairman and vice chairman, respectively, and the mayors of 26 other cities of more than 25,000 population composing the committee membership. In the TVA area, intermunicipal cooperation in stream sanitation, planning, and other functions continued to grow.

Individual cities improved their own administrative structure and local organization for time-old functions. San Francisco consolidated certain inspectional services of its health department. Market and food and restaurant inspectors were placed in a single classification; housing sanitation and industrial inspectors were merged into another classification. The objective was to make each public health inspector a versatile person capable of performing any sanitary or public health job assigned to him. In order to spend ample time on traffic cases and as an educational device for motorists, Seattle, Washington, and Portland, Oregon, established municipal traffic courts independent of the regular police courts. The New York state legislature passed a bill giving the New York City school system a single responsible executive appointed by the board of education, replacing the nine-man board of superintendents. The board of control of the city of Toronto established an advisory committee of six members to study the entire municipal government and make recommendations with respect to the amalgamation of city departments and services. More cities adopted the council-manager form of government; these developments are treated elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK.

For assistance in improving organization and procedures a number of governmental units engaged Public Administration Service to make surveys and installations. In 1944 PAS completed or had in progress administrative surveys of the municipal governments of Berkeley and Richmond, California; Cicero, Illinois; and Fox Point, Wisconsin; and also made surveys and installed personnel, cost accounting, budget, or other procedures in one or more departments in 15 other cities, two counties, and seven states.

Cities expanded into newer types of activities as the continued impact of war made more acute the problems of community living such as inadequate recreational facilities, increased juvenile delinquency, and heightened race tension.

Municipal administrators forged new instruments of local government and of cooperative citizen action to meet these challenges. One of these was the teen-age center, a device whereby the youth of a community manage and operate for themselves recreational and other leisure time facilities. For example, teen-age centers were established in Columbia, Missouri, and in Towanda, Pennsylvania, where the governing body purchased a three-story hotel building and converted it into a place for young people to gather. In Hartford, Connecticut, a separate juvenile division was set up in the police department, and in Dallas, Texas, a council of social agencies was created to study the entire problem. San Francisco continued to operate its compulsory school providing lectures to delinquent parents who are deemed responsible for the waywardness of their children. A trend developed of having year-round programs of supervised recreation with full-time municipal recreational directors. Durham, North Carolina, established a department of recreation headed by a director appointed by the city manager. Muskegon and Muskegon Heights, Michigan, also appointed full-time recreational directors. Augusta, Georgia, and St. Paul, Minnesota, adopted ordinances creating recreation commissions. State recreational agencies were established on an increasing scale and they in turn fostered the establishment of permanent recreation departments, councils, or commissions in local communities. Massachusetts created a personnel placement pool for recruiting and placing community recreation workers. Cities also expanded programs of day care for children and established additional pre-school and school age centers.

Municipal officials intensified their efforts to develop and maintain effective local machinery for dealing with war-accentuated race problems. Because of the extreme importance of preserving interracial harmony and maintaining the cooperation of all workers in meeting war production goals, this was one of the larger challenges for the city official. By the middle of 1944, 31 cities were known to have established municipal committees in order to improve interracial relations, and in addition unofficial citizens' interracial committees which often had the approval and cooperation of city officials had been set up in more than 50 other municipalities. Chicago illustrated the officially constituted and supported committee of this type. There the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations functioned, composed of representatives of the churches, industry, labor, universities, the Chicago Housing Authority, YWCA, and other civic groups. It suggested programs for improving race relations to the mayor and cooperated with city officials and civic agencies in carrying out such programs. In Detroit a Mayor's Interracial Committee gave initial attention to the very pressing problem of housing facilities for Negroes; its membership includes five lay members, three of whom are Negroes. The Los Angeles Committee for Home Front Unity mobilized the efforts of all local organizations concerned with problems of racial discrimination; St. Paul, Dayton, Hartford, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore, Boston, Bridgeport, and Kansas City (Missouri), were other large cities with active committees or commissions for dealing with race problems. The problem was dealt with on a joint city-county basis in Milwaukee where the Interracial Federation of Milwaukee County functioned.

The returning serviceman also received the attention of cities and local communities. Local selective service boards shifted into reverse and helped funnel veterans back into the community. Unpaid reemployment committeemen attached to the local boards facilitated arrangements for the reemployment of the veterans by their former employers. Many municipal governments assumed the leadership in establishing veterans' information centers and in organizing the resources of public and private agencies for re-establishing the veterans in civilian life. In Cleveland a "committee on returning servicemen" was created for this purpose; it is headed by the city welfare director and includes representatives of every veterans' organization, social agency, and federal and local government division concerned with veteran readjustment. Detroit established a rehabilitation board to give attention both to the problem of the returning war veteran and of the displaced workers in war industry. In Greenville, Ohio, the city planning commission, in cooperation with the chamber of commerce, the local civilian defense organization, and the employment committees of local selective service boards, made a survey to determine the number and types of jobs which might be available to servicemen. All county, city, village, and township planning officials in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, organized a joint committee to obtain an over-all picture of postwar employment and work with industry in determining where and how returning veterans might be employed.

Cities sought not only to combat current war-connected and war-accentuated problems but also to plan for the transition from war to peace. An additional number of special official postwar planning agencies were established. Representatives of various citizen groups served on such special agencies or cooperated with them. State municipal leagues, state planning boards, the American Municipal Association, and the American Society of Planning Officials sponsored a number of postwar planning institutes for city officials in various states. In 1944, California, Maryland, Michigan, and New Jersey joined New York state in providing financial assistance to local governments for preparation of plans and specifications for postwar public works. New York passed such a law in 1943.

Cities emphasized planning for postwar air traffic. There was increasing recognition that air transportation was a municipal utility requiring skilled engineering technical services just as for any other public utility. St. Louis established an aviation section in its board of public service and appointed a full-time chief of aeronautics. The functions of the new unit were to administer over-all municipal aviation activities and with a staff of engineers to plan and design terminal facilities, landing fields, and other requirements. In Oklahoma City an aviation commission was appointed with a full-time aviation consultant, and in Omaha the mayor appointed an advisory citizens' committee on airports. State governments stimulated municipalities to plan for the coming air age. The Pennsylvania aeronautics commission established the objective of having an airport for each community in the state of 5,000 population or cluster of smaller communities with a total of 5,000 population. Michigan set up a fund of $250,000 to be available to local governmental units for the survey and design of new airports and the extension of existing ones. At the federal level the Civil Aeronautics Administration set up an urban planning section to assist metropolitan areas in the development of comprehensive airport plans, and the same agency made plans for a national airport program calling for the construction of many new airports to be financed with federal assistance.

Housing was an important phase of municipal activity and postwar planning. Previously one of the very few large cities in the country without a local housing authority, Milwaukee, by unanimous vote of its city council created such an authority. Kansas City, Missouri, amended its charter to give the city council authority to provide for clearance and redevelopment of blighted, substandard, or insanitary areas. The city may own and sell or otherwise dispose of such property, the purpose of the amendment being to encourage slum clearance and redevelopment by private capital. Yonkers, New York, created a rehabilitation commission to survey housing conditions and formulate plans looking to postwar elimination of substandard housing. Extensive hearings were held by the Burton subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia on several bills providing for slum clearance and low rent housing in the District. These bills proposed various plans of local governmental organization for urban redevelopment and stimulated thought as to the functions and relationships of local planning and housing agencies in such programs. Several bills were also introduced in Congress proposing federal aid to cities in urban redevelopment.

Postwar planning of public works, airports, housing—all these involved federal, state, and local government. There is growing recognition that in all community programs the municipality should take the initiative. The field of housing particularly well exemplifies this. Housing is a local responsibility. It is so close to the roots of community life and welfare that local responsibility for housing decisions is essential if the housing development of the nation as a whole is to be truly satisfying and productive. Each community should decide how many houses it wants, where they will be built, and how they will be built. The federal government cannot and should not attempt to replace local initiative and local decisions. The local community should take the initiative in analyzing local needs for housing and determining community housing goals. It should forge machinery for mobilizing for the housing job all interested groups—official, civic, labor, business, and industrial. It should integrate into one united front the efforts of planning commissions, housing authorities, real estate boards, chambers of commerce, labor organizations, builders' associations, and civic associations. Community action and control should be the keystone of planning and administration of local programs.

There should be increasing administrative strength and civic vitality at the core of democracy in urban areas.

County Government

By Paul W. Wager

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The year 1944 was a disappointing one in that three major campaigns for improvement in county government all of which were well fought with strong support nevertheless ended in defeat. When the youth of the nation is on foreign soil fighting valiantly to redeem the world from tyranny these repeated rejections of responsible government at home are particularly discouraging.

Home Rule. For the fourth time the voters of Michigan defeated a proposed constitutional amendment which would have allowed the people of Wayne County (Detroit) by a charter commission to draft a form of government more suitable to the needs of that highly urbanized county than the antiquated form now prescribed for all counties of the state. Although the amendment, like the one defeated in 1942, affected only Wayne County, it was opposed by a big majority of the rural voters. By subtle misrepresentations the opposition was able to make them believe that the amendment had sinister implications for the rural counties. The proposed reform also had the opposition of organized labor. With the support of these two misled allies, the Wayne County political spoilsmen were able to administer a more resounding defeat to the proposal than two years ago. In 1942 the amendment was defeated by 23,000 votes and in 1944 by 136,000.

The second major setback of the year was the defeat of the home rule charter drafted for Montgomery County, Maryland, by a vote of 15,683 to 14,048. Two years ago the people of the county, by authorizing the charter commission, indicated their desire for modernization of their county government by a substantial majority. In November, the charterites rolled up a still larger vote but not enough to overcome the formidable opposition from the political machine entrenched at the county seat. Although the charter was defeated by the up-county vote this opposition could have been easily overcome had the suburban support been a little stronger. It appears that some of the more favored Washington suburbs were quite content with the status quo.

The third great disappointment in the November election was the rejection in New Jersey of the new state constitution, particularly since this defeat represented a triumph for Jersey City's notorious Boss Hague. Although the new constitution, had it been adopted, would not have affected county government directly, it would have removed many obstacles in the way of constructive improvements.

The year was not wholly without gains, however. At the November election the voters of Oregon adopted an amendment to their constitution permitting the legislature to enact a county manager law under which counties may organize by popular referendum. The amendment provides Oregon with one of the best optional form provisions to be found in any state. It contains no reservations whatsoever. Constitutional elective officers which the new amendment permits to be abolished include county clerk, treasurer, sheriff, coroner, and surveyor. Oregon becomes the eleventh state to authorize county home rule or optional forms of government. Others are California, Louisiana, Maryland, Montana, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Texas, and Virginia.

During the summer a state constitutional convention drafted a new constitution for Missouri that will be submitted to the electorate February 27, 1945. In the proposed constitution four classes of county government are authorized instead of only one; counties of more than 85,000 may draft their own charters. A special section deals with the relations of St. Louis city and county. Voluntary consolidation and partitioning of counties, cooperation of two to ten counties in performing governmental functions, and consolidation of city and county functions are permitted. Magistrates replace justices of the peace. The fee system is abolished.

County Managers. On September 19, by a vote of 1,389 to 902, the voters of Warwick County, Virginia, made their county the ninth manager county in the United States and the fourth in Virginia. Two of the four Virginia counties adopted the so-called "county executive" form, but Warwick, like Henrico, selected the strict "county manager" form. Four principal changes will result from the adoption of the new form of government. (1) The three members of the board of supervisors will be nominated by districts and elected at large; formerly they were elected by districts. (2) The board will appoint a county manager who will devote full time to county affairs and will appoint all department heads and subordinate officers. There are to be departments of finance, welfare, law enforcement, public works, records, and health, but they may be combined or eliminated as the needs of the county permit. The manager himself may serve as the head of one or more departments. (3) The former elective offices of treasurer and commissioner of revenue will be combined into one finance department under the manager. (4) The school board will be appointed by and serve at the will of the supervisors. Formerly the departments of law enforcement, welfare, and education were controlled through direct or indirect appointments by the circuit judge. Three officers in addition to the supervisors will continue to be popularly elected—sheriff, clerk of courts, and commonwealth attorney. Warwick County has had a tremendous increase in population in the last few years as a result of wartime industry in and around Newport News. For many decades it has been boss-ridden.

Guilford County, North Carolina (containing the cities of Greensboro and High Point), was added to the official list of manager counties in the United States. Its manager provisions went into effect in December, 1942. Although the manager is appointed by the board and acts as its agent, he has not been given power to make appointments himself. The manager of Durham County, North Carolina, has long occupied the same helpless position, but in December the board placed under him the appointment of 26 subordinate positions.

The Tennessee Taxpayers Association in its twelfth annual report states that Hamilton County has enjoyed both improved services and reduced costs as a result of the adoption of the manager form of government. It lists as causes of improved operations the reduction in membership of the county court (board), modern budgetary controls, improved accounting and pre-auditing procedure, installation of a daily reporting system, and general tightening of executive controls.

Functional Consolidation. In the course of the year Clark County, Tennessee, and the city of Winchester united in establishing a full-time health unit to service both the urban and rural areas. The consolidated health unit of Des Moines County and the city of Burlington, Iowa, moved into its new $50,000 health center. The consolidated health center is a pioneer among Iowa counties, being the first county health unit in the state as well as the first to have a specially designed building.

The Citizens League of Cleveland came out strongly in favor of city-county consolidation, maintaining that it was the only cure for the confusion resulting from the area's 54 overlapping governments. Also a member of the Seattle, Washington, city council urged that body to consider the merger of Seattle and King County.

The need for township consolidation or abolition was dramatically illustrated in Indiana by a decision of the state supreme court which in a boundary dispute transferred the $10,000,000 property of the Indiana Power and Light Company from Decatur Township, which had been in undisputed possession of the land for more than one hundred years, to Perry Township. As a result of the decision, Decatur lost 70 per cent of its assessed valuation.

Personnel. Illinois rejected amendments that would have permitted sheriffs and county treasurers to succeed themselves. Oneida County, Wisconsin, organized a "county council of service" to coordinate and direct the employment, rehabilitation, and hospitalization of returning war veterans. The council acts as a central clearinghouse, keeps comprehensive records on claims, hospitalization, medical care, rehabilitation, and placement of all World War II veterans' cases, and refers all inquiries for aid to the appropriate agencies. Likewise, North Dakota authorized county boards to appoint and compensate a county veterans' service officer. Electors of Ventura County, California, adopted the merit system. The new civil service provisions placed five hundred county employees in the classified service. The board of supervisors appointed a civil service commission to administer the system.

The Town and County Officers Training School of the state of New York in its publication, *Justice Court Topics,* stated that "slowly but surely New York State is turning its inactive justices of the peace into councilmen." This transformation has been made possible under the provision of a statute enacted in 1940 which permits towns (townships) of the second class, governed by the supervisor and four justices of the peace serving as a council, to designate two of the justices of peace as councilmen to perform councilmanic duties only and to restrict the remaining two justices of peace to judicial duties only. Approximately five hundred of the nine hundred second-class towns have taken advantage of the act. Mississippi and Virginia increased the salaries of several county officers. Virginia authorized county employees to become members of the state retirement system.

The Census Bureau's report on *County Employment: 1944* places the number of county government employees at 323,000 in July, indicating that the downward trend in the number of county nonschool employees since 1940 has been arrested. On the other hand, county payrolls are continuing to rise. The estimated payroll for July was $38,900,000, which was 16 per cent higher than for the corresponding month of 1940 and 1941.

Finance. War prosperity enabled most counties to improve their financial position. Tax collections were good, lack of building materials precluded new construction, and old debts were reduced without new ones being created. On the other hand, the cost of both labor and supplies was up. In some counties there were new functions occasioned by the war. The Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs reports that the net change for all counties in that state has been an appreciable increase in expenditures. Similarly, the New Jersey Taxpayers Association maintains that the cost of county government in that state increased $1,000,000, or 9.6 per cent, in two years in spite of the fact that county debt was reduced from $28 to $23.96 per capita in the same period.

During the year Robertson County, Tennessee, amply demonstrated the value of the centralized purchasing, accounting, and budgeting system put into effect by the county court in October, 1942, and made permanent by legislative act in 1943. Since the improvements were put into effect the bonded debt of the county has been reduced by $72,500 and a floating debt of $60,000 has been replaced by a surplus of $60,000. There was no increase in the tax rate.

Lane County, Oregon, voted special tax levies in order to build up a postwar reserve fund. For several years it has been moving toward the attainment of a pay-as-you-go goal and it wants to meet its postwar responsibilities without abandoning this policy. Here and there over the country are counties that are debt free for the first time in many years.

In November the voters of California approved a constitutional amendment which is designed to reduce the volume of property on the inactive assessment roll. It provides that after a parcel of property has been deeded to the state or county for tax delinquency the burden is on the property owner to bring action to challenge the validity of the tax sale. If no challenge is brought within one year the property shall conclusively be presumed to carry a good legal title.

An outstanding volume of the year was the compendium issued by the Bureau of the Census entitled *County Finances: 1942*. This is the first time that the Census Bureau has assembled and published comparative figures on the income, expenditures, and debt of all 3,050 counties.

Postwar Planning. Steps taken by a few counties demonstrate the need for over-all planning and the suitability of the county as a planning area. This is peculiarly true in counties containing a sizable city, and during the year a number of joint county-city planning activities were begun. Examples are furnished by Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee; Stockton and San Joaquin County, California; Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; Syracuse and Onondaga County, New York; and Provo and Utah County, Utah. County planning is not limited, however, to urban counties. Seven county planning commissions are functioning in Tennessee alone, and there are other examples in California, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and other states.

Michigan appropriated $5,000,000 to provide local units of government with one-half the cost of preparing surveys and plans for postwar projects. A Louisiana act authorized parishes to establish and support war memorial civic centers, including the power to levy a special tax and to create a board of control. Another Louisiana act authorizes parishes and other political subdivisions to adopt and enforce airport zoning regulations. Maryland amended its airport zoning act authorizing more stringent regulations. Wisconsin counties were given power to acquire property for airports. North Dakota suspended until July, 1945, the further sale of farm and grazing lands owned by the state or the counties.

Miscellaneous. In September, 182 county officials representing 71 Virginia counties met in Roanoke for the annual convention of the League of Virginia Counties. On recommendation of Governor Darden the convention voted to set up at the University of Virginia a "County Government Clinic, to act as a clearing house for county problems, to make a study of the most serious affairs affecting the counties at present, and to better acquaint county officials with the responsibilities of their office." The New York legislature created a commission to recodify the county law.

Council-Manager Government

By Grace L. Geer

Staff Assistant, International City Managers' Association, Chicago

TWENTY-EIGHT cities and one county adopted council-manager government during 1944. This compares with 12 adoptions in 1943, 27 cities and one county in 1942, 22 cities in 1941, and 18 in 1940. Twenty-six of these places adopted council-manager charters or the provisions of state enabling acts while three cities adopted the plan by ordinance. Charters were adopted by 14 places in Maine: Brownville (1,914), Dexter (3,714), Eagle Lake (1,891), Fort Kent (5,363), Frenchville (1,566), Haynesville (235), St. Agatha (1,874), St. Francis (1,480), Skowhegan (7,159), Stacyville (717), Stockholm (891), Van Buren (5,380), Vassalboro (1,931), and Wallagrass (1,123); three in Michigan—Berkley (6,406), East Lansing (5,839), and Midland (10,329); two in Missouri—Moberly (12,920) and Neosho (5,318); four in Oregon—Coos Bay (5,259), Eugene (20,838), Milwaukie (1,871), and Nyssa (1,855); and also College Station, Texas (2,184), Warwick County, Virginia (9,248), and Longueuil, Quebec (8,200). Three cities which adopted council-manager ordinances are Ontario, California (14,197), Pottstown, Pennsylvania (20,194), and Georgetown, Texas (3,682).

The Coos Bay, Oregon, charter provided for proportional representation and is the first city in Oregon to adopt PR. Forest Grove, Oregon (2,449), which has been operating under the manager plan by ordinance since 1938, adopted a council-manager charter in 1944. Long Beach, New York (9,036), again voted to put into effect in 1946 the charter adopted in 1943.

Sixteen other communities rejected proposals to adopt the council-manager plan. These places were: Hayward, California (6,736); Ottumwa, Iowa (31,570); Gray (1,378) and Greenville, Maine (1,955); Montgomery County, Maryland (83,912); Battle Creek (43,453), Berkley (6,406) which later the same year adopted a charter, Howell (3,748), and River Rouge (17,008), Michigan; Salem, Oregon (30,908); Crockett (4,536), Orange (7,472), and West University Place (9,221), Texas; Pulaski, Virginia (8,792); Pasco, Washington (3,913); and Fairbanks, Alaska (3,455).

The percentage of adoptions in 1944 by vote of the people or by legislative action (26 out of 42, or 62 per cent) was higher than in 1943 when there were 19 referendums with eight adoptions or 42 per cent favorable action. In 1942 there were 22 referendums with 17 adoptions (77 per cent) and in 1941 there were 29 referendums with 19 adoptions (65 per cent). The total of 29 new council-manager municipalities in 1944 is the highest number of adoptions since 1923.

TABLE I

YEARS IN WHICH COUNCIL-MANAGER PLAN BECAME EFFECTIVE IN MUNICIPALITIES NOW OPERATING UNDER THIS PLAN AND CITIES ABANDONING THIS PLAN

Year	LEGAL BASIS				ABANDONMENTS	
	Charter[1]	Ordinance[1]	Total[1]	Accumulated Total	Number of Referendums	Cities Abandoning[3]
1908–14	24	7	31	31	..	0
1915–19	82	10	92	123	..	1
1920–24	131	19	150	273	..	4
1925–29	78	18	96	369	..	5
1930	15	4	19	388	9	1
1931	15	3	18	406	13	2
1932	19	2	21	427	14	2
1933	8	1	9	436	15	2
1934	8	0	8	444	12	2
1935	10	2	12	456	4	0
1936	9	4	13	469	5	1
1937	6	3	9	478	6	3
1938	9	6	15	493	8	1
1939	14	2	16	509	8	1
1940	15	3	18	527	4	2
1941	19	1	20	547	5	0
1942	17	12	29	576	5	0
1943	7	4	11	587	1	0
1944	23	3	26	613	8	1
	509	104	613[2]		117	28

[1] These columns list, as of the year council-manager government was first made effective, the municipalities and counties operating on December 31, 1944, under council-manager charters and ordinances, respectively. Some cities which originally adopted the plan by ordinance and have since adopted charters are listed as charter cities, but are listed opposite the year of original adoption of the ordinance. The figures for a given year represent the effective year of adoptions and the net changes in the directory.

[2] Not included in this figure are the 28 abandonments and Vassalboro, Maine; Midland, Michigan; Coos Bay, Eugene, Milwaukie, and Nyssa, Oregon; and Warwick County, Virginia, where the plan does not become effective until 1945, and Long Beach, New York, where it becomes effective in 1946.

[3] Includes only those municipalities which have abandoned the plan by vote of the people.

TABLE 2

PERCENTAGE OF COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES TO TOTAL CITIES IN UNITED STATES

Population Group	Total No. of Cities in Group*	Cities with Council-Manager Plan Number	Per Cent
1,000 to 2,500	3,205	67	2.1
2,500 to 5,000	1,419	95	6.7
5,000 to 10,000	962	122	12.7
10,000 to 25,000	662	126	19.0
25,000 to 50,000	212	51	24.1
50,000 to 100,000	106	30	28.3
Over 100,000	92	22	23.9
All cities over 1,000	6,658	513†	

* This column does not include two election districts in Maryland, one election district in Georgia, one county in Virginia, one township in California, and six unincorporated villages in Maine and Vermont that are classified as urban places in the official 1940 census but which do not have municipal functions.

† This column does not include 100 places operating under the approved council-manager plan on December 31, 1944: eight American counties, 22 Canadian cities, five Irish cities, one Puerto Rican city, 13 American cities of less than 1,000 population, 48 towns, villages and plantations in Connecticut, Maine, and Vermont which are not classified as urban places in the official 1940 census, and three newly incorporated places. All those excluded from this table are included in the directory of approved council-manager cities.

Cities Voting on Abandonment of the Plan. Eight cities held referendums on continuation of the council-manager plan. All retained the plan except Mason City, Iowa (27,080), which voted to abandon manager government effective April, 1945. This is the twenty-eighth abandonment by vote of the people since 1908[1] and only two others have occurred since 1940—Huron, South Dakota (10,843), and Hardwick, Vermont (1,607). The seven elections resulting in the retention of the council-manager plan were held in Ashtabula, Ohio (21,405); Rapid City, South Dakota (13,844); Houston, Texas (384,514); and Bennington (11,257), Ludlow (2,458), Manchester (2,139), and Northfield (3,601), Vermont. Of the 117 referenda held during the 15-year period, 1930 to 1944 inclusive, on proposals to abandon the plan, 92, or 80 per cent, resulted in retention of the plan (see Table 1).

Changes in Official Directory. In addition to the 29 places adopting council-manager government in 1944, five other places that adopted the plan in previous years were added to the official directory while five were removed. Places added were Eastport, Maine (3,346), which adopted manager government in 1936 but was under state control from 1938 to January, 1944; Guilford County, North Carolina (153,916) which adopted the plan in 1942; Niagara Falls, Ontario (20,589), which adopted a charter in 1923 but was not on the directory for several years because a manager was not appointed; Isle Maligne,

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[1] In addition to Mason City the 27 places which have abandoned the council-manager plan are: Hot Springs, Arkansas; Santa Barbara and San Mateo County, California; Fort Myers, St. Cloud, and Tampa, Florida; Ashland, Kentucky; Fall River, Orange, and Waltham, Massachusetts; Albion, Michigan; Cape May and Trenton, New Jersey; Binghamton, New York; Akron, Cleveland, and Lima, Ohio; Collinsville, Lawton, and Sulphur, Oklahoma; Huron, South Dakota; Denton, Texas; Brattleboro (which has since readopted), Hardwick village and St. Albans, Vermont; Stevens Point, Wisconsin; and Brandon, Manitoba, Canada. For more details on abandonments see Arthur W. Bromage, *Manager Plan Abandonments* (National Municipal League, 1940).

Quebec (500), which adopted the plan in 1936; and Hampstead, Quebec (2,287) in 1943. Places removed from the list were Avalon, California (1,637), and Hastings, Minnesota (5,662) for rescinding their council-manager ordinances, and Crystal (346), Island Falls (1,370), and Mercer (381), Maine, for failure to appoint managers.

Legislation. Oregon adopted a constitutional amendment which permits counties to adopt manager government and directs the legislature to set up the procedure for the adoption of the plan.

Growth of the Plan. At the beginning of 1945 a total of 620 places were operating under the council-manager plan, including 21 in Canada, five in Ireland, and one in Puerto Rico. In 1920 there were 131 council-manager cities; five years later there were 273; at the beginning of 1930 there were 369; by 1935 there were 444; and in 1940 there were 509.[2]

Michigan still leads with 58 council-manager cities, but Maine has climbed to second place with 57, Virginia has 47, Texas 46, Florida 40, and California 37 places operating under the manager plan.[3]

Nearly one in four (23.9 per cent) of the 92 cities over 100,000 population now operate under the council-manager plan. The ratio is almost exactly one in five (21.3 per cent) for all of the 1,072 cities of 10,000 or more population. The largest ratio, 28.3 per cent, however, is found in the group between 50,000 and 100,000 (see Table 2).

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[2] The council-manager plan was originally devised and promoted by the National Short Ballot Organization, of which Woodrow Wilson was president and Richard S. Childs was secretary, as a part of its effort to make government more responsible by reducing the number of elective offices. This organization had been promoting the commission plan, but when Mr. Childs read of the success of a "general manager" in Staunton, Virginia, in 1908-11 under a mayor and bicameral council, he argued that the concentration of administrative authority in such an appointive official under a single commission would remedy the weaknesses of the commission plan. The Short Ballot Organization drafted a charter for Lockport, New York, in 1911, but the first city to adopt its "commission-manager" or council-manager plan was Sumter, South Carolina, in 1912, and the first large city to do so was Dayton, Ohio, which put the plan into effect in 1914. In the meantime the National Municipal League, which since 1900 had recommended the strong mayor plan, at its 1913 conference received from its committee on commission government a report favorable to the council-manager plan. This committee, composed of Charles A. Beard, Ernest S. Bradford, Richard S. Childs, William Bennett Munro, and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, was influenced largely by the Lockport plan and by Mr. Childs. Accordingly, the League's model city charter was revised in 1915 to incorporate the council-manager plan, and ever since then the League has promoted the adoption of this form of local government.

[3] Seven states have neither statutory nor constitutional provisions under which cities may adopt the council-manager plan without first securing specific legislative consent: Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Mississippi, and Rhode Island. However, 65 cities in the first three named states at the end of 1944 had adopted the plan by securing legislative action. Certain cities in Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Washington may adopt the manager plan under varying limitations, but none have done so.

Municipal Reporting

By J. Fred Rippy, Jr.

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During the third year of the war cities continued to recognize the need for general annual reports in their efforts to keep citizens informed of municipal activities. To focus attention on improving annual municipal reports and to stimulate municipal reporting in general the American Institute of Graphic Arts this year announced the holding of an exhibition for the purpose of selecting the best reports issued in 1944. As in past years, the cities that issued reports generally are the ones that also distributed leaflets with tax or utility bills and used the radio and movies in keeping the citizenry informed.

Annual Reports. During 1944 the International City Managers' Association received more than 150 annual municipal reports. However, a considerable number were so limited to financial data that they are not included in the 103 general reports analyzed in Table X. Questionnaires were used to gather data not available from the reports. Of the 103 cities listed, 83 have the council-manager, 15 the mayor-council, two the commission, and three the town meeting form of government. Six cities that issued either their first annual report or their first such report in several years are: Berkeley, California; Johnson City, Tennessee; Laramie, Wyoming; Wilmette, Illinois; Sweet Home, Oregon; and Portsmouth, Virginia. Seven New England cities continue to lead the field in number of consecutive years of publishing reports, all issuing them for 90 years or more: Cambridge (97), Springfield (91), and Middleboro (275), Massachusetts; and Bangor (108), Dexter (101), Houlton (124), and Norridgewock (103), Maine.

Table X includes 69 cities which also issued reports in 1943, thus making possible some comparisons. Thirty-four new cities are included this year, but 32 which issued annual reports in 1943 apparently omitted publication in 1944. The trend begun in 1943 of spending more money on reports and distributing them more widely was continued, as many of the 69 cities issuing reports both years published still more copies in 1944 and spent more money on them. Special mention of these cities will be made under appropriate headings below.

1. Contents. The most common and widely accepted features of annual reports continue to be a directory of officials, a summary of highlights and achievements (sometimes in the form of a letter of transmittal), a departmental summary of activities, and financial data. The reports of 31 cities contained an organization chart of the municipal government, such charts occurring more frequently in the reports of the cities of more than 25,000 population. Fifty-two reports contained graphs of varying sorts portraying accomplishments and trends, while pictures appeared in 42 of the reports analyzed this year. Pictorial or animated charts were used in some of the reports and cartoons were included in others to bring out particular points.

The reports of 85 cities contained one or more of the following items of information about each department: total expenditures, number of employees, per cent of total expenditures to the city's budget, per capita costs, trends, problems, and accomplishments during the year. Several reports continued to use comparative figures for previous years to good advantage. A good percentage of the reports continued to show municipal expenditures for each activity, either in the form of tax rate for the individual activity, percentage of the total city budget, or percentage of the tax dollar. The reports of 92 cities carried financial statistics, some of which were segregated in special sections, often at the back of the report. Write-ups of civilian defense activities were again included in many reports this year as well as honor rolls of city employees in service. Planning retained its place of prominence gained in recent years as several cities carried complete summaries of planning board activities and outlined specific needs of their communities.

The reports of six cities differed from others in format or style. Berkeley, California, issued its first report in two years in the form of an eight-page 8½x 11-inch printed folder with pictures and departmental discussions. Escanaba, Michigan, issued a 65-page duplicated report containing a chart or graph about some city activity on every other page opposite two cartoon characters, one of which, the taxpayer, asks a question that the other, the public servant, answers in explanation of the particular chart or graph. The Fillmore and Coronado, California, reports again came out with a humorous style and used many cartoons. Dayton, Ohio, continued the practice of publishing its report in *Reader's Digest* form with articles by departmental and bureau heads, and Baltimore, Maryland, issued a report following somewhat the same pattern with separate articles by department heads. Rochester, New York, continued to publish its report in the form of a five-page folder first issued in 1942.

2. Distribution. Most cities mailed their reports but copies were also distributed at civic meetings and were available at city offices. Ninety-five of the cities analyzed sent some copies to persons and organizations outside the city while 80 cities made copies of their reports available to local schools for use in civics classes or for reference in the library as compared to 73 cities which distributed their reports to schools in 1943.

Several cities used somewhat unusual methods of distribution. Cincinnati, Ohio, used its own special messenger to deliver several hundred copies. Charleston, South Carolina, had a contract with the printer which required him to deliver all local copies and this was done by truck and bicycle. Springfield, Massachusetts, controlled distribution of its report through the use of self-addressed business reply request cards. Dexter, Norridgewock, and Rumford, Maine, placed copies at local stores for distribution, while Wilmington, North Carolina, and Fillmore, California, distributed copies to physicians and dentists for display in their reception rooms.

The number of reports issued on the whole remained about the same as in 1943 with the cities of 50,000 or more population printing one report for every 43 (median) people compared with one for every 42 last year. The range for this population group was one report for every six people in Cambridge, Massachusetts, to one for every 1,002 persons in Portsmouth, Virginia. The number of copies issued by cities from 10,000 to 50,000 ranged from a copy for every two persons in Cheltenham Township, Pennsylvania, and Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan, to one for every 500 persons in Beloit, Wisconsin. The typical city of less than 10,000 published one copy for every four people as in 1943, ranging from one report per person in Castleton, Vermont, to one copy per 283 people in Rhinelander, Wisconsin. A glance at Table 1 shows, in addition to the above figures, that the typical city (median) of the 103 studied issued one report for every 12 citizens.

Table 1

Summary of Data About Annual Municipal Reports of 99 Cities: 1944

Population Group	No. of Clties	Population Per Copy Printed		Number of Pages		No. Weeks, End of Period Covered to First Distribution		Publication Expense	
		Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median
Over 100,000	10	6–204	43	5–128	88	1d.–44	28	$300–$3,960	$1,500
50,000 to 100,000	8	7–1,002	34	11–210	40	4–51	16	15– 2,511	618
25,000 to 50,000	15	3–500	22	17–71	40	6–36	13	14– 1,532	345
10,000 to 25,000	27	2–433	30	15–377	47	2–36	12	15– 1,833	260
5,000 to 10,000	20	2–283	6	10–203	41	3–40	7	10– 834	360
Under 5,000	23	1–96	3	10–104	44	2–13	4	8– 495	194
All Cities	103	1–1,002	12	5–377	45	1d.–51	10	8– 3,960	331

The 69 cities issuing reports in 1943 and in 1944 published a combined total of 180,361 copies in 1944 as compared to 170,982 in 1943. The greatest increases were found in cities of more than 25,000. Cambridge, Massachusetts, issued 18,500 reports in 1944 compared with 15,000 in 1943; Milwaukee, Wisconsin, increased its output from 10,000 to 13,500; and Schenectady, New York, published 12,000 compared with 10,400 in 1943. Each of these cities has consistently increased the number of reports issued for three consecutive years. Other cities which issued more reports in 1944 than in 1943 are Honolulu, Hawaii, which went from 5,000 to 15,000; Bangor, Maine, from 1,500 to 2,500; Wilmington, North Carolina, from 150 to 1,000; Mason City, Iowa, from 500 to 1,500; Port Huron, Michigan, from 500 to 1,500; and Westmount, Quebec, from 750 to 2,000. Among cities which decreased the number of reports published were Kansas City, Missouri; Rochester, New York; and Columbus, Georgia, which cut down from 20,000 to 10,000, 7,500 to 7,000, and 5,000 to 2,000, respectively.

The majority of the cities in Table X required approximately the same length of time to publish their reports as in 1943. The summary table (Table 1) shows that the median time that elapsed between the end of the period covered and the date of issue was 10 weeks compared to nine in 1943. The elapsed time for the typical city of more than 50,000 was 28 weeks compared to 26 in 1943. The median city from 10,000 to 50,000 required 12 weeks as compared to 13 in 1943, and the typical city under 10,000 required six weeks both in 1943 and 1944.

Of the 69 cities issuing reports in both years, 21 issued their reports in less time, 21 took more time, and 27 required approximately the same time. Cincinnati, Ohio, required only four weeks compared to 22 in 1943; Dayton, Ohio, decreased its publication time from eight weeks to one day; Honolulu, Hawaii, from 22 weeks to 13; Rochester, New York, from 38 to 28; Henrico County, Virginia, from 22 to 12; Ironton, Ohio, from 38 to 28; Sumter, South Carolina, from 22 to 10; and Malartic, Quebec, from 10 to two weeks. Among cities which required more time for publication in 1944 are Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which took 30 weeks as compared to 22 in 1943; Schenectady, New York, which jumped from 26 to 40; Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan, which increased its time from 8 to 24 weeks; and Presque Isle, Maine, which required 20 weeks in 1944 compared to 13 in 1943. Several cities specifically mentioned that delays in publishing their reports were due to the wartime shortage of help both at their offices and at their printers' establishments. A reduction in the time required for publication is a trend that should be constantly accelerated when conditions permit.

3. Size, Type, and Cost. The popular 6x9-inch report continued to predominate in 1944 with 66 cities using this size. Other sizes ranged from 5¼x7½ inches, for Springfield, Massachusetts, through the usual stencil-duplicated size of 8½x11 inches, to the 8½x14-inch report of Malartic, Quebec. Of the 103 cities, 81 (78 per cent) printed their reports, three on city-owned equipment. Sixteen cities stencil-duplicated (often referred to by the trade name "mimeograph") their reports, 13 being turned out on equipment belonging to the cities. Four reports were hectographed (often called by the trade name "ditto") on city equipment, and Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and Yeadon, Pennsylvania, used the offset process.

The number of pages in 1944 reports remained approximately the same as in 1943 with the median for all 103 cities being 45 as compared to 46 in 1943. The number of pages ranged from the five-page folder of Rochester, New York, to 377 pages in the report of Milford, Massachusetts.

In 1944 the typical city spent $331 on its report as compared to $322 spent in 1943. Cities which have led the field for several years on the amount of money spent on annual reports are Cambridge, Massachusetts, which spent $3,500 in 1944, $3,050 in 1943, and $1,900 in 1942; Schenectady, New York, which spent $2,511 in 1944, $2,405 in 1943, and $1,476 in 1942; Cincinnati, Ohio, whose report cost $1,320, $1,180, and $1,350; Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which spent approximately $2,000 on each of the last three issues; Pittsfield, Massachusetts, whose report cost $1,532 in 1944, $2,280 in 1943, and $1,874 in 1942; Lewiston, Maine, which spent $1,060 in 1944, $900 in 1943, and $425 in 1942; Kansas City, Missouri, which has spent approximately $1,500 on each of its last three issues; and Dayton, Ohio, which spent $1,132 in 1944, $875 in 1943, and $450 in 1942.

Other cities which have increased expenditures in recent years are Honolulu, Hawaii, whose report cost $3,000 in 1944 as compared to $1,600 in 1943; Springfield, Massachusetts, which spent $3,960 in 1944 and $800 the previous year; Port Huron, Michigan, whose outlay was $567 in 1944 and $336 in 1943; Mason City, Iowa, which spent $330 in 1944 and $168 in 1943; Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan, whose report cost $475 in 1944 and $160 in 1943; and Wilmington, North Carolina, which spent $306 on the first printed report in the history of the city as compared to $40 on a duplicated report in 1943.

Publication expense ranged all the way from $8 spent by Sweet Home, Oregon, on 75 copies of a 27-page stencil-duplicated report to $3,960 spent by

Springfield, Massachusetts, on 20,000 copies of an 88-page printed report completely illustrated throughout. In 1943 Cambridge, Massachusetts, spent the top amount of $3,050. Of the 65 cities that issued reports in 1944 and in 1943, 41 spent more on their reports, 19 spent less, and five spent approximately the same. The 69 cities spent a combined total of $38,465 in 1944 and $33,804 in 1943. The greatest part of this increased production cost is reflected in the greater number of copies issued, although printing costs, where the same number and size of reports were issued, showed a slight increase over 1943 costs.

Radio. Only a few of the 103 cities issuing municipal reports in 1944 reported the use of radio to inform citizens of municipal services. In Springfield, Massachusetts, a series of 20 programs was carried out consisting of interviews with various public officials. Mason City, Iowa, used the radio twice to discuss city planning and zoning, and Atchison, Kansas, reported several safety broadcasts by a police officer. The radio presents a good means of informing the public of municipal activities but apparently is not being used to any great extent.

Movies. This form of reporting was used by a few cities to depict public events and departmental activities. The United States Department of State made a film of the Teaneck, New Jersey, police department for use in foreign countries as one of a series of films on "How America Lives." The Springfield, Massachusetts, park department held 75 showings of a film entitled "Park System Throughout the Four Seasons," and Wilmington, North Carolina, had in production a technicolor film of all departmental activities, a local theater operator bearing the cost. The mayor's office of Columbus, Ohio, raised $13,000 through private contributions to apply toward making a movie entitled "This is Columbus," but production has not yet been started.

Leaflets. Several cities continued the practice of mailing folders or leaflets to citizens, often enclosing them with tax or utility bills. These leaflets varied considerably in size and content but all portrayed facts and figures about city services. Kansas City, Missouri, continued its practice of mailing with tax bills an illustrated leaflet showing sources of revenues, budgeted expenditures, and a pictorial breakdown of how the tax dollar is distributed among city services. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, distributed a four-page folder explaining Milwaukee's status as a debt-free city in 1944. In addition the folder gave a breakdown of the average taxpayer's bill for monthly services compared to the cost of commodities such as bread, cigarettes, a pound of butter, etc. Cambridge, Massachusetts, again issued a small four-page leaflet outlining with the use of small pictures just what the various portions of the tax dollar were spent for. West Palm Beach, Florida, distributed an eight-page 4x7-inch leaflet in the form of a report on taxation and debt retirement, and Schenectady, New York, circulated three small one-page statements about the bonded debt, financing of a new water supply system, and city services rendered through the payment of taxes. Other leaflets issued included a one-page statement by Teaneck, New Jersey, in explanation of a tax rate increase; a series of monthly one-page circulars distributed by Oglesby, Illinois, on such subjects as planning, public utility operations, and housing; a series of stencil-duplicated notices issued by Johnson City, Tennessee, about waste removal and water service; and notices distributed by Malartic, Quebec, on clean-up and fire prevention weeks.

Attractive leaflets can play an important part in aiding municipal officials in carrying out their task of enlightening and educating the citizenry to the necessity and value of municipal services. The cost of leaflets is relatively small and they can portray through the use of pictures, graphs, and charts important facts, figures, and trends about municipal activities.

TABLE X

GENERAL ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS ISSUED IN 1944 BY A SELECTED GROUP OF CITIES

Form of government is shown after name of city: a dagger (†) indicates council-manager plan, a double dagger(‡) indicates mayor-council plan, and a section mark (§) indicates commission plan. "Publication Expense," includes cost of photographs, engravings, paper, printing, and binding. "Number of Weeks to First Distribution" shows time from end of period covered by the report to first distribution. After name of municipality, "t" indicates town, "tp" township, and "v" village. An asterisk (*) refers to footnotes at the end of the table. Codes used:

How Reproduced

c—Printed in city shop
H—Hectograph
O—Offset
S—Stencil duplicated
All others are printed

Contents

A—Administrative reports of departments
D—Directory of officials
F—Financial data
G—Graphs or charts
H—Highlight review
O—Organization chart
P—Pictures

Methods of Distribution

A—Available at city offices
B—Boy Scouts
C—Through civic organization
F—Firemen
H—Hired delivery men
M—Mailed separately
O—Other city employees
P—Policemen
S—At meetings and speeches
U—With utility bill

City, Form of Government, and 1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Number Published	Pop. Per Copy Printed	No. of Pages	Size in Inches—How Reproduced	Publication Expense	No. Weeks to First Distribution	Methods of Distribution (see code)	Contents (see code above)	No. Consecutive Years Published
Over 100,000									
Baltimore, Md.‡ 859.....	10,000	85	88	6x9	$1,600	20	ACM	ADH	..
Cambridge, Mass.† 111...	18,500	6	69	6x9	3,500	40	ACMS	ADFGP	97
Cincinnati, Ohio† 456....	3,550	128	90	6x9	1,320	4	AM	ADFGHOP	85*
Dayton, Ohio† 211......	2,000	106	128	5½x7¾	1,132	1 day	AM	ADP	30
Honolulu, T.H.‡ 179.....	15,000	12	32	8½x11	3,000	13	...	ADFHP	2
Kansas City, Mo.† 399...	10,000	39	48	6x9	1,500	28	AMS	ADFGHOP	4
Milwaukee, Wis.‡ 587....	13,500	43	..	....	2,000	30	ACMOS	ADFGHOP	23
Rochester, N.Y.† 325....	7,000	46	5	8½x10¾	300	28	ACMS	ADHP	6
Springfield, Mass.‡ 150...	20,000	8	88	5¼x7½	3,960	44	ACOS	ADFGP	91
Wilmington, Del.‡ 112...	550	204	125	6x9	800	40	AM	ADFGP	8
50,000 to 100,000									
Berkeley, Calif.† 86......	2,500	34	8	8½x11	618	13	ACMS	ADGOP	21*
Charleston, S.C.‡ 71.....	900	79	210	6x9	1,750	51	H	ADFP	*
Columbus, Ga.† 53......	2,000	26	32	6x9	130	..	M	ADFH	2
Kalamazoo, Mich.† 54...	....	...	184	6x9	...	..	....	ADFHP	..
Pasadena, Calif.† 82.....	400	205	65	6x9c	521	32	ACM	ADFGHOP	10
Portsmouth, Va.† 51.....	50	1,002	11	8½x11S	15	4	A	AD	1
San Jose, Calif.† 68......	7,000	9	40	6x9	868	16	ACMS	ADGHOP	*
Schenectady, N.Y.† 88...	12,000	7	48	6x9	2,511	40	ACMT	ADGHOP	7

Table X.—General Annual Municipal Reports: 1944—Continued

City, Form of Government, and 1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Number Published	Pop. Per Copy Printed	No. of Pages	Size in. Inches—How Reproduced	Publication Expense	No. Weeks to First Distribution	Methods of Distribution (see code)	Contents (see code above)	No. Consecutive Years Published
25,000 to 50,000									
Alameda, Calif.† 36	5,000	7	20	6x9	320	13	ACMOS	ADFGHOP	..
Bangor, Me.† 30	2,500	12	51	6x9	500	28	AFM	ADFP	108
Beloit, Wis.† 25	50	500	21	8½x11Sc	14	9	A	AFD	8
Easton, Pa§. 34	300	113	68	6x9	125	36	ACMS	ADFHO	28
Elmira, N.Y.† 45	250	180	40	6x8¾	345	36	MS	ADFGHO	10
Henrico County, Va.† 42	200	210	54	8½x11Sc	48	12	AM	ADFGHO	9
Johnson City, Tenn.† 25	1,000	25	17	6½x8½Sc	50	8	ACF	ADFH	1
Lewiston, Me.‡ 39	5,000	8	56	6x9	1,060	12	A	ADFGHP	87
Lynchburg, Va.† 45	500	90	51	8½x11	625	12	AM	ADFHO	22
Mason City, Iowa† 27	1,500	18	23	6x9c	330	7	ACM	ADFGHP	28
Pittsfield, Mass.‡ 49	10,000	5	71	6x9O	1,532	24	B	ADFGHP	53
Port Huron, Mich.† 33	1,500	22	46	6x9	567	24	ACMS	ADFHO	2
Teaneck tp, N.J.† 25	8,000	3	32	8½x11	546	6	H	AFGO	14
Watertown, N.Y.† 33	2,000	17	38	6x9	453	24	AM	ADFGHOP	3
Wilmington, N.C.† 33	1,000	33	35	6x9	306	24	ACM	ADFHOP	2
10,000 to 25,000									
Albert Lea, Minn.† 12	3,000	4	47	8½x13S	272	3	U	AF	15
Atchison, Kan.† 13	300	43	31	5¾x9	97	12	AMS	ADF	24
Auburn, Me.† 20	400	50	61	6x9	400	20	A	ADFO	74
Boulder, Colo.† 13	30	433	25	8½x11Hc	15	9	M	AFH	16
Carlisle, Pa.† 14	400	35	31	6x8¾	85	20	ACOS	ADFG	20
Cheltenham tp, Pa.‡ 19	7,500	2	56	6x9	1,113	14	MO	ADFGP	5
Clearwater, Fla.† 10	100	100	63	8½x11Sc	75	2	ACMO	ADFGH	5
East Hartford, Conn.‡ 19	2,100	9	94	6x9	850	36	AM	ADFGH	20
Escanaba, Mich.† 15	250	60	65	8½x11Hc	20	8	ACM	ADFGH	6
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.† 18	250	72	45	8½x11Sc	32	3	ACMOS	ADFGH	7
Fredericksburg, Va.† 10	200*	50	75	6¼x9¼	243	8	AM	ADFH	32
Grosse Pointe Park, Mich.† 12	5,000	2	22	6x9¼c	475	24	HM	ADFGH	2
Hanover, Pa.† 13	500	26	16	8½x11	200	24	A	ADFP	*
Ironton, Ohio† 16	500	32	32	6x9¼	242	28	ACMOS	ADFGHOP	14
Laramie, Wyo.† 11	250	44	16	8½x11H	*	7	ACS	ADFH	1
Marquette, Mich.§ 16	125	128	100	6x9	325	24	M	ADF	45
Milford, Mass.* 15	2,300	7	377	6x9	1,833	..	A	ADFH	48
Minot, N.D.† 17	3,000	6	36	6x9	260	10	M	ADFHP	11
Norwood, Mass.† 15	1,000	15	356	6x9	1,416	17	A	ADFGHP	72
Palo Alto, Calif.‡ 17	600	30	128	6x9	800	16	AM	ADFGO	35
Rumford, Me.† 10	1,600	6	80	6x9	446	7	A	ADFGO	78
Sapulpa, Okla.† 12	1,000	12	21	8½x11Sc	55	6	ACMO	AFH	7
Stratford, Conn.† 23	1,000	23	62	6x9	375	24	AM	ADFGHOP	23
Sumter, S.C.† 16	350	46	23	6x9	115	10	A	ADF	8
Westmount, Que.† 24	2,000	12	48	8x11	590	..	ACM	ADFGP	44
Wilmette, Ill.† 17	4,400	4	34	6x9	362	16	M	ADFHO	1
Winchester, Va.† 12	100	120	15	8½x11Sc	15	8	AM	ADFG	8
5,000 to 10,000									
Alliance, Neb.† 6.3	1,500	4	40	5¾x8¾	275	32	AM	ADFHP	14
Brattleboro, Vt.† 9.6	2,000	5	102	6x9	543	6	A	ADFP	..
Brewer, Me.† 6.5	1,500	4	41	6x9	561	24	AM	ADFP	55
Bronxville, N.Y.‡ 6.9	1,500	5	31	8½x10¾	449	9	AMPS	ADF	12
Coronado, Calif.† 6.9	100	69	23	8½x11Sc	25	14	M	AFGHOP	24
Ephrata, Pa.† 6.2	1,500	4	48	6x9	360	40	AC	ADFGHOP	4
Fort Fairfield, Me.† 5.6	850	7	140	6x9	560	4	AM	ADFG	75
Houlton, Me.† 7.8	1,200	6	72	6x9	300	4	ACM	ADFGHOP	124
Larchmont, N.Y.‡ 6.0	1,650	4	15	6x9	230	4	M	ADFGP	9
Mansfield, Mass.† 6.5	2,000	3	...	...	372	6	O	.....	84
Middleboro t, Mass.† 9.0	1,800	5	138	6x9	544	6	AS	ADFO	275
Plymouth, Mich.† 5.4	....	..	25	8½x11Hc	10	12	ACM	ADFGHO	16

TABLE X.—GENERAL ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS: 1944—Continued

City, Form of Government, and 1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Number Published	Pop. Per Copy Printed	No. of Pages	Size in Inches—How Reproduced	Publication Expense	No. Weeks to First Distribution	Methods of Distribution (see code)	Contents (see code above)	No. Consecutive Years Published
5,000 to 10,000—Continued									
Presque Isle, Me.† 7.9	1,000	8	44	6x9	286	20	AM	ADFH	85
Rhinelander, Wis.† 8.5	30	283	10	8½x11Sc	20	3	A	AFH	18
St. Johnsbury t, Vt.† 9.0	1,200	8	97	6x9	383	8	AMS	ADFGP	18
St. Johnsbury v, Vt.† 7.4	1,200	6	34	6x9	383	8	AMS	ADFGH	18
Salem, Va.† 5.7	200	28	40	6x9	100	4	ACFMOPS	ADF	6
Springfield t, Vt.† 5.2	2,530	2	140	6x9	834	7	AMO	ADFGP	86
Walpole, Mass.* 7.4	....	..	203	6x9	...	..	....	ADFGHO	..
Yeadon, Pa.‡ 8.5	1,000	8	32	6x9O	514	24	M	ADFGOP	5
Under 5,000									
Castleton t, Vt.† 1.6	1,250	1	98	6x9¼	378	8	M	ADFG	59
Charlemont, Mass.* 3	350	..	73	6x9	270	3	M	ADFH	74
Dexter t, Me.† 3.7	1,100	3	75	6x9	350	3	AM	ADFGHP	101
Dover-Foxcroft, Me.† 4.0	1,500	3	104	6x9	495	4	ACM	ADFH	22
Ellsworth, Me.† 3.9	500	8	44	6x9	194	6	AM	ADFG	2
Fillmore, Calif.† 3.3	206	16	33	8½x11Sc	55	12	ACMP	AF	9
Hillsborough, Calif.† 2.7	750	4	6	4x8	40	8	M	H	5
Huntington Woods, Mich.† 1.7	1,000	2	10	6x9	85	13	B	DFH	6
Malartic, Que.† 3.3	550	6	17	8½x14Sc	60	2	AMO	ADFGH	3
Middlebury t, Vt.† 3.2	1,275	3	75	6x9	312	10	AH	ADFH	81
Middlebury v, Vt.† 2.1	850	3	40	5½x8	126	3	AHM	ADFH	52
Milo, Me.† 3.0	800	4	..	....	314	6	AS	....	51
Montrose, Colo.† 4.8	50	96	30	8½x11Sc	28	9	ACMS	ADFGH	30
Mt. Desert t, Me.† 2.0	650	3	89	6x9	331	8	AMOS	.....	50
Mountain Brook, Ala.† 3.5	1,500	2	19	5¼x8	200	10	M	ADFP	3
Norridgewock t, Me.† 1.5	800	2	48	6x9	100	4	A	ADFH	103
Norway t, Me.† 3.6	1,200	4	114	6x9	395	1	AHM	AFG	..
Oakland, Me.† 2.7	800	3	52	6x9	270	2	A	ADFG	61
Oglesby, Ill. ‡ 3.9	500	8	47	6x9	332	4	A	.....	13
Quincy, Fla.† 3.9	50	78	..	8½x14Sc	...	1	AMS	AF	20
Sweet Home, Ore.† 1.1	75	14	27	8½x11Sc	8	4	AS	ADFO	1
West Reading, Pa.† 4.9	500	10	44	6x9	266	40	ACFMOPSU	ADFGOP	9
Westerville, Ohio† 3.1	500	6	14	6x9	154	..	AHM	ADFH	28

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE X

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA: Published annually since 1920, except for 1941–42 and 1942–43 issues.

CHARLEMONT, MASSACHUSETTS: Town meeting form of government.

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA: Published annually since 1880 except in 1931. A four year volume covered the years 1932–35.

CINCINNATI, OHIO: Published annually since 1860, except during 1914–25 inclusive.

FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA: In addition to the 200 copies of the 75-page annual report, 500 copies of a "Summary of Annual Report" were printed at an additional cost of $57.

HANOVER, PENNSYLVANIA: Six reports have been published since 1928.

LARAMIE, WYOMING: Cost of printing report was borne by the Chamber of Commerce.

MILFORD, MASSACHUSETTS: Representative town meeting form of government.

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA: Published annually since 1938 except for the years 1941–43 inclusive which were included in one report.

WALPOLE, MASSACHUSETTS: Town meeting form of government.

Sources of Information: General

Sources of Statistics: General

U. S. Bureau of the Census, Governments Division. Cities Supplement—Statistical Abstract of the United States. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. September, 1944, 47pp. 15 cents. Contains selected data for cities having populations over 25,000 in 1940, including estimated population on November 1, 1943, and per cent change from 1940; detailed information concerning housing, including number of dwelling units and average monthly rent; typical net monthly electric bills; permits issued for new construction in 1942; vital statistics; detailed revenue, expenditure, and debt data for 1942; expenditure for education, number of teachers, enrollment, etc.; number of employed persons with breakdown by industry groups; data on manufacturing, retail, and service establishments; number of registered voters in 1942; data on climate, etc.

Selected Standard References: General

BETTER CITY GOVERNMENT. Entire issue of *The Annals* for September, 1938, edited by Roy V. Peel. American Academy of Political and Social Science, 3457 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 229pp. $2.

CASE REPORTS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. Committee on Public Administration, Social Science Research Council. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940–44. 100 pamphlets. 10 cents each; 20 per cent discount on complete series.

CHECKLIST OF SUGGESTED ITEMS FOR THE ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORT. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 18pp. 50 cents.

CITY-MANAGER GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. By Harold A. Stone, Don K. Price, and Kathryn H. Stone. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 266pp. $2.50.

DYNAMIC ADMINISTRATION. The Collected Papers of Mary Parker Follett. Edited by H. C. Metcalf and L. Urwick. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1942. 320pp. $3.50.

ELECTION ADMINISTRATION IN THE UNITED STATES. By Joseph P. Harris, Brookings Institution, 722 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1934. 453pp. $3.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE. By Chester I. Barnard. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts. 1938. 334pp. $3.50.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. (Revised edition.) By Leonard D. White. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1939. 611pp. $4.

MANAGEMENT METHODS IN CITY GOVERNMENT. By Orin F. Nolting. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1942. 60pp. $1.50.

MEASURING MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES. By Clarence E. Ridley and Herbert A. Simon. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Revised edition, 1943. 75 pp. $2.

MODEL CITY CHARTER. (Revised edition.) National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. 1941. 141pp. $1.

MONTHLY ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS FOR CITIES. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1943. 32pp. $1.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION. By John M. Pfiffner. Ronald Press Company, 15 East 26 Street, New York. 1940. 582pp. $4.

MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT. By Thomas H. Reed. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1941. 665pp. $4.

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC RELATIONS: A SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR IMPROVING RELATIONS WITH THE PUBLIC. By Elton D. Woolpert. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 50pp. $1.

MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $8.50. (Annual.)

OUR CITIES: THEIR ROLE IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. Urbanism Committee, National Resources Committee. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1937. 88pp. 50 cents.

PLANNING FOR POSTWAR MUNICIPAL SERVICES. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 90pp. $2.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. By John M. Pfiffner. Ronald Press, 15 East 26 Street, New York. 1935. 525pp. $4.

PUBLIC REPORTING. National Committee on Municipal Reporting. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1931. 158pp. 75 cents.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORT. By Clarence E. Ridley and Herbert A. Simon. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 59pp. $1.50.

TECHNIQUE OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION. Revised edition. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1945. 556pp. $7.50.

UNITS OF GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. By William Anderson. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Revised 1942. 47pp. $1.

URBAN GOVERNMENT. By Urbanism Committee of National Resources Committee, C. A. Dykstra, chairman. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 303pp. 50 cents.

New Books and Pamphlets: General

ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT IN THE ARMY SERVICE FORCES. By Lieut. General Brehon Somervell and others. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1944. 62pp. $1.

BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT FOR ARCHIVES. National Archives, Washington 25, D. C. 1944. 32pp.

CASE REPORTS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, NOS. 81 TO 100. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1944. Variously paged. 10 cents each.

CERTAIN ASPECTS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT RELATIONSHIPS IN MARYLAND. Commission on Governmental Efficiency and Economy, 900 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore 2. 1944. 24pp.

CHARTER LAWS AND REVISED GENERAL ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA. Compiled by James Messer, Jr., City Attorney. City Hall, Tallahassee, Florida. 1944. 496pp.

CITIES AND SURPLUS WAR PROPERTY DISPOSAL. The United States Conference of Mayors, 730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1944. 5pp.

CITIES SUPPLEMENT, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE UNITED STATES. Bureau of the Census. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1944. 47pp. 15 cents.

CITY PLANNING IN RACE RELATIONS; PROCEEDINGS OF THE MAYOR'S CONFERENCE ON RACE RELATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1944. Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, 134 North LaSalle Street, Chicago 2. 1944. 64pp.

COMMITTEE FOR CONGESTED PRODUCTION AREAS; FINAL REPORT. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1944. 37pp.

CONTROL AND DESIGN OF FORMS. Army Service Forces, The Pentagon 3E-616, Washington, D. C. 1944. 41pp.

CURRENT IDEAS IN STATE LEGISLATURES, 1942–1943. The Library of Congress. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1945. 85pp. 15 cents.

ELECTIONS CALENDAR FOR 1944. Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C. 1944. 35pp.

ELECTIONS DATA IN STATE DOCUMENTS. Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C. 1944. 36pp.

THE ELEMENTS OF ADMINISTRATION. By L. Urwick. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York 16. 1944. 132pp. $2.

FEDERAL DEMOBILIZATION PROGRAMS. Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1944. 27pp. 50 cents.

G.R.A. DIRECTORY, 1944–45. Governmental Research Association, 5135 Cass Avenue, Detroit 2. 1944. 57pp. $1.

GOVERNMENTAL UNITS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1942. Bureau of the Census. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1944. 67pp. 20 cents.

HIGHLIGHTS OF POPULATION SHIFTS; BASED ON RATION BOOK NUMBER 4 REGISTRATION. War Food Administration, Washington, D. C. 1944. 46pp.

HOW TO IMPROVE OFFICE PROCEDURES. Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1944. 4pp. 25 cents.

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT. By Asa S. Knowles and Robert D. Thomson. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. 1944. 791pp. $5.

INDUSTRY-GOVERNMENT COOPERATION; A STUDY OF THE PARTICIPATION OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. By Henry Carl Monsees. Public Affairs Press, 2153 Florida Avenue, N. W., Washington 8, D. C. 1944. 78pp. $1.

THE LIQUIDATION OF WAR PRODUCTION; CANCELLATION OF WAR CONTRACTS AND DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED PLANTS AND SURPLUSES. By A. D. H. Kaplan. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York 18. 1944. 133pp. $1.50.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND AND WALES DURING THE PERIOD OF RECONSTRUCTION. Report by the Minister of Health to Parliament. His Majesty's Stationery Office, London. Apply to British Information Services, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20. 1945. 19pp. 4d.

LOCAL HISTORY: HOW TO GATHER IT, WRITE IT, AND PUBLISH IT. Revised and edited by Bertha E. Josephson. Social Science Research Council, 230 Park Avenue, New York. 1944. 185pp. $1.

Midwestern Floods of 1943. American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N. W., Washington 13, D. C. 1944. 44pp.

Observations on the Sample Censuses in Ten Congested Production Areas. By Jolen Webb. Committee for Congested Production Areas. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1944. 20pp.

The Organization of Employment in the Transition From War to Peace. International Labour Office, 3480 University Street, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. 1944. 179pp. $1.

Postwar Employment and the Liquidation of War Production. Committee for Economic Development, 285 Madison Avenue, New York 17. 1944. 23pp.

The Preservation of Public Records. Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 66 Street, Chicago 37. 1944. 12pp. 35 cents.

(1) Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Southern Institute of Local Government, 1944. 1945. 60pp. (2) Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Southern Institute of Local Government, 1943. 1944. 84pp. The University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Proceedings of the Press Seminar on Demobilization and Veterans. Public Administration Clearing House, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 273pp. $5.

Public and Private Government. By Charles E. Merriam. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut. 1944. 78pp. $1.75.

Raising Management's Sights on Office Organization. American Management Association, 330 West 42 Street, New York 18. 1944. 40pp.

Report of the Technical Committee. President's Committee on the Cost of Living. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1944. 21pp.

Report on War and Post-War Adjustment Policies. By Bernard M. Baruch and John M. Hancock. Office of War Mobilization, Washington, D. C. 1944. 108pp.

State Aid to Local Fairs. Kansas Legislative Council, State Capitol, Topeka. 1944. 72pp.

State Proposals Voted Upon in 1943. Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C. 1944. 7pp.

Suggested State War and Postwar Legislation for 1945. Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1944. 88pp.

Wartime and Postwar Problems and Policies of the States; Report and Recommendations of the Interstate Committee on Postwar Reconstruction and Development. Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1944. 92pp. $1.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(1) Answers to Your Questions About the Manager Plan. 8pp. 5 cents. (2) Forms of Municipal Government—How Have They Worked? 20pp. 25 cents. (3) Story of the Council-Management Plan. 47pp. 15 cents. National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York 7. 1944.

Cities in Society. Bureau of Municipal Research, University of Texas, Austin. 1945. 30pp.

City Problems of 1943–1944; The Annual Proceedings of the United States Conference of Mayors, January 19–21, 1944. Edited by Harry R. Betters. The Conference, 730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1944. 216pp. $3.

Directory; General Election Supplement (Federal, State, County, City, School, and Township) to 1943–1944 Kansas Directory of Public Officials. League of Kansas Municipalities, Capitol Federal Building, Topeka. 1944. 51pp. $5.

Directory of City Officials of Colorado. *Colorado Municipalities,* July, 1944, pp.81-92. Colorado Municipal League, University of Colorado, Boulder.

Directory of Minnesota City and Village Officials, 1944. League of Minnesota Municipalities, 15 University Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14. 1944. 14pp. $1.

Directory of North Dakota Municipal Officials, 1944–45. League of North Dakota Municipalities, Bismarck. 1944. 35pp. $2.

Directory of Tennessee Municipal Officials. Governmental Reference Service, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. 1944. 42pp. $1.50.

The General Ordinances of the City of Cambridge, Massachusetts. City Clerk, City Hall, Cambridge. 1943. 261pp. $5.

The Government of Cincinnati, 1924–1944; An Appraisal. By Thomas H. Reed and Doris D. Reed for the National Municipal League. The Stephen H. Wilder Foundation, 18 East 4 Street, Cincinnati 2. 1944. 55pp.

Handbook of Local Government. Chamber of Commerce, Biltmore Hotel, Dayton 2, Ohio. 1945. 25pp.

Municipal Index and Atlas. American City Magazine Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. 1944. 663pp. $5.

Municipal Research Bureaus; A Study of the Nation's Leading Citizen-Supported Agencies. By Norman N. Gill. American Council on Public Affairs, 2153 Florida Avenue, N. W., Washington 8, D. C. 1944. 178pp. $2.50 paper; $3 cloth.

The Municipal Year Book, 1944. Clarence E. Ridley and Orin F. Nolting, editors. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1944. 646pp. $8.50.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY, 1944–45. *Bulletin,* League of South Dakota Municipalities, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, August, 1944, pp.15–31.

OFFICIALS OF WASHINGTON CITIES. Published by the Secretary of State in Cooperation with the Association of Washington Cities and Bureau of Governmental Research, University of Washington. Secretary of State, State Capitol, Olympia. 1944. 30pp.

PLANNING FOR POSTWAR MUNICIPAL SERVICES. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 90pp. $2.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE OF MAYORS AND OTHER MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. New York (State) Conference of Mayors, 6 Elk Street, Albany. 1944. 120pp. $1.25.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ANY AND ALL MATTERS RELATING TO THE PROPERTY, AFFAIRS OR GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OR OF ANY COUNTY WITHIN THE CITY. City Council, City Hall, New York. 1943. 42pp.

ROSTER OF CITY OFFICIALS IN TEXAS, 1944. League of Texas Municipalities, 2220 Guadalupe Street, Austin 21. 1944. 58pp. $3.

ROSTER OF STATE AND LOCAL OFFICERS AND OFFICIALS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, 1944. Division of Accounting and Statistics, State Capitol, Indianapolis. 1944. 69pp.

A STUDY OF SCHOOL-COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS IN BROOKLYN, NEW YORK. By Henry Cohen. Brooklyn Council for Social Planning, 72 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn 2. 1944. 25pp.

TECHNIQUE OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION. Revised edition. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 556pp. $7.50.

THIRD WARTIME CONFERENCE ON MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS; PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION, OCTOBER 25, 26, 27, THE BLACKSTONE, CHICAGO. The Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1944. 192pp. $2.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

COUNTY FINANCES: 1942 (COMPENDIUM). Bureau of the Census. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1944. 490pp. $1.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT IN GEORGIA. By Melvin Clyde Hughes. The University of Georgia Press, Athens. 1944. 197pp. $2.

THE COUNTY MANAGER PLAN. National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York 7. 1945. 22pp. 15 cents.

LOCAL AND PRIVATE LEGISLATION. By Hallie Farmer. Bureau of Public Administration, University of Alabama, University. 1944. 52pp.

A MANUAL OF COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION IN MICHIGAN. By Claude R. Tharp. University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor. 1944. 291pp.

RUNNING NASSAU COUNTY. By Bernice S. Marshall. *Hempstead Sentinel,* Hempstead, New York. 1944. 46pp.

Selected Periodicals: General

ADVANCED MANAGEMENT. (Quarterly.) Society for the Advancement of Management, 29 West 39 Street, New York. $6.

AMERICAN CITY. American City Magazine Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. $2.

AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW. (Bimonthly.) American Political Science Association, 305 Harris Hall, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. $5. (Especially local government notes section.)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE. (England.) National Association of Local Government Officers, 24 Abingdon Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, London. 3d an issue.

MANAGEMENT REVIEW. American Management Association, 330 West 42 Street, New York. $5.

MUNICIPAL JOURNAL. (England.) (Weekly.) Municipal Journal & Public Works Engineer, 3 & 4 Clements Inn, Strand, London, W. C. 2. 34/.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL REVIEW. (Monthly except August.) National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. $5.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. (Quarterly.) Institute of Public Administration, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, London, S.W.1. 4s an issue.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REVIEW. (Quarterly.) American Society for Public Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $5.

PUBLIC MANAGEMENT. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, Illinois. $4.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS ON GOVERNMENTAL PROBLEMS. (Weekly.) Joint Reference Library, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $3.

STATE GOVERNMENT. Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $2.50.

UNITED STATES MUNICIPAL NEWS. (Semimonthly.) United States Conference of Mayors, 730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. $5.

WASHINGTON NEWS LETTER. (Irregular.) Published by the Washington office of the American Municipal Association. Available to municipal officials through their state league of municipalities.

STATE LEAGUE JOURNALS

ALABAMA STATE MUNICIPAL BULLETIN. Alabama League of Municipalities, 6-8 Tyson Building, Montgomery Alabama.

AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES. League of Iowa Municipalities, 21 West Main Street, Marshalltown, Iowa. $1.

BOROUGH BULLETIN. (Monthly, except August.) Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, Hanover, Pennsylvania. $2.50.

COLORADO MUNICIPALITIES. Colorado Municipal League, University of Colorado, Boulder. $1.50.

FLORIDA MUNICIPAL RECORD. Florida League of Municipalities, 1707 Barnett National Bank Building, Jacksonville. $2.

ILLINOIS MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Illinois Municipal League, 537 South Fourth Street, Springfield, Illinois. $2.

KANSAS GOVERNMENT JOURNAL. League of Kansas Municipalities, Capitol Federal Building, Topeka, Kansas. $3.

KENTUCKY CITY. (Quarterly.) Kentucky Municipal League, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky. $1.

LEAGUE OF CITIES OF THE THIRD CLASS IN PENNSYLVANIA. League of Cities of the Third Class in Pennsylvania, 302 Municipal Building, Harrisburg. $2.50.

LEAGUE OF NORTH DAKOTA MUNICIPALITIES BULLETIN. (Irregular.) Myron H. Atkinson, Executive Secretary, Bismarck, North Dakota.

LEAGUE OF SOUTH DAKOTA MUNICIPALITIES BULLETIN. University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota.

LOUISIANA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. (Bimonthly.) Louisiana Municipal Association, City Hall, Baton Rouge. $1.

MICHIGAN MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Michigan Municipal League, 205 South State Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan. $2.

MINNESOTA MUNICIPALITIES. League of Minnesota Municipalities, 15 University Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. $2.50.

MISSOURI MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Missouri Municipal League, 406 Guitar Building, Columbia, Missouri. $2.

MUNICIPALITY. League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson Street, Madison, Wisconsin. $2.50.

NEBRASKA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. League of Nebraska Municipalities, Continental Building, Lincoln. $1.

NEW ENGLAND TOWNSMAN. Maine Municipal Association, 97 Water Street, Hallowell, Maine. $2.

NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALITIES. (Monthly, October to June.) New Jersey State League of Municipalities, 808 Trenton Trust Building, Trenton. $2.

NEW YORK STATE MUNICIPAL BULLETIN. New York State Conference of Mayors, 6 Elk Street, Albany, New York.

SOUTHERN CITY. Southern Municipal News Publishing Company, 704 Raleigh Building, Raleigh, North Carolina. (Official journal for Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee leagues.) $2.

TEXAS MUNICIPALITIES. League of Texas Municipalities, 2220 Guadalupe Street, Austin, Texas. $2.

VIRGINIA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. League of Virginia Municipalities, Travelers Building, Richmond, Virginia. $2.

WASHINGTON MUNICIPAL BULLETIN. (Irregular.) Association of Washington Cities, Commerce Hall, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

WESTERN CITY. League of California Cities, 458 South Spring Street, Los Angeles. (Also official journal for Oregon, Arizona, Montana, Utah, and Washington leagues.) $2.

Planning and Zoning

Developments in 1944

By Walter H. Blucher

Executive Director, American Society of Planning Officials, Chicago

National planning. The planning picture at the national level changed little during the past year. Even more apparent than in 1943 was the lack of a unified national planning program. As a parallel to the George Committee in the Senate (established after discontinuance of the National Resources Planning Board), the House created a Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning (Colmer Committee) which held hearings on planning, housing, urban redevelopment, problems of transition from war to peace, postwar employment, and so on. Another Congressional committee which investigated general planning problems was the Lanham Committee, before which the American Society of Planning Officials testified that in the members' opinion local responsibility for local planning is not clearly recognized and that some form of federal or state aid is necessary both for community planning programs and for the preparation of blueprints for local public works.

After the Bureau of Labor Statistics had reported that postwar unemployment may range between 15 and 20 million persons, the Colmer Committee asked the Federal Works Agency to determine the potential employment in state and local public works. FWA's survey showed that by October plans had been completed for less than $1,000,000,000 worth of public works. Adding the total of completed plans for private construction the American Society of Civil Engineers got a figure of less than $5,000,000,000 —the equivalent of about one million jobs.

Late in the year the President asked Congress to appropriate $75,900,000 to put into effect Title V of S. 2051 (the reconversion bill) which authorized federal aid to state and local blueprinting of public works. The sum was not appropriated before adjournment. The Congress did, however, pass a highway bill with authorization for the expenditure of $500,000,000 in each of the first three years after the war.

State Planning. The principal activity of state planning boards was in the field of public works. State aid in blueprint preparation had been started in New York in 1943 with an appropriation of $3,000,000. In 1944 Michigan provided $5,000,000 for this purpose; California $10,000,000; and New Jersey and Maryland $500,000 each. Similar legislation proposed by the Illinois Post-War Planning Commission and endorsed by the governor goes farther, with the provision that 20 per cent of the appropriated funds shall be used for community planning purposes.

With general agreement that public works programs will be inadequate to meet any large-scale unemployment after the war, many state planning agencies are also investigating the possibilities of new industrial development, and in California the state reconstruction and reemployment commission is pioneering in studies of employment opportunities in the trades and services.

As another aspect of the same basic problem, veterans' programs are a concern of a number of state planning boards. Virginia is a notable example in its collaboration with the state selective service system on a unified plan for reemployment and rehabilitation of veterans and war workers.

One of the most comprehensive of all state planning programs is developing in Illinois where the postwar planning commission has committees working actively on state programs for health, education, recreation, penal reform, industrial development, natural resources, constitutional revision, and so forth. North Carolina's planning program is similarly comprehensive. Another state with a forward-looking planning program, but with emphasis on agriculture, is Michigan.

New planning agencies were created during the year in Kentucky, Nebraska, and New Jersey.

Urban Redevelopment. In the past few years 10 states passed urban redevelopment legislation: Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, and Wisconsin. In 1944 New Jersey joined the list and Maryland passed an amendment to its constitution to permit Baltimore to create an urban redevelopment commission to engage in slum clearance and low-cost housing construction. A model state redevelopment bill, prepared for and circulated by the American Society of Planning Officials, has been of considerable influence in obtaining more realistic legislation with better planning controls. In Kansas City, Missouri, the city charter was amended to give the council authority to provide for the clearance and redevelopment of blighted areas.

It should be pointed out that while all the redevelopment legislation to date permits urban redevelopment, none has yet resulted in urban redevelopment with the exception of the New York law. Amendments passed in that state in 1943 removed most of the previous restrictions and planning controls and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company immediately completed plans for the building of "Stuyvesant Town" and started plans for other projects. Apparently private enterprise finds inadequate the subsidies granted in most state legislation.

At the federal level the Thomas and Wagner redevelopment bills were never reported out of committee. New legislative proposals are now being drafted by a number of organizations. In an attempt to erase the serious differences of opinion which are blocking federal redevelopment legislation, the American Society of Planning Officials set up a special urban redevelopment committee in the spring of 1944. Composed of the representatives of the principal organizations concerned with this kind of legislation, the committee has reached agreement on a number of controversial points. It has not yet agreed on the form of a bill which would satisfy all interests.

Regional and County Planning. Revival of interest in regional planning along the lines advocated by the now defunct National Resources Planning Board was occasioned by a strong endorsement by the President of a Missouri Valley Authority. Presumably it and other authorities which might be established in some six or seven areas of the nation would be set up in a pattern similar to that which has been so successful in the Tennessee Valley. The TVA story has been well told during the year in several excellent studies: *TVA, Democracy on the March; The Valley and Its People: A Portrait of TVA;* and *The TVA—Lessons for International Application.*

Although the possibilities in county planning have never been fully exploited a number of county planning agencies across the country have turned out excellent work during the year. This is particularly true in California where state law requires the establishment of a planning board in each county. The Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission is cooperating closely with the city planning commission on all plans of a metropolitan character. Other counties, such as Marin, Santa Clara, and San Mateo, have prepared master plans and programs of postwar public improvements.

An interesting experiment in cooperative planning by private and public agencies resulted in a publication of the Broome County Community Council entitled *Broome County—Our Home.* The Council acted as the catalytic agent while the Broome County Planning Board provided technical assistance in the work. In Missouri the St. Louis County master plan was effectively publicized in *It's Up To You.* Westchester County, New York, with a long-established planning board, worked closely with the towns in the county on matters of joint interest and stimulated citizen interest through a program in the schools. Cincinnati's master plan for the metropolitan area is a cooperative venture to which the Hamilton County Planning Commission makes a strong contribution.

In Arkansas, Louisiana, and South Carolina county planning was given particular aid through the state planning agency. Arkansas furnished consulting service on county public works blueprinting, while Louisiana and South Carolina helped counties to develop well-rounded planning programs.

Metropolitan Planning. Metropolitan planning in fact is a development largely of the last two years although it has long been advanced as a theoretical solution to the planning problems of large urban centers. There is still no legislation to permit metropolitan planning where two or more units of government are concerned, but a number of cities have by-passed this difficulty with cooperative agreements. An example in 1943 was provided in Syracuse and Onondaga County, New York. With the preliminary studies completed by the spring of 1944, the Syracuse-Onondaga Post-War Planning Council is now recommending a formal planning agency for the area which will have responsibility for the development of a master plan.

Another variation on the metropolitan planning idea is the Louisville Area Development Association also initiated in 1943. Here the funds are provided from public and private sources with the local government's contribution coming through the official Louisville and Jefferson County Planning and Zoning Commission. Although Louisville's planning is based on widespread public participation, as was the case in Syracuse, it is subject to careful review by the municipal departments concerned and by the official planning agency to insure coordination and financial realism.

Just getting under way at the end of the year was the metropolitan plan for an urban area embracing Cincinnati, Hamilton County, and the two Kentucky counties of Kenton and Campbell. Responsibility for the plan-making is lodged in the master planning division of the Cincinnati City Planning Commission, although the program is under the control of a metropolitan planning committee representing all the units of government involved.

Another example of metropolitan planning is found in Cleveland where the director of the Regional Association (a private organization) is chairman of the official Cleveland City Planning Commission. This allows for effective integration of the plans of public and private agencies before they are presented to the public. In Boston a number of proposals for metropolitan planning organization were outlined in *The Boston Contest* sponsored by Boston University. First prize went to a team of Harvard University professors who advocate a metropolitan authority of 66 towns in the Greater Boston area to take over the present functions of the district. Combined community services would operate under a city management form of political and municipal corporation.

Experiments in official joint city-county planning, described in last year's review, have continued with effective results in 1944.

City Planning. It is probably no exaggeration to say that next to war production, city planning was the most popular homefront activity during the year. Hundreds of new planning agencies were set up in cities and towns all over the country; most of them are official agencies of government, although in many places citizen and semi-official planning bodies have taken the lead. Effectiveness of this widespread community planning activity, however, was seriously impaired by two factors: lack of a unified national planning policy within which local programs could be realistically framed and a shortage of competent planning personnel to staff the new agencies. Late in 1943 the American Society of Planning Officials initiated its community planning institute program —a series of five-day seminars for public officials responsible for the development of planning programs in their communities. The principal purpose of the institutes is to help mayors, city managers, city engineers, and other officials to recognize the interrelated factors which determine the future development of their communities and to give them familiarity with some of the general planning techniques and tools. Although not a complete answer to the shortage of planning personnel, the intensive training at these institutes helped many city officials to find solutions to immediate problems which will be valid for the long-term development of the community.

Council-manager cities as a group have an impressive record of planning activity for the year: from San Jose, Stockton, Sacramento, Oakland, San Diego, and Pasadena in California; across to the Texas cities of Dallas, Fort Worth, and Houston; to Miami, Florida; up to the Tennessee cities of Johnson City and Kingsport; through the midwest with Kansas City, Missouri, and Wichita, Kansas; in Ohio with Cincinnati, Toledo, Dayton; and east to Rochester, New York, and Portland, Maine. Durham and Wilmington, North Carolina, were unable to find planning staffs until late in the year; but Charlotte, North

Carolina, prepared *A Pattern for Charlotte* under the sponsorship of the chamber of commerce.. Naturally, there are many omissions in this list: Grand Rapids, Bay City, and Flint, Michigan, for example; and Redwood City, California, where the community's postwar needs were intelligently outlined in *Post-War Redwood City*. A bond issue for the Redwood City program was approved at an election in November. Other cities which cast a heavy vote for postwar bond programs were St. Louis, Baltimore, and Cincinnati.

Chicago, Los Angeles, Detroit, and Cleveland placed emphasis on urban redevelopment schemes in their master plans. Kansas City, Missouri, amended its charter to give the city council authority to provide for the clearance and redevelopment of blighted, substandard, or insanitary areas. Portland, Oregon, developed a comprehensive plan for a civic center, and Tacoma in *Tacoma, The City We Build* outlined a postwar program for the city, the surrounding area, and the Puget Sound region. Tampa, Florida, long the only city of over 100,000 population with no zoning controls, adopted a zoning ordinance. Birmingham, Alabama, and Jackson, Mississippi, have well-advanced planning programs, and with the assistance of the Alabama State Planning Board and the TVA many small Alabama towns have organized planning commissions during the past year. One of the heaviest concentrations of new planning agencies, however, is to be found in the state of Washington.

Although five of the largest cities in the country had planning appropriations of over $100,000 in 1944, the average for the country is probably closer to $5,000. Following New York, Detroit, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Los Angeles, the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK survey revealed appropriations between $20,000 and $100,000 for Cleveland, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Louisville, Newark, Pittsburgh, Kansas City (Missouri), Toledo, Boston, Buffalo, Portland (Oregon), and Dayton.

Professional Organization. The work of the American Society of Planning Officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) more than doubled during 1944, with heavy increases in demand for field service and answers to technical inquiries. Strong support to its work has been given by planning commissions, housing authorities, public utility bodies, and other agencies which have taken out contributing memberships as a means to continue the Society's program. After the first community planning institute held for the public officials of Michigan late in 1943, the Society held institutes in Minnesota, California (two), Illinois, and assisted in institutes in Missouri and Pennsylvania. The Society also participated in a series of one-day institutes for small Illinois towns, and its study program was followed by local institutes in Michigan which resulted from the large institute held there earlier. ASPO regards its community planning institute program as its most important activity of the year despite the fact that finances would not permit the scheduling of institutes in the dozen or more areas of the country from which requests had been received.

City Planning Data

TABLE XI and summary Table 1 present data on official and unofficial planning agencies, comprehensive plans, subdivision control outside the city limits, and zoning for 403 of the 410 cities over 25,000 and for 500 of the 662 cities between 10,000 and 25,000. These data reported to the YEAR BOOK by municipal officials early in 1945 give a statistical picture of local planning during a year when there has been more discussion on the subject of planning than ever before.

TABLE 1

CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OF OVER 10,000 POPULATION

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	No. of Reporting Cities*	Type of Planning Agency No. of Cities			Agencies Having Full-Time Employees	Agencies Having Only Part-Time Employees	Reporting Expenditure of $1,000+	With Comprehensive Plans in Process	With Comprehensive Zoning	Outside Subdivision Control	Participating in Regional Planning
			Official Body	Unofficial Only	None							
Over 500,000.......	14	14	14	0	0	12	0	12	13	14	1	14
250,000 to 500,000..	23	22	22	0	0	17	0	18	20	22	8	19
100,000 to 250,000..	55	53	45	8	0	22	7	29	48	44	23	24
50,000 to 100,000...	107	102	74	18	10	19	16	21	74	80	28	43
25,000 to 50,000....	213	212	153	34	25	12	28	24	145	147	38	57
10,000 to 25,000....	662	500	230	168	102	7	35	20	320	297	56	117
All over 10,000.....	1,072	903	538	228	137	89	86	124	620	604	154	274

*Included in this column are all cities reporting any of the data shown in the several columns of this table; many did not report on every item.

Types of Planning Agencies. Seventy-two per cent of the cities over 25,000 have regular official planning agencies as compared with 66 per cent at the beginning of 1944, 16 per cent have only unofficial planning agencies, and 12 per cent have neither. All cities over 250,000 have official planning commissions (with only Jersey City not reporting). Approximately 73 per cent of the cities between 25,000 and 100,000 have official planning bodies; during the year there was a 15 per cent increase in the number of official planning agencies in the group of cities between 50,000 and 100,000 population. Of the 500 reporting cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population, 46 per cent have official agencies, 36 per cent have unofficial bodies only, and 17 per cent have neither (see Table 1).

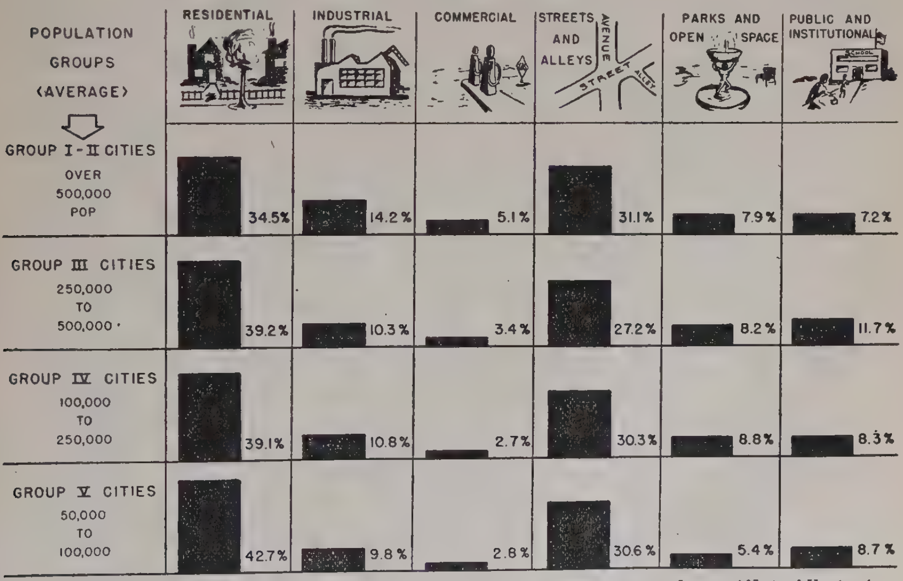
The size of the planning commissions vary from three to 46 members. The median size is 5, including ex officio members, for all cities over 25,000; but in the cities over 250,000 the number is slightly greater, while the smaller cities tend to have fewer members. In 182 cities, or about 60 per cent of the cities of 25,000 or more, the planning agency has one or more ex officio members; this method of bridging the gap between planning bodies and operating departments is more common in cities below than above 500,000 population. Two cities (Chicago and Battle Creek) have an even dozen officials serving as ex officio members, while in 86 cities only one official serves in this capacity.

Efforts to tie the planning agency to the officer who supplies the initiative in most matters of policy are recognized in the method of selection of its members in cities above 25,000. In almost two-thirds of the cities over 25,000 appointments to the planning board are made by the mayor, in 15 municipalities by city managers, and in the remaining one-third by the council. In cities between 10,000 and 25,000 one-half of the planning agencies are selected by the mayor, 22 per cent by the council, while in seven cities the manager makes the appointments and in 19 the plan agency is elected.

Two out of every three directors of planning in cities of 25,000 or more are selected directly by the planning commission. New York City, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh are among the 34 cities in which the mayors select this official. In 27 cities the city manager appoints the director of the planning agency, as for example in Kansas City, Missouri; Oakland, California; and Dallas and Houston, Texas. The council occasionally makes the choice of directors in cities between 25,000 and 250,000.

Eighty-nine cities, or 16 per cent of all those having official planning agencies, have full-time employees in their planning departments and 85 per cent of these cities were in population groups above 50,000. Fifty-one cities, all less than 250,000, employ only part-time help and 114 cities reported the planning agency had no employees at all. Only six cities between 10,000 and 25,000 assign any full-time employees to planning work. Thirty-eight cities in this same group, or 12 per cent of those with official planning commissions, reported having employees devoting part of their time to this function.

Expenditures. In 1944 the total reported expenditures by planning agencies in cities above 25,000 was $2,203,500. Financial support for municipal planning



Courtesy of National Housing Agency

Use Pattern of Developed Urban Land Areas Based on Studies of 22 Cities agencies ranged from $177,942 in New York and $161,277 in Detroit to nothing in 384 cities. In 1944 the five largest cities in the United States made an average expenditure of $134,840 but the average outlay for this function dropped to $55,000 when the eight cities next in population rank are considered. Fifty-six cities over 25,000 spent less than $1,000 for planning and 73 others expended nothing at all for this function during the past year. Over 70 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 having official planning agencies gave them no funds. It is therefore surprising that the city making the greatest per capita outlay for planning, Summit, New Jersey (87 cents) is in this group of municipalities having the smallest population. Of the very large cities Detroit spent the most per capita (10 cents); Rochester's per capita expenditure (11 cents) was greatest among the cities over 250,000; Gary spent 13 cents per person to outrank all other cities between 100,000 and 250,000; Niagara Falls spent slightly more than 25 cents per inhabitant to plan which exceeded all other cities between 50,000 and 100,000; Cumberland, Maryland, disbursed 18 cents per capita outspending all other cities between 25,000 and 50,000.

Nearly $1,000,000 more was budgeted for planning in 1945 by 138 cities of 25,000 or more than was spent in 1944 by the same cities. Only 12 of these cities decreased their planning support, while 93 increased it, and nine made appropriations for this function in 1945 that had neglected it the year before. Seventeen cities between 10,000 and 25,000 which appropriated nothing in 1944 for planning have budgeted for this activity in 1945 and 29 others are spending more than they did the previous year, although nearly three hundred cities in this group will spend nothing for planning in 1945.

Comprehensive Plans. Some conception of the work being undertaken by the planning agencies may also be derived from an analysis of the data reported in Table XI. Making comprehensive plans including all the physical features important to the development of the territory of a municipality is one of the primary duties of the planning body. Three hundred cities over 25,000 have comprehensive plans in various stages of development compared with 221 cities in 1942—more than a 25 per cent increase. In 232 cities these plans were in the preliminary stage, in 37 a comprehensive plan has been completed and approved by the planning agency, and in 31 other cities it has been approved by the council. Buffalo is the only city above 500,000 reporting plans completed and approved by the council.

Zoning. One of the principal elements in planning is a zoning scheme restricting the height, area, and use of buildings or premises by districts. Zoning has caught on as has no other feature of planning and a total of 307 cities over 25,000 population (78 per cent of all cities reporting) claim to have comprehensive zoning ordinances. Seemingly, 13 cities have adopted zoning ordinances since 1942. Ninety-one per cent of the cities which have official planning agencies are reported as zoned. It is perhaps more significant that 30 cities without planning boards have zoning ordinances, although some reservation might be made with respect to the effectiveness of zoning in such cities. Forty-five per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have zoning regulations; many that have zoning do not have a planning agency.

Subdivision Control. Another common function of planning agencies is the review of proposals for new plats or subdivisions for a limited distance beyond the municipal boundaries. Ninety-eight cities over 25,000 have authority to control subdivision developments up to a median distance of three miles beyond the city limits, the range being from one to six miles. A total of 56 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 also have control over subdivisions outside the city.

Regional Planning. A total of 157 cities, or 40 per cent of the cities over 25,000, are cooperating with other units of government in their area in planning on a metropolitan or regional basis. As might be expected, 33, or 90 per cent, of the cities above 500,000 participate in a setup for regional planning. The proportion of municipalities planning cooperatively with other jurisdictions varies inversely with the size of the cities, with but 27 per cent of the communities between 25,000 and 50,000 participating. Louisville, Syracuse, Toledo, Cleveland, and Cincinnati provide dramatic examples of metropolitan planning organizations. The Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission ties its work in with that of the city planning commission on matters of metropolitan significance.

Despite the high percentage of cities cooperating in regional planning, in only 28, or 17 per cent, of the 157 cities over 25,000 are the intergovernmental planning arrangements on a formal basis; and the cities are sharing the cost with other units in only 14 instances. In Cincinnati, where the master planning division of the city planning commission has been given authority to make a comprehensive plan for an urban area including all of Hamilton County, Ohio, and two Kentucky counties, there is a working agreement among the separate units of government, formalized by their official representation on the Cincinnati Metropolitan Planning Committee. Thus full participation in development of the plan and support for its execution is insured.

TABLE XI

CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1945

Information in this table was reported directly to the YEAR BOOK in February, 1945, by municipal officials. Seventeen of the 410 cities over 25,000 population that did not report are listed at end of table. Cities between 10,000 and 25,000 that have no planning agency or only an unofficial agency and report no other activity are listed at end of table; approximately 160 cities in this group did not report at all and are not listed. The first column shows the number of appointive members of the planning agency and by whom appointed but does not include ex officio members (see code below). The first figure for number of employees is the full-time employees, and the second figure the part-time employees paid by the city. The expenditure and budget figures represent amount for operation of the agency only. The column **Comprehensive Zoning** indicates whether city has use, height, and area regulations. **Control Subdivision Outside City** shows whether city has authority to control subdivision plats and the figure following "Yes" indicates the distance outside city limits such control is exercised. The column **Role in Regional Planning** indicates extent to which city cooperates with other units of government in the area in planning. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of table.

PLANNING AGENCY

A—City Manager
C—City Council
Cl—City Clerk holds position
E—City Engineer holds position
El—Elected
L—Less than $50
M—Mayor
N—None
P—Regular Plan Agency
Uno—Unofficial
W—Commissioner of Public Works

OUTSIDE SUBDIVISION CONTROL

†—City planning agency exercises subdivision control
‡—City planning agency exercises subdivision control with approval of county agency

REGIONAL PLANNING

F—Formal organization
In—Informal arrangement
J—Joint use of same staff
S—Sharing costs

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN STATUS

App—Approved by city council
Com—Completed and approved by planning agency
None—No comprehensive plan begun
Pre—Plan in preliminary stage

		PLANNING AGENCY									
City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	No. Appointive Members, How Selected	No. Ex Officio Members	Director How Selected	No. Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1944 (in thousands)	Budget 1945 (in thousands)	Comprehensive Plan Status	Comprehensive Zoning	Control Subdivisions Outside City	Role in Regional Planning
Over 1,000,000											
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	26M	12	P	14–1	....	$135.2	Com	Yes	No	In
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	9M	0	P	45–2	$161.3	193.0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504	5M	..	P	40–1	118.4	144.8	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	F
New York, N. Y.	7,455	6M	1	M	64–..	177.9	189.1	Com	Yes	No	FS
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931	5M	4	P	34–..	98.9	142.2	Pre	Yes	No	In
500,000 to 1,000,000											
Baltimore, Md.	859	7M	3	P	6–..	26.0	33.0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Boston, Mass.	771	9M	0	P	10–..	28.5	28.4	Pre	Yes	No	In
Buffalo, N. Y.	576	9C	0	P	8–0	23.4	36.6	App	Yes	No	In
Cleveland, Ohio	878	6M	1	M	24–2	81.2	111.8	Pre	Yes	No	In
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	3M	2	P	20–..	59.1	61.3	Pre	Yes	No	F
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	9M	..	M	....	57.0	66.1	Pre	Yes	No	In
St. Louis, Mo.	816	9M	5	P	5–1	16.0	18.8	Pre	Yes	No	In
San Francisco, Calif.	635	5M	0	P	16–..	54.9	88.0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Washington, D. C.	663	4*	4	..	....	....	....	....	Yes	No	..

TABLE XI.—CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	PLANNING AGENCY						Comprehensive Plan Status	Comprehensive Zoning	Control Subdivisions Outside City	Role in Regional Planning
		No. Appointive Members, How Selected	No. Ex Officio Members	Director How Selected	No. Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1944 (in thousands)	Budget 1945 (in thousands)				
250,000 to 500,000											
Atlanta, Ga.	302	6M	3	C	4–1	$9.3	$9.9	Pre	Yes	No	None
Birmingham, Ala.	268	7C	3	P	..–1	3.5	5.1	Pre	Yes	No	In
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	5M	2	P	7–*	53.2*	157.2*	App*	Yes	Yes	FS*
Columbus, Ohio	306	4M	2	M	0–0	0	0	App	Yes	Yes3†	In J
Dallas, Tex.	295	15C	0	A	3–6	54.7	21.5	Pre	Yes	Yes5†	In
Denver, Colo.	322	40C	6	P	4–0	12.0	16.0	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	In
Houston, Tex.	385	7M	4	A	4–1	16.5	20.1	Pre	No	Yes5†	None
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	5M	..	M	14–0	....	35.9	Pre	Yes	No	In
Kansas City, Mo.	399	8M	5	A	16–4	31.3	58.8	Pre	Yes	No	In
Louisville, Ky.	319	6*	4	P	13–..	33.8	43.5	App	Yes	Yes5‡	FS
Memphis, Tenn.	293	8C	4	M	6–..	12.5	15.7	Com	Yes	Yes5†	InJS
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	4M	5	P	6–..	18.0	18.0	Com	Yes	No	In
New Orleans, La.	495	13M	0	P	9–0	18.7	25.2	App	Yes	No	In
Newark, N. J.	430	8M	2	P	4–..	35.7	48.6	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	F
Oakland, Calif.	302	7M	2	A	4–..	13.1	17.9	Pre	Yes	No	In
Portland, Ore.	305	9M	..	W	8–10	63.9	72.7	App	Yes	No	In
Providence, R. I.	254	5M	1	P	0–0	0	25.0	....	Yes	No	In
Rochester, N. Y.	325	7C	1	A	15–..	37.7	47.7	Pre	Yes	No	None
St. Paul, Minn.	288	15M	2	C	1–1	4.9	27.0	Com	Yes	No	S
San Antonio, Tex.	254	*	..	..	....	....	100.0	....	....	....	F
Seattle, Wash.	368	6M	3	P	3–..	5.0	12.0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Toledo, Ohio	282	5M	0	P	8–1	38.0	60.0	Pre	Yes	No	In
100,000 to 250,000											
Akron, Ohio	245	5M	2	P	5–..	12.7	....	Pre	Yes	Yes5†	F
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	5M	..	P	2–..	....	....	Pre	....	No	None
Cambridge, Mass.	111	7A	..	A	0–3	8.0	10.0	Pre	Yes	No	None
Camden, N. J.	118	Uno						Pre	No	No	None
Canton, Ohio	108	5M	3	P	....	....	....	Pre	Yes	Yes3	...
Charlotte, N. C.	101	Uno						Pre	No	No	...
Dayton, Ohio	211	8C	0	C	5–3	10.0	23.0	Pre*	Yes	Yes3†	FJ*
Des Moines, Iowa	160	15M	5	P	2–0	5.2	5.4	App	Yes	Yes1†	None
Duluth, Minn.	101	13M	1	P	3–0	0	7.6	Com	Yes	Yes3†	In
Elizabeth, N. J.	110	9M	1	..	....	0	....	Pre	Yes	No	None
Erie, Pa.	117	5C	0	C	1–0	5.7	4.5	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	In
Fall River, Mass.	115	5M	1	P	0–1	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	None
Flint, Mich.	152	6M	3	P	2–..	6.4	7.7	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	In
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	9M	0	M	1–2	3.7	7.2	Pre	Yes	Yes5†	None
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	9C	0	A	0–2	0.8	6.1	Com	Yes	Yes5†	In
Gary, Ind.	112	5M	4	P	....	15.0	12.0	Com	Yes	Yes†	In
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	6M	3	P	5–1	3.5	35.3	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	In
Hartford, Conn.	166	6M	1	P	0–0	4.4	4.4	Pre	Yes	No	None
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Kansas City, Kan.	121	12M	1	M	1–..	2.0	2.0	Pre	Yes	....	InJ
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	3A	4	P	....	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	None
Long Beach, Calif.	164	6A	1	A	4–..	5.7	18.5	Pre	Yes	No	InS
Lowell, Mass.	101	12A	0	A	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	None
Miami, Fla.	172	9C	0	P	2–2	4.2	4.6	App	Yes	Yes2†	None
Nashville, Tenn.	167	4M	1	M	4–3	11.6	15.0	Pre	Yes	No	In
New Bedford, Mass.	110	4M	2	P	0–1	0.1	....	App	Yes	No	None
New Haven, Conn.	161	4M	3	..	....	15.6	....	Pre	....	....	....
Norfolk, Va.	144	3C	1	A	....	2.5	....	....	....	....	In
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204	9M	2	M	2–0	6.3	18.5	Pre	Yes	No	F
Omaha, Neb.	224	5M	0	P	9–..	20.0	....	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	InJ
Paterson, N.J.	140	Uno						None	Yes	No	None
Peoria, Ill.	105	6M	3	M	2–0	0.4	0.8	App	Yes	Yes1½†	InJ
Reading, Pa.	111	5C	0	P	4–0	7.7	13.9	Pre	No	Yes†	None

TABLE XI.—CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	PLANNING AGENCY						Comprehensive Plan Status	Comprehensive Zoning	Control Subdivisions Outside City	Role in Regional Planning
		No. Appointive Members, How Selected	No. Ex Officio Members	Director How Selected	No. Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1944 (in thousands)	Budget 1945 (in thousands)				
100,000 to 250,000—Continued											
Richmond, Va.	193	5M	2	P	0–0	....	$15.8	Pre	Yes	Yes5†	In
Sacramento, Calif.	106	6M	3	A	3–..	$5.4	7.9	Pre	Yes	Yes3‡	In
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	15M	2	P	2–0	2.0	....	Pre	Yes	No	None
San Diego, Calif.	203	7A	2	P	9–0	19.2	31.9	Pre	UA	Yes3‡	In
Scranton, Pa.	140	8M	..	P	0–0	0.7	0.7	Pre	Yes	No	In
Somerville, Mass.	102	5M	..	M	0–0	0.1	0.2	....	Yes	No	None
South Bend, Ind.	101	5M	3	P	0–1	0.3	0	Pre	Yes	Yes5‡	None
Spokane, Wash.	122	10C	3	P	2–..	11.0	11.2	Pre	Yes	No	F
Springfield, Mass.	150	6M	3	P	3–0	9.4	10.3	Pre	Yes	No	None
Syracuse, N. Y.	206	5M	3	..	....	9.5	....	Pre	....	....	....
Tacoma, Wash.	109	3W	2	..	....	0.4	6.0	App	No	No	In
Tampa, Fla.	108	5M	..	P	..–1	7.5	8.0	Pre	Yes	Yes5‡	In
Trenton, N. J.	125	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	In
Tulsa, Okla.	142	12M	3	P	0–1	4.5	5.0	Com	Yes	Yes3†	FJ
Utica, N. Y.	101	Uno						Pre	No	....	None
Wichita, Kan.	115	15C	0	P	0–0	12.0	7.0	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	None
Wilmington, Del.	113	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Worcester, Mass.	194	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Yonkers, N. Y.	143	3M	..	A	3–1	4.7	11.1	....	Yes	No	None
Youngstown, Ohio	168	4M	3	E	0–1	1.5	1.7	None	Yes	Yes3†	None
50,000 to 100,000											
Allentown, Pa.	97	5M	1	P	0–0	6.4	13.0	Pre	No	No	None
Altoona, Pa.	80	5C	..	P	0–0	....	....	Pre	Yes	Yes†	InJ
Amarillo, Tex.	52	None						....	Yes	No	None
Asheville, N. C.	51	..C	..	C	....	....	....	....	No	No	In
Atlantic City, N. J.	64	Uno						....	....	....	....
Austin, Tex.	88	24C	2	A	3–1	10.2	15.3	Pre	Yes	Yes5	In
Bayonne, N. J.	79	Uno						Pre	No	No	None
Beaumont, Tex.	59	7M	3	A	0–0	0	....	Pre	No	Yes5†	In
Berkeley, Calif.	86	9C	3	A	1–0	3.5	3.5	Pre	U	No	None
Bethlehem, Pa.	58	5C	..	P	0–1	....	....	App	Yes	Yes3†	None
Binghamton, N. Y.	78	5C	2	P	0–1	L	0.1	Pre	Yes	No	None
Brockton, Mass.	62	5M	0	..	0–0	0	0	None	Yes	No	None
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62	21C	1	P	0–1	0	....	Pre	Yes	Yes1†	....
Charleston, S. C.	71	9M	1	E	....	....	....	None	Yes	No	None
Charleston, W. Va.	68	9M	1	P	0–0	....	2.0	Com	Yes	Yes3	In
Chester, Pa.	59	5M	0	P	0–0	0	1.0	None	Yes	No	None
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	55	3C	2	..	0–0	0	0	....	Yes	No	None
Columbia, S. C.	62	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Columbus, Ga.	53	5C	..	P	0–0	0	0	Com	No	Yes3†	In
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	9C	3	C	1–1	7.9	15.0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Covington, Ky.	62	Uno						....	Yes	No	....
Davenport, Iowa	66	None						....	....	No	None
Dearborn, Mich.	64	9M	..	E	1–0	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	In
Decatur, Ill.	59	8M	3	P	0–0	....	0	Pre	Yes	Yes1½†	In
Durham, N. C.	60	4C	1	A	1–..	0	12	Pre	Yes	No	In
East Chicago, Ind.	55	6M	3	M	1–..	L	3.1	Pre	Yes	No	None
East Orange, N. J.	69	8M	1	P	0–0	5.0	10.0	Pre	Yes	No	None
East St. Louis, Ill.	76	None						....	....	....	None
El Paso, Tex.	97	5C	0	P	0–1	....	....	App	Yes	Yes5†	None
Evanston, Ill.	65	12M	4	P	....	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	None
Evansville, Ind.	97	..M	..	M	2–0	6.6	6.8	Com	Yes	Yes5†	In
Fresno, Calif.	61	6M	3	M	....	0.1	0.1	Pre	Yes	No	In
Galveston, Tex.	61	Uno						Pre	Yes	Yes5	None
Glendale, Calif.	83	5C	0	A	0–1	1.9	2.3	App	Yes	No	In
Greensboro, N. C.	59	Uno						Pre	Yes	Yes1	None

Table XI.—City Planning Data for Cities Over 10,000: 1945—Continued

		PLANNING AGENCY									
City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	No. Appointive Members, How Selected	No. Ex Officio Members	Director How Selected	No. Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1944 (in thousands)	Budget 1945 (in thousands)	Comprehensive Plan Status	Comprehensive Zoning	Control Subdivisions Outside City	Role in Regional Planning
50,000 to 100,000—Continued											
Hamilton, Ohio	51	None						....	....	....	None
Hammond, Ind	70	10M	4	P	0–1	$0.3	$0.4	Pre	Yes	No	In
Harrisburg, Pa	84	5C	0	C	0–1	1.5	2.8	Com	No	Yes3†	In
Highland Park, Mich	51	7M	..	P	0–0	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	F
Holyoke, Mass	54	5M	2	M	0–0	....	....	Com	Yes	No	InS
Huntington, W. Va	79	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Irvington, N. J	55	9M	1	P	0–1	2.3	....	None	Yes	Yes†	In
Jackson, Miss	62	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	In
Kalamazoo, Mich	54	Uno						....	Yes	No	None
Lakewood, Ohio	69	6C	1	C	0–0	0	....	....	Yes	No	In
Lancaster, Pa	61	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	F
Lansing, Mich	79	7M	2	P	0–1	0.2	0.6	App	Yes	Yes3†	F
Lawrence, Mass	84	3M	2	..	2–0	....	....	None	None	....	....
Lincoln, Neb	82	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	....
Little Rock, Ark	88	9M	0	..	....	0	....	None	....	....	....
Lynn, Mass	98	7M	0	P	0–0	0.1	....	Pre	Yes	No	None
McKeesport, Pa	55	5C	5	E	5–..	11.5	15.8	Pre	Yes	No	In
Macon, Ga	58	None						App	....	....	....
Madison, Wis	67	8M	3	P	0–0	0	2.5	Com	Yes	No	None
Malden, Mass	58	7M	0	P	0–1	0.2	0.6	Pre	Yes	No	None
Manchester, N. H	78	5M	2	P	0–0	0.1	....	Pre	Yes	No	None
Medford, Mass	63	7M	0	P	0–0	....	3.0	Com	Yes	No	InS
Mobile, Ala	79	....	2	P	....	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	....
Montgomery, Ala	78	None						None	Yes	No	None
Mount Vernon, N. Y	67	3M	2	M	3–3	0.4	0.4	None	Yes	No	None
New Britain, Conn	69	6M	3	P	0–0	1.0	....	Pre	Yes	No	None
New Rochelle, N. Y	58	5M	0	P	0–..	0.0	L	App	Yes	No	In
Newton, Mass	70	5M	2	M	0–0	L	L	Com	Yes	No	None
Niagara Falls, N. Y	78	3M	2	A	4–0	20.0	11.9	Pre	Yes	Yes†	F
Oak Park, Ill	66	8M	2	M	....	....	5.0	None	Yes	No	In
Pasadena, Calif	82	7C	0	A	3–..	4.9	11.4	Pre	Yes	Yes2‡	F
Passaic, N. J	61	8M	..	M	0–1	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	In
Phoenix, Ariz	65	4C	3	A	1–..	0	0	None	Yes	Yes3†	In
Pontiac, Mich	67	6A	3	P	0	0	0	Pre	Yes	Yes1†	In
Portland, Me	74	5C	0	P	3–0	0	9.5	Com	Yes	No	In
Portsmouth, Va	51	Uno						Pre	No	No	None
Pueblo, Colo	52	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	....
Quincy, Mass	76	5M	..	..	....	....	....	None	....	....	....
Racine, Wis	67	4M	1	C	4–..	0	11.9	Pre	Yes	No	None
Roanoke, Va	69	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Rockford, Ill	85	15M	..	P	....	2.5	....	Pre	Yes	No	FSJ
Saginaw, Mich	83	6A	3	P	0–2	2.5	2.2	Com	Yes	Yes3†	F
St. Joseph, Mo	76	None						....	....	....	None
St. Petersburg, Fla	61	5A	3	A	0	0.2	0.8	Pre	Yes	No	None
San Jose, Calif	68	5C	1	E	2–..	4.6	5.6	Com	Yes	Yes3†	In
Santa Monica, Calif	54	6M	3	P	0–2	1.3	3.3	Pre	Yes	Yes†	In
Savannah, Ga	96	14M	3	M	....	....	....	Pre	No	....	In
Schenectady, N. Y	88	9A	1	A	3–3	10.3	17.0	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	In
Shreveport, La	98	10M	1	P	1–..	4.5	5.5	Pre	Yes	No	....
Sioux City, Iowa	82	11M	0	P	0–1	1.8	1.8	Com	Yes	Yes3†	None
Springfield, Ill	76	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Springfield, Mo	61	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Springfield, Ohio	71	None						....	....	....	None
Stockton, Calif	55	6C	3	P	0–1	2.1	2.4	Com	Yes	Yes3†	InJ
Terre Haute, Ind	63	5M	4	P	0–0	0	0	None	Yes	No	None
Topeka, Kan	68	Uno						App	Yes	No	In
Troy, N. Y	70	7M	0	N	0–1	0	0.1	None	Yes	No	None

Table XI.—City Planning Data for Cities Over 10,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	PLANNING AGENCY						Compre-hensive Plan Status	Compre-hensive Zoning	Control Subdivi-sions Outside City	Role in Regional Planning
		No. Ap-pointive Mem-bers, How Selected	No. Ex Officio Members	Director How Selected	No. Full- and Part-time Employees	Expendi-tures 1944 (in thousands)	Budget 1945 (in thousands)				
50,000 to 100,000—Continued											
Upper Darby tp, Pa	57	None						Pre	Yes	No	None
Waco, Tex	56	Uno						....	Yes	Yes5	None
Waterbury, Conn	99	5M	2	P	1-1	$7.1	$10.7	Pre	Yes	No	None
Waterloo, Iowa	52	13M	..	P	0-0	0	9.0	Pre	No	Yes1	FS
Wheeling, W. Va	61	5M	2	P	0-0	0.1	0.2	Pre	Yes	No	None
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	86	5C	..	P	0-0	0	....	Pre	No	No	None
Winston-Salem, N. C.	80	Uno						Pre	Yes	Yes1	In
York, Pa	57	5M	..	C	..-2	0	0.1	Pre	None	No	None
25,000 to 50,000											
Abilene, Tex	27	Uno						None	No	No	None
Alameda, Calif	36	5C	..	..	0-0	....	....	Com	Yes	No	In
Albuquerque, N. M	35	None						....	No	No	In
Alexandria, Va	34	3C	2	P	0-0	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	In
Alhambra, Calif	39	7C	2	P	0-0	....	....	....	Yes	No	....
Aliquippa, Pa	27	None						Pre	No	No	None
Alton, Ill	31	4M	1	P	0-4	....	....	....	....	....	....
Amsterdam, N. Y	33	7M	0	P	0-0	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	None
Anderson, Ind	42	8M	....	M	1-0	....	0	Pre	Yes	Yes	In
Ann Arbor, Mich	30	..	..	..	....	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	....
Anniston, Ala	26	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	....
Appleton, Wis	28	4M	3	P	0-0	0	0	None	Yes	Yes3	None
Arlington t, Mass	40	5El	0	..	....	1.1	....	None	Yes	No	None
Auburn, N. Y	36	Uno						None	Yes	No	None
Aurora, Ill	47	15M	..	P	0-0	....	....	None	Yes	Yes1½†	None
Bakersfield, Calif	29	6C	3	P	0-0	0.3	0.3	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	In
Bangor, Me	30	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Baton Rouge, La	35	15C	2	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Battle Creek, Mich	43	9M	12	P	0-0	0.8	5.9	Com	Yes	No	None
Bay City, Mich	48	5C	..	C	1-1	2.8	2.8	Pre	Yes	No	In
Belleville, Ill	28	Uno						Pre	No	No	....
Belleville, N. J	28	None						....	Yes	No	None
Bellingham, Wash	29	Uno						Pre	No	No	None
Belmont t, Mass	27	3El	0	P	0-0	0.1	0.1	Pre	Yes	No	In
Beloit, Wis	25	3A	..	A	0-3	2.5	2.5	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	In
Berwyn, Ill	48	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Beverly, Mass	26	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Beverly Hills, Calif	27	None						Pre	Yes	No	None
Bloomfield, N. J	42	6M	2	P	0-1	1.0	....	Pre	Yes	No	In
Bloomington, Ill	33	None						Pre	No	No	None
Boise City, Idaho	26	8M	1	P	0-0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	None
Bristol, Conn	30	2C	3	P	0-0	....	....	Pre	Yes	Yes†	In
Brookline t, Mass	50	5El	0	P	0-2	0.3	0.8	Pre	Yes	No	In
Burbank, Calif	34	4C	2	P	0-3	0.4	5.2	App*	Yes	No	In
Burlington, Iowa	26	15M	0	P	0-0	0	0	Pre	No	No	....
Burlington, Vt	28	4C	1	P	5-..	0	0	Pre	No	No	None
Chelsea, Mass	41	5M	..	M	0-0	....	....	None	Yes	No	None
Chicopee, Mass	42	5M	0	P	0-0	1.1	1.1	Com	Yes	No	None
Clarksburg, W. Va	31	Uno						Pre	No	No	None
Clifton, N. J	49	8M	1	P	0-1	0.4	....	Pre	Yes	No	In
Clinton, Iowa	26	7M	2	P	0-0	0	0	Pre	No	No	None
Colorado Springs, Colo	37	9C	2	A	0-0	0	0	Com	Yes	No	In
Concord, N. H	27	6M	3	P	2-0	5.1	5.4	Pre	Yes	No	None
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	7M	..	C	0-0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	None
Cranston, R. I	47	5M	2	P	1-0	3.0	3.0	Pre	Yes	No	FJ
Cumberland, Md	39	4M	1	P	0-0	7.0	8.0	Pre	Yes	No	None
Danville, Ill	37	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	In

TABLE XI.—CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	PLANNING AGENCY						Comprehensive Plan Status	Comprehensive Zoning	Control Subdivisions Outside City	Role in Regional Planning
		No. Appointive Members, How Selected	No. Ex Officio Members	Director How Selected	No. Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1944 (in thousands)	Budget 1945 (in thousands)				
25,000 to 50,000—Continued											
Danville, Va.	33	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Dubuque, Iowa	44	7C	0	P	0–1	$0.1	$0.1	App	Yes	No	None
East Cleveland, Ohio	39	5C	0	C	0–0	0	0	Com	Yes	No	In
E. Providence t, R. I.	32	9C	0	C	0–0	....	....	None	Yes	No	In
Easton, Pa.	34	5C	0	C	0–0	1.4	L	None	Yes	Yes3†	None
Eau Claire, Wis.	31	Uno						None	Yes	Yes	None
Elgin, Ill.	38	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Elkhart, Ind.	33	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Elmira, N. Y.	45	6M	1	P	....	2.2	5.0	Pre	Yes	No	None
Elyria, Ohio	25	5M	5	P	0–1	0.1	0.1	Pre	Yes	No	None
Enid, Okla.	28	5C	2	P	0–0	0	0	None	Yes	No	None
Everett, Mass.	47	5M	0	..	0–0	0	0	None	Yes	No	None
Everett, Wash.	30	6W	3	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	None
Fargo, N. D.	33	5C	3	P	0–0	L	2.0	Pre	Yes	Yes6†	None
Fitchburg, Mass.	42	7M	..	..	....	0.3	....	None	No	No	None
Fond du Lac, Wis.	27	5C	2	C	0–0	0	0	None	Yes	No	None
Fort Smith, Ark.	37	7C	0	C	0–0	0	0	App	....	No	InJ
Gadsden, Ala.	37	None						....	....	....	None
Galesburg, Ill.	29	6M	..	..	0–0	0	0	App	Yes	No	None
Garfield, N. J.	28	5M	0	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	None
Great Falls, Mont.	30	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Green Bay, Wis.	46	5M	1	M	0–0	0	0	....	Yes	No	None
Greenville, S. C.	35	5M	3	P	0–0	0	0	App	Yes	Yes3†	None
Hackensack, N. J.	26	None						Pre	....	No	In
Hagerstown, Md.	32	None						App	No	No	None
Hamtramck, Mich.	50	6M	3	P	0–0	0	5.0	Pre	No	No	In
Haverford tp, Pa.	28	5C	0	P	0–0	0	0	None	Yes	No	None
Haverhill, Mass.	47	5M	0	..	0–1	0.3	0.3	Pre	Yes	No	None
Hazleton, Pa.	38	5C	..	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	No	No	None
High Point, N. C.	38	5M	8*	P	0–0	0	0	App*	Yes	Yes1	None
Huntington Pk., Calif.	29	9C	0	P	0–0	0.1	0.1	App	Yes	No	In
Hutchinson, Kan.	30	6M	0	P	0–0	0	0	None	Yes	No	None
Inglewood, Calif.	30	5C	3	P	0–0	L	0.1	Pre	Yes	No	In
Jackson, Mich.	50	5C	..	P	0–0	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	None
Jamestown, N. Y.	43	5M	1	M	0–1	0.4	0.4	Com	Yes	No	None
Johnson City, Tenn.	25	9A*	1	P	3–3	0.2	1.0	Pre	Yes	No	FJ*
Joliet, Ill.	42	None						None	Yes	No	None
Joplin, Mo.	37	Uno						....	No	No	None
Kearny, N. J.	39	8M	1	P	....	0.3	2.1	Pre	....	....	....
Kenosha, Wis.	49	7A	..	A	....	0	0	Pre	Yes	Yes3½†	In
Kingston, N. Y.	29	Uno						Com	Yes	No	None
Kokomo, Ind.	34	8M	2	..	0–0	0	0	None	Yes	No	None
La Crosse, Wis.	43	3M	3	..	....	....	....	....	Yes	....	....
Lafayette, Ind.	29	5M	4	..	....	....	....	Pre	No	....	....
Laredo, Tex.	39	Uno						Pre	....	....	In
Lebanon, Pa.	27	5C	1	P	0–0	....	1.0	Pre	No	Yes3	None
Lewiston, Me.	39	None						Pre	No	No	None
Lexington, Ky.	49	4M	3	P	0–1	0.1	....	Pre	Yes	Yes†	In
Lorain, Ohio	44	7M	1	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	None
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	40	5C	..	P	2–0	2.7	5.5	App	Yes	No	None
Lubbock, Tex.	32	7C	2	P	0–2	1.0	....	Pre	Yes	No	In
Lynchburg, Va.	45	9C	..	A	0–0	5.4	0	Com	Yes	No	None
Mansfield, Ohio	37	..M	..	M	0–0	....	....	Pre	No	Yes3†	None
Marion, Ind.	27	..M	3	P	0–0	1.0	2.2	Pre	Yes	No	None
Marion, Ohio	31	7M	..	M	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	None
Mason City, Iowa	27	7C	..	P	0–0	2.3	1.3	App	Yes	No	In
Massillon, Ohio	27	4M	3	M	....	0	0	....	No	No	None

TABLE XI.—CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	PLANNING AGENCY						Compre-hensive Plan Status	Compre-hensive Zoning	Control Subdivi-sions Outside City	Role in Regional Planning
		No. Ap-pointive Mem-bers, How Selected	No. Ex Officio Members	Director How Selected	No. Full- and Part-time Employees	Expendi-tures 1944 (in thousands)	Budget 1945 (in thousands)				
25,000 to 50,000—Continued											
Melrose, Mass.	25	9M	..	P	....	$0.1	$0.2	Pre	Yes	No	In
Meriden, Conn.	39	None						....	Yes	No	None
Meridian, Miss.	35	Uno						Pre	No	No	None
Miami Beach, Fla.	28	Uno						....	Yes	No	F
Michigan City, Ind.	26	9M	5	P	1–0	0.8	0.8	Pre	Yes	Yes5†	None
Middletown, Conn.	26	5C	1	..	0–0	0.1	1.6	Com	Yes	No	None
Middletown, Ohio	31	7C	1	C	0–0	L	0.3	Pre	Yes	Yes3	In
Mishawaka, Ind.	28	4M	..	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	No	Yes5†	In
Moline, Ill.	35	5M	0	P	0–0	0	....	Pre	Yes	No	None
Montclair, N. J.	40	5M	1	..	....	....	....	Pre	....	....	....
Muncie, Ind.	50	5M	4	M	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	Yes5†	In
Muskegon, Mich.	48	6C	3	P	0–1	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Muskogee, Okla.	32	7M	2	..	....	....	....	Pre	....	....	....
Nashua, N. H.	33	Uno						....	Yes	....	None
New Albany, Ind.	25	None						None	....	....	None
New Brunswick, N. J.	33	7M	2	M	0–0	4.0	4.8	Pre	Yes	No	None
New Castle, Pa.	48	5C	..	..	0–0	0	0	None	Yes	No	None
New London, Conn.	30	5C	1	A	0–0	L	L	Com	Yes	No	None
Newark, Ohio	31	None						....	No	No	None
Newburgh, N. Y.	32	5C	2	C	0–0	0	0	....	Yes	No	None
Newport, Ky.	31	Uno						Pre	No	No	In
Newport, R. I.	31	6M	2	..	1–0	2.5	....	Pre	Yes	No	In
Newport News, Va.	37	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	FS
Norristown, Pa.	38	None						Pre	Yes	No	None
North Bergen tp, N. J.	40	None						....	Yes	....	....
Norwalk, Conn.	40	15M	0	P	0–0	0	0.5	Pre	Yes	No	None
Norwood, Ohio	34	5M	..	..	0–0	0	....	Pre	Yes	No	None
Ogden, Utah	44	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	In
Orange, N. J.	36	8M	1	P	0–1	0.2	0.2	Pre	Yes	No	None
Orlando, Fla.	37	7C	..	..	....	....	....	Com	Yes	....	....
Oshkosh, Wis.	39	5M	2	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	None
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	16M	..	P	....	1.0	....	Pre	Yes	No	None
Owensboro, Ky.	30	None						App	....	....	....
Paducah, Ky.	34	4M*	3	P	0–0	0	0	....	No	No	In
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30	Uno						Pre	Yes	....	None
Pensacola, Fla.	37	None						Pre	No	No	None
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41	None						Pre	....	....	....
Petersburg, Va.	31	Uno						Pre	No	No	None
Pittsfield, Mass.	50	5M	0	N	0–1	0.3	3.3	None	Yes	No	None
Plainfield, N. J.	37	None						....	Yes	No	None
Port Arthur, Tex.	46	Uno						None	Yes	Yes5	None
Port Huron, Mich.	33	6C	3	..	0–1	0.1	1.1	App	Yes	Yes†	None
Portsmouth, Ohio	40	3*	0	E	0–0	0	0	None	No	No	None
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40	7M	..	P	0–1	1.0	1.0	....	Yes	No	In
Quincy, Ill.	40	12M	3	..	0–0	0	0	Pre	No	Yes1½†	InS
Raleigh, N. C.	47	4C	1	Cl	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	Yes1†	None
Revere, Mass.	34	5M	..	..	....	0	....	Pre	....	....	....
Richmond, Ind.	35	5M	1	P	0–1	1.8	1.8	Pre	Yes	Yes5†	None
Riverside, Calif.	35	7M	2	P	0–0	L	0	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	None
Rochester, Minn.	26	7C	0	P	0–0	0	0	....	....	No	In
Rock Island, Ill.	43	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Rocky Mount, N. C.	26	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Rome, Ga.	26	None						....	No	....	None
Rome, N. Y.	34	5M	0	P	0–1	0.8	2.3	Pre	Yes	No	None
Royal Oak, Mich.	25	6C	3	P	0–0	0.6	0.4	None	Yes	No	In
Salem, Mass.	41	5M	0	M	1–3	5.0	....	Pre	....	No	None
Salem, Ore.	31	7M	3	P	0–0	0	L	Pre	Yes	Yes6†	None

TABLE XI.—CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	PLANNING AGENCY No. Appointive Members, How Selected	No. Ex Officio Members	Director How Selected	No. Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1944 (in thousands)	Budget 1945 (in thousands)	Comprehensive Plan Status	Comprehensive Zoning	Control Subdivisions Outside City	Role in Regional Planning
25,000 to 50,000—Continued											
San Angelo, Tex.......	26	None						None	Yes	No	None
San Bernardino, Calif.	44	7*	0	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	None
Santa Ana, Calif.....	32	5C	..	P	0–1	$0.1	$0.2	None	Yes	No	None
Santa Barbara, Calif..	35	5M	3	P	0–1	0.3	0.3	Com	Yes	No	None
Sharon, Pa..........	26	5C	..	P	....	....	L	Com	No	Yes2	None
Sheboygan, Wis......	41	5M	1	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	None
Sioux Falls, S. D.....	41	None						....	Yes	....	None
South Gate, Calif.....	27	6C	..	C	0–1	0.3	....	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	None
Spartanburg, S. C....	32	None						....	....	....	....
Stamford, Conn......	48	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Steubenville, Ohio....	38	5M	2	M	0–1	....	....	Pre	No	Yes3†	F
Superior, Wis........	35	4A	3	A	0–1	0.6	0.9	Pre	Yes	No	None
Taunton, Mass.......	37	5M	0	M	0–0	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	InS
Teaneck tp, N. J.....	25	6A	3	P	0–0	L	0.3	App	Yes	No	In
Torrington, Conn.....	27	Uno						Pre	No	No	None
Tucson, Ariz.........	37	5M	5	3	3–0	3.3	5.0	Com	Yes	Yes3	InSJ
Tuscaloosa, Ala......	27	Uno						Pre	No	Yes3	In
Tyler, Tex...........	28	7C	0	Cl	0–0	1.0	5.0	Com	Yes	No	In
University City, Mo..	33	6M	2	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Waltham, Mass......	40	5M	..	..	....	....	....	None	Yes	....	....
Warren, Ohio........	43	4M	3	C	0–1	0.5	0.5	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	F
Warwick, R. I.......	29	9C	5	P	0–2	....	1.4	Pre	Yes	No	None
Washington, Pa......	26	None						....	Yes	No	None
Watertown t, Mass...	35	5El	0	P	0–0	....	0.3	Pre	Yes	No	None
Watertown, N. Y.....	33	9M	0	P	0–0	0.8	....	Pre	Yes	No	None
Waukegan, Ill........	34	6M	3	P	0–0	0	....	Pre	Yes	Yes1½†	In
Wausau, Wis........	27	3M	4	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	Yes1½†	None
Wauwatosa, Wis.....	28	3M	4	P	0–0	0	0	....	....	No	F
West Allis, Wis.......	36	4M*	3	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	In
West Hartford t, Conn.	34	5A	0	P	0–1	0.4	3.0	Pre	Yes	No	In
West New York, N. J.	39	Uno						App	Yes	No	None
West Orange, N. J....	26	..M	1	..		0.4		....	....	....	....
West Palm Beach, Fla.	34	9C	1	P	0–0	....	....	....	Yes	No	In
White Plains, N. Y...	40	5M	0	P	1–0	5.4	6.0	Pre	Yes	No	F
Wichita Falls, Tex....	45	11M	3	C	0–0	0.3	0.4	Pre	No	No	None
Wilkinsburg, Pa......	30	None						None	Yes	No	None
Williamsport, Pa.....	44	5M	0	M	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Wilmington, N. C....	33	3C	2	P	0–1	5.2	9.8	Pre	No	Yes1	In
Woodbridge tp, N. J..	27	None						....	Yes	....	....
Woonsocket, R. I.....	49	None						....	Yes	....	...
Wyandotte, Mich....	31	Uno						Pre	No	No	None
Yakima, Wash.......	27	4C	1	P	0–0	0	0	None	Yes	Yes†	None
Zanesville, Ohio......	38	..M	..	..	0–0	0	0	Pre	....	No	None
10,000 to 25,000											
Abington tp, Pa......	21	Uno						None	Yes	No	None
Adams t, Mass.......	13	5El	0	P	0–0	L	0.1	Pre	No	No	None
Adrian, Mich........	14	5C	3	P	.....	1.0	....	None	Yes	Yes3†	In
Albany, Calif........	11	5C	..	P	0–0	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	None
Albany, Ga..........	19	3C	0	C	0–0	0	0	None	No	*	None
Albert Lea, Minn.....	12	9C	4	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	None
Alpena, Mich........	13	6C	3	P	0–1	0.9	1.2	Pre	Yes	No	In
Ames, Iowa..........	13	7M	1	P	0–0	L	0.3	Pre	Yes	No	None
Amesbury t, Mass....	11	5El	0	P	0–0	L	L	Pre	No	No	None
Anaheim, Calif.......	11	6M	3	M	0–1	1.2	1.5	App	Yes	No	None
Anderson, S. C.......	19	None						None	Yes	No	None
Andover t, Mass.....	11	5El	0	P	0–1	....	....	....	....	....	None

Table XI.—City Planning Data for Cities Over 10,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	PLANNING AGENCY						Comprehensive Plan Status	Comprehensive Zoning	Control Subdivisions Outside City	Role in Regional Planning
		No. Appointive Members, How Selected	No. Ex Officio Members	Director How Selected	No. Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1944 (in thousands)	Budget 1945 (in thousands)				
10,000 to 25,000—Continued											
Ardmore, Okla.	17	Uno						Pre	No	Yes	None
Arkansas City, Kan.	13	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Asbury Park, N. J.	15	6A	1	P	0–0	$13.0	....	Pre	No	No	None
Ashland, Ohio	12	3*	0	....	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	None
Ashtabula, Ohio	21	4C	3	P	0–0	0	0	....	Yes	Yes4†	None
Athens, Ga.	21	..M	..	..	0–0	0	0	....	No	No	None
Athol t, Mass.	11	5El	0	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	No	No	None
Attleboro, Mass.	22	7M	0	P	0–0	0.4	....	Pre	Yes	No	F
Auburn, Me.	20	None						Pre	Yes	No	None
Batavia, N. Y.	17	6M	..	P	0–0	0	0	....	Yes	....	None
Beatrice, Neb.	11	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Beaver Dam, Wis.	10	3M	3	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	None
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17	None						App	No	No	In
Beckley, W. Va.	13	7M	4	P	0–0	0	....	Pre	Yes	Yes†	None
Bell, Calif.	11	6M	3	..	....	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Benton Harbor, Mich.	17	6C	3	P	0–0	0.5	$1.0	App	Yes	Yes3†	In
Bergenfield, N. J.	10	6M	1	P	0–1	0.1	0.1	App	Yes	No	None
Bessemer, Ala.	23	9M	0	P	0–0	0	0	None	Yes	No	In
Billings, Mont.	23	None						....	Yes	No	None
Birmingham, Mich.	11	5M	2	Cl	0–1	0.3	0.7	App	Yes	No	None
Bismarck, N. D.	15	8C	3	P	0–0	0.1	5.0	Pre	Yes	Yes5†	None
Bloomington, Ind.	21	7M	2	M	0–0	0	0	None	Yes	No	None
Blue Island, Ill.	17	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	In
Bluefield, W. Va.	21	5C	0	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Boone Iowa	12	None						....	Yes	No	None
Boulder, Colo.	13	6C	3	P	....	3.8	4.1	Pre	Yes	Yes1†	In
Bradford, Pa.	18	5M	..	P	....	....	....	Pre	No	No	None
Braintree t, Mass.	16	5El	1	P	0–0	L	0.1	Pre	Yes	No	None
Brawley, Calif.	12	6C	..	P	0–0	0	0	....	Yes	No	InS
Bremerton, Wash.	15	8M	4	P	0–1	0.8	4.5	Pre	Yes	No	None
Bridgeton, N. J.	16	5C	0	P	0–0	1.0	....	Pre	Yes	Yes†	In
Bristol, Tenn.	14	9C	1	P	0–0	....	....	....	....	....	None
Brownsville, Tex.	22	Uno						....	Yes	No	None
Brunswick, Ga.	15	..C	1	..	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	None
Bryan, Tex.	12	Uno						Pre	No	Yes5	None
Burlingame, Calif.	16	6M	3	P	0–0	L	0	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	None
Butler, Pa.	24	7M	..	C	0–0	0	0	Pre	No	No	None
Cambridge, Md.	10	None						Pre	Yes	No	None
Campbell, Ohio	14	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	19	10C	..	C	....	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	None
Carteret, N. J.	12	4M	1	M	0–0	0	0	Pre	No	....	None
Champaign, Ill.	23	Uno						Pre	Yes	Yes1	None
Charlottesville, Va.	19	6M	..	..	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Chicago Heights, Ill.	22	Uno						Pre	....	No	None
Chickasha, Okla.	14	Uno						Pre	No	Yes	None
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	3M	2	P	0–0	0	0.1	Pre	Yes	No	None
Clairton, Pa.	16	5M	..	P	0–1	0	2.9	Pre	No	No	None
Clayton, Mo.	13	6M	1	P	0–0	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	In
Clearwater, Fla.	10	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Clinton t, Mass.	12	None						None	Yes	No	None
Coffeyville, Kan.	17	9M	2	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	Yes5†	In
Columbia, Mo.	18	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Compton, Calif.	16	5C	..	C	0–0	0.2	....	Pre	....	No	None
Concord, N. C.	16	None						....	....	No	None
Cortland, N. Y.	16	Uno						Pre	....	No	None
Cranford tp, N. J.	13	6M	1	..	....	....	....	App	Yes	No	None
Cudahy, Wis.	11	6M	2	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	In

TABLE XI.—CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	PLANNING AGENCY						Comprehensive Plan Status	Comprehensive Zoning	Control Subdivisions Outside City	Role in Regional Planning
		No. Appointive Members, How Selected	No. Ex Officio Members	Director How Selected	No. Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1944 (in thousands)	Budget 1945 (in thousands)				
10,000 to 25,000—Continued											
Danbury, Conn......	22	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	In
Daytona Beach, Fla..	23	15C	6	P	0–0	L	$0.5	App	Yes	No	None
Decatur, Ala.........	17	8M	..	..	....	....	....	....	No	No	InJ
Decatur, Ga..........	17	6C	0	P	0–0	0	....	None	No	No	None
Denison, Tex........	16	Uno						None	Yes	No	None
Denton, Tex.........	11	9C	2	C	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Dixon, Ill............	11	None						....	Yes	No	None
Dothan, Ala.........	17	None						Pre	No	No	None
Duquesne, Pa........	21	None						Pre	Yes	No	None
Dyersburg, Tenn.....	10	7M	2	P	....	$0.3	0.5	Pre	No	No	None
East Hartford t, Conn	19	6M	1	P	0–0	0.2	0.3	Com	Yes	No	In
East Liverpool, Ohio..	24	7M	..	C	0–0	0	0	Pre	No	No	None
East Moline, Ill......	12	5M	0	M	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	In
East Point, Ga.......	12	5C	..	P	0–0	0	0	App	Yes	No	InS
Ecorse, Mich.........	13	6M	3	P	0–0	0	0	None	Yes	No	In
El Centro, Calif......	10	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	In
El Dorado, Ark......	16	11M	1	P	....	....	....	App	No	No	None
El Dorado, Kan......	10	11M	1	P	0–3	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	None
Elmhurst, Ill.........	15	10M	1	P	0–0	0	0.5	None	Yes	Yes1	InSJ
Emporia, Kan........	13	9C	0	C	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	Yes	None
Endicott, N. Y.......	18	5C	..	P	0–0	L	0	Pre	Yes	No	None
Englewood, N. J.....	19	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Escanaba, Mich......	15	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Euclid, Ohio.........	18	5M	2	M	0–1	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	None
Eugene, Ore.........	21	7M	3	P	....	0.1	....	....	....	....	None
Eureka, Calif........	17	6M	3	P	0–0	L	1.0	Pre	Yes	No	None
Fairfield, Ala.........	12	None						....	Yes	....	None
Fairhaven t, Mass....	11	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Fairmont, W. Va.....	23	None						None	....	No	None
Farrell, Pa...........	14	5C	..	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	None
Fergus Falls, Minn...	11	Uno						Pre	Yes	Yes4	In
Ferndale, Mich.......	23	8M	1	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Floral Park, N. Y....	13	None						None	Yes	....	In
Florence, Ala........	15	7C	2	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	InJ
Forest Park, Ill......	15	5M	0	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	F
Fort Collins, Colo....	12	Uno						None	Yes	No	None
Fort Lauderdale, Fla..	18	5C	..	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	F
Fort Myers, Fla......	11	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Fort Thomas, Ky.....	11	..M	..	E	0–1	0	....	Com	Yes	Yes5†	In
Fostoria, Ohio........	13	Uno						*	Yes	No	None
Frankfort, Ky.......	11	3M	0	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	None
Freeport, Ill.........	22	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	In
Freeport, N. Y.......	20	5C	..	C	0–0	0	0	Com	Yes	No	FS
Fremont, Neb........	12	None						None	Yes	No	None
Fullerton, Calif.......	10	6M	3	P	0–0	0.2	0.5	Pre	Yes	No	In
Fulton, N. Y.........	13	None						None	Yes	No	None
Gainesville, Fla......	14	5C	0	P	0–1	0.1	0.1	Pre	Yes	No	None
Garden City, N. Y...	11	5C	..	P	....	L	0.1	....	Yes	No	None
Gardner, Mass.......	20	3M	..	P	0–0	0.2	0.2	Pre	No	No	None
Garfield Hgts., Ohio..	17	3M	2	P	....	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	In
Geneva, N. Y........	16	6M	..	..	0–0	....	....	Pre	....	No	....
Glen Cove, N. Y.....	12	7M	..	P	0–0	....	....	....	....	....	None
Glens Falls, N. Y.....	19	Uno						Com	Yes	No	None
Gloucester, Mass.....	24	5M	..	P	0–0	1.0	1.0	Pre	Yes	Yes†	F
Gloversville, N. Y....	23	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Goldsboro, N. C......	17	4C	..	P	0–2	....	....	Pre	Yes	Yes†	None
Goshen, Ind.........	11	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None

TABLE XI.—CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	PLANNING AGENCY						Compre-hensive Plan Status	Compre-hensive Zoning	Control Subdivi-sions Outside City	Role in Regional Planning
		No. Ap-pointive Mem-bers, How Selected	No. Ex Officio Members	Director How Selected	No. Full- and Part-time Employees	Expendi-tures 1944 (in thousands)	Budget 1945 (in thousands)				
10,000 to 25,000—Continued											
Grand Forks, N. D.	20	5C	3	..	0–0	0	$0.5	Pre	Yes	No	F
Grand Island, Neb.	19	None						Pre	Yes	No	None
Grand Junction, Colo.	12	Uno						App	Yes	No	InS
Greenfield t, Mass.	16	5El	0	P	0–1	....	....	Com	No	No	None
Greenwood, S. C.	13	Uno						App	No	No	InS
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	13	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	In
Guthrie, Okla.	10	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Harlingen, Tex.	13	5C	1	M	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	None
Harrison, N. J.	14	3M	3	P	0–1	....	....	None	Yes	No	In
Harvey, Ill.	18	25C	0	C	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	None
Hempstead, N. Y.	21	5M	..	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Hibbing, Minn.	16	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Hickory, N. C.	13	3M	..	P	0–0	$2.1	2.5	....	No	No	None
Highland Park, Ill.	14	2M	3	P	0–0	0	7.5	Pre	Yes	Yes†	In
Highland Park, Tex.	10	None						Pre	Yes	No	None
Hillside tp, N. J.	19	None						None	Yes	No	None
Holland, Mich.	15	Uno						App	Yes	No	None
Hoquiam, Wash.	11	..M	..	P	....	....	....	Pre	No	No	In
Huntsville, Ala.	13	5C	4	N	0–0	0	0	....	Yes	Yes3	None
Huron, S. D.	11	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Idaho Falls, Idaho	15	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Independence, Mo.	16	Uno						None	Yes	No	None
Iowa City, Iowa	17	7M	0	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	Yes†	None
Iron Mountain, Mich.	11	..M	..	P	....	0	0	App	Yes	No	F
Irondequoit t, N. Y.	23	5C	0	C	2–..	6.2	6.2	Pre	Yes	No	F
Ironton, Ohio	16	3A	2	..	0–0	0	0	None	No	No	None
Ironwood, Mich.	13	None						App	No	No	None
Ithaca, N. Y.	20	7M	..	Cl	....	0	0	....	Yes	No	None
Jackson, Tenn.	24	7M	2	P	2–0	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	F
Jacksonville, Ill.	20	None						None	Yes	No	None
Janesville, Wis.	23	5A	2	A	0–0	0	0	....	Yes	Yes3†	In
Jeffersonville, Ind.	11	4M	3	P	0–0	0	0	None	Yes	Yes5†	None
Johnson City, N. Y.	18	3C	..	P	0–0	0	0	App	Yes	No	In
Johnston t, R. I.	11	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Johnstown, N. Y.	11	5M	0	M	0–1	L	0.1	App	Yes	No	None
Kankakee, Ill.	22	8M	..	P	0–1	0	....	Pre	Yes	No	None
Keene, N. H.	14	7M	1	..	0–0	....	....	Pre	Yes	....	None
Keokuk, Iowa	15	6M	..	..	....	0	0	None	Yes	No	None
Key West, Fla.	13	....						....	Yes	No	None
Kingsport, Tenn.	14	3A	4	P	0–0	0.5	0.8	None	No	....	None
Kingston, Pa.	21	3M	..	..	0–0	0	0	....	Yes	No	None
Kirksville, Mo.	10	Uno						Pre	Yes	....	In
Kirkwood, Mo.	12	5M	..	P	0–0	L	0	....	Yes	No	None
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16	6M	7	M	0–0	0.6	1.0	Com	Yes	Yes6†	F
La Grange, Ill.	10	5M	3	P	0–0	....	....	....	Yes	Yes1½†	In
La Porte, Ind.	16	8M	1	M	0–1	0.2	0.2	Pre	Yes	No	None
Lafayette, La.	19	6C	3	C	3–4	0	2.5	Pre	Yes	No	In
Lake Charles, La.	21	None						None	Yes	No	None
Lakeland, Fla.	22	None						Com	No	No	In
Lancaster, Ohio	22	4M	3	....	0–0	....	....	None	Yes	Yes2†	None
Lansdowne, Pa.	11	Uno						Pre	Yes	....	In
Latrobe, Pa.	11	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Lawrence, Kan.	14	5M	2	P	....	0	0.1	Pre	Yes	No	None
Lawton, Okla.	18	5M	1	....	0–0	0	0	....	No	No	None
Leominster, Mass.	22	3M	..	M	0–0	1.4	0.3	Pre	Yes	No	None
Lewiston, Idaho	11	5C	3	P	....	0	....	Pre	No	No	F
Lexington, N. C.	11	6C	11	C	0–2	0	10.0	Pre	No	No	None

TABLE XI.—CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	PLANNING AGENCY						Comprehensive Plan Status	Comprehensive Zoning	Control Subdivisions Outside City	Role in Regional Planning
		No. Appointive Members, How Selected	No. Ex Officio Members	Director How Selected	No. Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1944 (in thousands)	Budget 1945 (in thousands)				
10,000 to 25,000—Continued											
Little Falls, N. Y.	10	None						....	Yes	No	None
Lock Haven, Pa.	11	Uno						None	Yes	No	None
Lockport, N. Y.	24	Uno						Com	....	No	F
Lodi, Calif.	11	6C	3	P	0–0	$0.2	....	None	Yes	Yes3†	None
Long Branch, N. J.	17	5M	..	M	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	None
Longview, Wash.	12	7M	2	M	0–0	0	$0.1	....	Yes	No	None
Lynbrook, N. Y.	15	5C	..	..	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	17	7C*	..	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	None
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	13	4C	..	A	0–0	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	None
Manhattan, Kan.	12	12C	3	P	0–2	0.2	0.5	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	In
Manitowoc, Wis.	24	5C	1	E	0–0	L	1.2	App	Yes	Yes3	None
Mankato, Minn.	16	Uno						App	Yes	Yes2†	None
Maplewood tp, N. J.	23	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Marblehead t, Mass.	11	6El	0	P	0–0	0	0	Com	Yes	....	None
Marlborough, Mass.	15	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	In
Marshall, Tex.	18	19M	1	P	0–0	0	3.0	Pre	No	No	None
Marshalltown, Iowa	19	Uno						....	Yes	No	None
Martinsville, Va.	10	5C	..	P	....	0.4	3.3	Pre	Yes	No	None
Massena, N. Y.	11	5C	..	C	....	0.1	....	App	Yes	No	None
Maywood, Calif.	11	Uno						None	Yes	No	None
Meadville, Pa.	19	5M	1	P	0–0	0.5	0.5	....	No	Yes3†	In
Medford, Ore.	11	7M	3	P	0–0	0.2	0.1	Com	Yes	Yes6†	In
Merced, Calif.	10	6C	3	P	0–1	1.0	1.0	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	None
Methuen t, Mass.	22	5El	..	P	0–0	0.1	0.1	None	Yes	No	None
Middletown, N. Y.	22	5M	1	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	None
Midland, Mich.	10	9C	..	C	0–1	1.5	....	Pre	Yes	No	FJ
Millburn tp, N. J.	12	6M*	1	P	0–0	0	0.3	None	Yes	No	None
Millville, N. J.	15	12C	0	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	No	No	None
Milton t, Mass.	19	5El	0	..	0–0	0.3	2.8	Pre	Yes	No	None
Mineola, N. Y.	10	5C	..	C	0–0	0.1	0.1	Pre	Yes	No	None
Minot, N. D.	17	5A	3	P	....	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	None
Missoula, Mont.	18	Uno						....	Yes	No	None
Mitchell, S. D.	11	Uno						App	Yes	No	In
Modesto, Calif.	16	6C	2	C	0–1	0.6	1.7	Pre	Yes	No	In
Monessen, Pa.	20	5C	0	P	0–0	0	L	Pre	Yes	Yes2†	None
Monroe, Mich.	18	9M	0	P	0–0	0	5.0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Monrovia, Calif.	13	6M	3	P	0–0	0.1	0.2	Pre	Yes	No	In
Monterey, Calif.	10	6M	3	P	0–0	0.9	0.1	Pre	Yes	No	In
Morgantown, W. Va.	17	5C	0	A	2–0	1.9	3.0	App	Yes	No	None
Morristown, N. J.	15	Uno						....	Yes	No	None
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa.	20	None						....	Yes	No	None
Mount Vernon, Ill.	15	Uno						App	Yes	No	InJ
Mount Vernon, Ohio	10	3M	2	P	0–0	0	0	None	No	No	None
Muskegon Hgts., Mich	16	7M	..	..	....	....	....	....	Yes	No	None
Nampa, Idaho	12	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Needham t, Mass.	12	5El	0	P	0–0	0.3	0.4	Pre	Yes	Yes†	None
Neenah, Wis.	11	4C	0	P	0–0	L	L	Pre	Yes	Yes1½	None
New Castle, Ind.	17	7M	2	M	0–1	3.0	7.5	Pre	No	No	In
New Kensington, Pa.	24	4M	..	M	0–4	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	None
New Philadelphia, Ohio	12	..M	..	..	....	0	0	None	No	No	None
Newton, Iowa	10	Uno						Pre	Yes	Yes1	None
Newton, Kan.	11	7M	0	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	None
Niles, Mich.	11	4M	1	M	0–0	0	0	App	No	No	None
Norfolk, Neb.	10	Uno						None	Yes	No	None
North Adams, Mass.	22	5M	1	M	0–0	0	0.8	Com	Yes	No	None
N. Attleboro t, Mass.	10	..El	..	..	0–0	L	1.2	Pre	No	Yes†	None
North Braddock, Pa.	16	Uno						None	Yes	No	None

TABLE XI.—CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	PLANNING AGENCY						Comprehensive Plan Status	Comprehensive Zoning	Control Subdivisions Outside City	Role in Regional Planning
		No. Appointive Members, How Selected	No. Ex Officio Members	Director How Selected	No. Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1944 (in thousands)	Budget 1945 (in thousands)				
10,000 to 25,000—Continued											
North Plainfield, N. J.	11	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Northampton, Mass..	25	5M	..	P	0–0	0	0	....	Yes	No	None
Norwich, Conn.......	24	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Norwood t, Mass.....	15	5El	0	P	0–0	$0.3	$0.8	Pre	Yes	No	In
Oil City, Pa.........	20	5C	0	P	0–0	0	0	None	No	Yes3†	None
Olean, N. Y.........	22	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Olympia, Wash.......	13	12M	3	M	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Oneida, N. Y........	10	None						..	Yes	No	None
Oneonta, N. Y.......	12	3M	5	P	0–0	0	0	App	Yes	No	None
Ontario, Calif........	14	6M	3	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	None
Oskaloosa, Iowa......	11	9M	8	M	0–0	0	0	Pre	No	No	None
Ossining, N. Y.......	16	5C	..	P	0–0	0	0	App	Yes	No	In
Oswego, N. Y........	22	None						....	Yes	No	None
Ottawa, Ill..........	16	None						....	Yes	No	None
Ottawa, Kan.........	10	7C	0	P	0–0	0	4.0	None	Yes	No	None
Owosso, Mich........	14	None						....	Yes	No	None
Painesville, Ohio.....	12	3A	2	C	0–0	0	0.1	Com	Yes	No	None
Palo Alto, Calif......	17	6M	4	P	0–1	0.4	1.7	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	None
Pampa, Tex..........	13	Uno						Pre	Yes	Yes1	None
Paris, Tex...........	19	7M	2	P	....	....	....	Com	No	No	None
Parma, Ohio.........	16	3M	2	M	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Parsons, Kan........	14	9C	1	..	0–0	0	0	Pre	No	No	None
Peabody, Mass.......	22	3M	0	M	0–0	.15	.25	Pre	No	No	None
Peekskill, N. Y.......	17	4M	1	P	0–0	0.2	0.2	Pre	Yes	No	None
Pine Bluff, Ark.......	21	20M	1	P	0–0	0.4	....	Com	No	No	InJ
Piqua, Ohio..........	16	3C	2	P	0–0	0.5	0	App	Yes	Yes3†	In
Pittsburg, Kan.......	18	15C	..	C	0–0	0	0	None	Yes	No	None
Pittston, Pa.........	18	5C	..	C	0–0	0	0	None	No	No	None
Plattsburgh, N. Y....	16	6M	1	Cl	0–0	0	0	None	No	No	None
Plymouth t, Mass....	13	5El	0	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	No	No	None
Pomona, Calif........	24	5C	0	C	0–1	0.1	....	None	Yes	No	In
Ponca City, Okla.....	17	Uno						Pre	Yes	Yes5	In
Port Chester, N. Y...	23	5C	..	P	....	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Pottstown, Pa.......	20	5C	..	C	0–0	0.5	0.5	Pre	No	No	None
Provo, Utah.........	18	7C	1	C	1–1	2.0	1.0	Pre	Yes	No	FSJ
Rahway, N. J........	17	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Rapid City, S. D.....	14	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Red Bank, N. J......	11	6M	0	P	0–0	0	0	Com	Yes	No	None
Redlands, Calif.......	14	6C	3	C	0–0	0	0	None	Yes	No	None
Redondo Beach, Calif.	13	6M	3	M	0–1	0.1	0.1	....	Yes	No	In
Redwood City, Calif..	12	6A	4	A	0–0	L	0.1	App	Yes	Yes2†	In
Reno, Nev...........	21	6M	1	M	0–1	....	....	None	No	Yes3†	FS
Rensselaer, N. Y.....	11	3M	2	P	0–0	0.1	0.1	None	Yes	No	None
Richmond, Calif......	24	5M	3	P	0–1	0.1	0.1	None	Yes	Yes5†	None
Ridgewood, N. J......	15	..C	..	C	0–0	....	....	....	Yes	....	None
River Rouge, Mich...	17	None						App	Yes	No	In
Rochester, N. H......	12	7M	1	P	....	0.2	0	Pre	No	No	None
Rock Hill, S. C.......	15	None						Pre	No	No	None
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	19	5M	0	M	....	0	0	App	Yes	No	None
St. Augustine, Fla....	12	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	In
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	10	6M	3	P	0–0	0	....	Pre	Yes	No	None
St. Cloud, Minn......	24	9M	3	M	....	0	0	Pre	Yes	Yes	None
Salem, Ohio.........	12	3M	2	P	0–1	0	0.3	None	No	Yes3	None
Salina, Kan..........	21	5M	1	M	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Salinas, Calif........	12	6C	4	C	0–0	1.2	1.8	None	Yes	No	None
Salisbury, Md........	13	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
San Buenaventura, Cal.	13	7M	1	P	....	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	None

TABLE XI.—CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	PLANNING AGENCY						Comprehensive Plan Status	Comprehensive Zoning	Control Subdivisions Outside City	Role in Regional Planning
		No. Appointive Members, How Selected	No. Ex Officio Members	Director How Selected	No. Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1944 (in thousands)	Budget 1945 (in thousands)				
10,000 to 25,000—Continued											
San Leandro, Calif....	15	7C	..	C	0–0	$0.6	$0.6	None	Yes	No	In
San Mateo, Calif.....	19	7C	..	P	0–0	0.1	0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Sandusky, Ohio......	25	Uno						Pre	No	Yes3	None
Sanford, Fla.........	10	9C	..	P	0–0	....	1.2	....	Yes	No	None
Santa Fe, N. M......	20	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Sarasota, Fla........	11	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Saugus t, Mass.......	15	..El	0	P	0–2	0.5	0.6	Pre	Yes	No	In
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	16	7C	..	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	None
Scarsdale, N. Y......	13	5M	0	M	0–0	2.8	6.3	Pre	Yes	No	None
Scottsbluff, Neb......	12	8M	3	..	....	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	In
Sedalia, Mo..........	20	Uno						....	Yes	No	In
Shaker Heights, Ohio.	23	4M	1	M	0–1	0.3	0.3	None	Yes	No	In
Shorewood, Wis......	15	Uno						App	Yes	No	In
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	10	5C	..	C	0–0	0	1.0	App	No	No	None
S. Milwaukee, Wis....	11	7C	1	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	None
South Orange, N. J...	14	5C	0	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	None
South Pasadena, Calif.	14	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	In
South Portland, Me...	16	..	..	..	....	....	....	Pre	Yes	No	None
South River, N. J....	11	7M	..	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	None
Southbridge t, Mass..	17	4M	3	P	0–0	0	....	Pre	Yes	No	FJ
Staunton, Va........	13	Uno						None	Yes	No	None
Sterling, Ill..........	11	Uno						....	Yes	Yes1	None
Stevens Point, Wis...	16	7M	..	M	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Stillwater, Okla......	10	5M	2	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	....	No	In
Stratford t, Conn.....	23	10C	1	P	1–0	0.7	0.7	Pre	Yes	No	None
Suffolk, Va..........	11	Uno						App	Yes	No	None
Summit, N. J........	16	7M	2	P	0–0	14.0	2.5	Pre	Yes	No	In
Swampscott t, Mass..	11	5El	0	P	0–1	1.2	0.2	Pre	Yes	No	None
Sweetwater, Tex.....	10	15C	..	P	0–0	0	0	None	Yes	No	None
Temple, Tex.........	15	5C	..	P	....	8.0	....	App	Yes	No	None
Texarkana, Tex......	17	5C	..	P	0–0	0	0	....	Yes	No	None
Tiffin, Ohio..........	16	3M	2	P	0–1	0.1	0.2	None	Yes	No	None
Tonawanda, N. Y....	13	10M	0	P	3–0	1.1	1.1	App	Yes	No	F
Traverse City, Mich..	14	8M	1	P	0–0	0	0	App	Yes	No	None
Twin Falls, Idaho....	12	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	In
Two Rivers, Wis.....	10	5A	2	..	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	Yes3†	None
Union tp, N. J.......	25	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Uniontown, Pa.......	22	5C	0	P	0–0	0	L	None	No	No	None
Urbana, Ill...........	14	Uno						Com	Yes	No	None
Valdosta, Ga........	16	Uno						App	....	No	In
Vallejo, Calif........	20	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	In
Vancouver, Wash.....	19	9M	3	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Wakefield t, Mass....	16	5El	..	P	0–0	0.1	....	Pre	Yes	Yes	In
Walla Walla, Wash...	18	9C	3	..	....	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	In
Watertown, Wis......	11	4M	5	P	0–0	0	0.1	Pre	No	No	InJ
Waterville, Me.......	17	5C	..	P	0–0	0	0	None	No	No	None
Webster Groves, Mo..	18	6C	3	C	0–2	0.3	0.3	Pre	Yes	No	None
Wellesley t, Mass.....	15	5El	0	P	0–0	3.4	3.4	Pre	Yes	No	None
West Warwick t, R. I.	18	Uno						Pre	Yes	No	None
Westerly t, R. I......	11	25M	..	M	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	None
Westfield, Mass......	19	5M	0	P	0–0	0.1	0.1	None	Yes	No	F
Westfield, N. J.......	18	6M	1	P	....	....	....	None	Yes	No	None
Weymouth t, Mass...	24	5El	0	P	0–0	0	0	Pre	Yes	No	None
Whittier, Calif.......	16	5M	2	P	1–6	0.4	2.4	Pre	Yes	Yes3‡	In
Winchester t, Mass...	15	5El	0	P	0–0	0.1	0.1	Com	Yes	No	None
Winnetka, Ill........	12	6M	3	P	0–1	0.4	1.5	App*	Yes	Yes1½†	InS
Winthrop t, Mass....	17	5El	0	P	0–0	0	....	Pre	Yes	No	None

Notes on Planning Data, Table XI

Cities over 25,000 that did not report and are omitted from Table XI: *250,000 to 500,000*—Jersey City, N. J.; *100,000 to 250,000*—Albany, N. Y., and Chattanooga, Tenn.; *50,000 to 100,000*—Augusta, Ga.; Cicero, Ill.; Hoboken, N. J.; Johnstown, Pa.; Pawtucket, R. I.; and Union City, N. J.; *25,000 to 50,000*—Alexandria, La.; Ashland, Ky.; Butte, Mont.; Central Falls, R. I.; Lima, Ohio; Maywood, Ill.; Monroe, La.; and West Haven, Conn.

Cities between 10,000 and 25,000 having only unofficial planning agencies and no zoning ordinance, no subdivision control, and do not engage in regional planning: Aberdeen, S. D.; Ansonia, Conn.; Arnold, Pa.; Ashland, Wis.; Austin, Minn.; Barre, Vt.; Beacon, N. Y.; Bedford, Ind.; Bend, Ore.; Berwick, Pa.; Big Spring, Tex.; Brainerd, Minn.; Burlington, N. J.; Cambridge, Ohio; Canonsburg, Pa.; Carlisle, Pa.; Carnegie, Pa.; Carthage, Mo.; Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Collingswood, N. J.; Columbus, Miss.; Corning, N. Y.; Coshocton, Ohio; Dixon City, Pa.; Findlay, Ohio; Fort Dodge, Iowa; Fredericksburg, Va.; Gainesville, Ga.; Gastonia, N. C.; Gloucester City, N. J.; Greenville, N. C.; Henderson, Ky.; Hobbs, N. M.; Hot Springs, Ark.; Hudson, N. Y.; Independence, Kan.; Indiana, Pa.; Jeannette, Pa.; Kewanee, Ill.; Kinston, N. C.; Laramie, Wyo.; Lewistown, Pa.; Lincoln Park, Mich.; Logan, Utah; Logansport, Ind.; Longview, Tex.; McAlester, Okla.; McKees Rocks, Pa.; Marietta, Ohio; Marinette, Wis.; Marquette, Mich.; Marshfield, Wis.; Martins Ferry, Ohio; Matoon, Ill.; Menominee, Mich.; Moberly, Mo.; Mount Carmel, Pa.; Mount Clemens, Mich.; Muscatine, Iowa; Natchez, Miss.; Naugatuck, Conn.; New Bern, N. C.; Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Okmulgee, Okla.; Old Forge, Pa.; Panama City, Fla.; Pekin, Ill.; Peru, Ind.; Phillipsburg, N. J.; Phoenixville, Pa.; Roswell, N. M.; Rutland, Vt.; St. Charles, Mo.; Sapulpa, Okla.; Shawnee, Okla.; Sheridan, Wyo.; Streator, Ill.; Sumter, S. C.; Sunbury, Pa.; Swissvale, Pa.; Thomasville, Ga.; Trinidad, Colo.; Wallingford, Conn.; Waycross, Ga.; Wenatchee, Wash.; West Frankfort, Ill.; Winchester, Va.; Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.; and Wooster, Ohio.

Cities between 10,000 and 25,000 with no planning agency (either official or unofficial), no zoning regulations, no subdivision control, and no regional planning: Alliance, Ohio; Biloxi, Miss.; Bogalusa, La.; Braddock, Pa.; Brownwood, Tex.; Canton, Ill.; Chambersburg, Pa.; Charleroi, Pa.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Cleburne, Tex.; Clovis, N. M.; Columbia, Pa.; Columbus, Ind.; Connersville, Ind.; Corsicana, Tex.; Darby, Pa.; Derby, Conn.; Dormont, Pa.; Dover, N. H.; Dunkirk, N. Y.; Durant, Okla.; Easthampton t, Mass.; Ellwood City, Pa.; Fayetteville, N. C.; Florence, S. C.; Fort Scott, Kan.; Frankfort, Ind.; Fremont, Ohio; Gretna, La.; Griffin, Ga.; Gulfport, Miss.; Hannibal, Mo.; Hanover, Pa.; Hanover tp, Pa.; Harrison tp, Pa.; Hattiesburg, Miss.; Helena, Mont.; Homestead, Pa.; Huntington, Ind.; Jonesboro, Ark.; Kenmore, N. Y.; La Grange, Ga.; Laconia, N. H.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Lodi, N. J.; Maplewood, Mo.; Mulford t, Mass.; Moultrie, Ga.; Moundsville, W. Va.; New Iberia, La.; Orangeburg, S. C.; Palestine, Tex.; Plymouth, Pa.; Pocatello, Idaho; Reidsville, N. C.; Richmond Heights, Mo.; San Gabriel, Calif.; Santa Cruz, Calif.; Santa Rosa, Calif.; Selma, Ala.; Shenandoah, Pa.; Steelton, Pa.; Tallahassee, Fla.; Virginia, Minn.; Waynesboro, Pa.; Winona, Minn.; and Xenia, Ohio.

In addition, 12 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 are omitted from Table XI because of space limitations. Seven of these cities have no planning agencies of any kind but have zoning ordinances: Sherman, Tex.; S. St. Paul, Minn.; Statesville, N. C.; University Park, Tex.; Watertown, S. D.; Wilson, N. C.; and Ypsilanti, Mich. Five other cities that are omitted have only unofficial planning agencies and have zoning ordinances: Thomasville, N. C.; West Chester, Pa.; W. Springfield t, Mass.; Willimantic, Conn.; and Wilmette, Ill.

Albany, Georgia: Planning agency controls subdivision plats outside city limits only when city's utilities are used.

Ashland, Ohio: Planning agency consists of mayor, auditor, and city attorney.

Burbank, California: Previous plan being revised.

Cincinnati, Ohio: Twenty-six temporary employees and three consultants are working on revision of 1925 master plan. The 1944 expenditure includes $34,213 allotted to temporary master planning staff; the 1945 amount includes $136,062 for this purpose. Informal cooperation for master planning of metropolitan region includes 36 cities and villages in three counties in two states. There is a formal organization for regional planning, including 30 municipalities in Hamilton County, Ohio.

Dayton, Ohio: 1926 city plan being comprehensively revised.

Fostoria, Ohio: Three plans have been approved by council but disapproved in elections by voters.

High Point, North Carolina: Has eight-member postwar planning agency with secretary selected by mayor. Previous plan being revised.

Johnson City, Tennessee: State planning commission operates eastern office here; it also serves Kingsport and Bristol as well as Bristol, Virginia.

Louisville, Kentucky: Three members of planning agency are selected by mayor of Louisville and three by county judge of Jefferson County.

Lyndhurst, New Jersey: Mayor appoints one and council selects six.

Millburn tp, New Jersey: Mayor selects five and council selects one.

Paducah, Kentucky: Mayor selects three and county judge selects one.

Portsmouth, Ohio: City manager, city attorney, and city engineer compose planning board.

San Antonio, Texas: A sum of $100,000 was raised by citizens of Bexar County to finance a planning board of San Antonio and Bexar County, and a charter was obtained from the state.

San Bernardino, California: Mayor selects two members, council selects five.

Washington, D. C.: The members of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission appointed by the President exercises planning functions for the District of Columbia.

West Allis, Wisconsin: Mayor appoints three, council selects one.

Winnetka, Illinois: Previous plan being revised.

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Public Welfare

Developments in 1944

By Howard L. Russell

Director, American Public Welfare Association, Chicago

The picture of municipal public welfare activities in 1944 discloses a quantitative decline in case loads and expenditures and a qualitative increase in services of a preventive and rehabilitative character. The problem of meeting economic need is now confined to totally unemployable and handicapped people but the dislocations and strains of wartime living have produced increased demands on local public welfare agencies to provide those public social services which help to prevent family and individual breakdown.

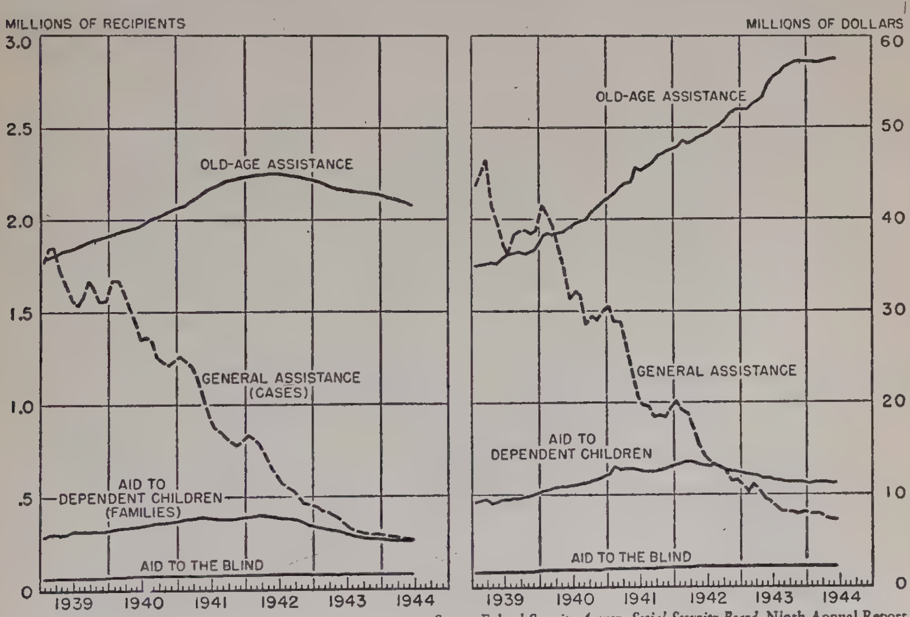
As a result 1944 has been a year marked by increasing participation of local public welfare agencies in community enterprises emphasizing a cooperative effort to bring all the social resources of the community, both public and private, to bear on such problems as juvenile delinquency, racial tensions, inadequate housing, and provision of proper medical care facilities. As 1944 marked the turning point in the war with ultimate victory becoming a certainty, so has the year in the public welfare field brought an increased emphasis on social planning designed to meet the problems of individual and family readjustment which have to be anticipated as an inevitable by-product of the processes of demobilization and reconversion.

While public welfare agencies continue to provide services to meet the problems growing out of wartime mobilization, they are already confronted with new demands such as those related to the returning veteran and the displaced war worker. As a consequence virtually every local public welfare agency in the country has participated in the movement to establish local veterans information and referral centers which are the means of bringing the discharged serviceman into contact with any type of personal service which he may require.

Trends in Assistance. All forms of public assistance again showed a decline during the year 1944. This was most evident in the program of general assistance which is provided with state and local funds only and is typically administered at the county or municipal level of government. In October, 1944, a total of 254,000 general assistance cases were being aided, representing a decline of 14.7 per cent in one year. As might be expected during a period of rising living costs, the volume of payments to general assistance cases did not decline as sharply, but the total of October, 1944, payments, $7,235,000, does represent a decline of 10.5 per cent in one year.

In the various categorical assistance programs the decline is less marked, although in the program of aid to dependent children, both number of cases and payments to recipients, important decreases may be noted. In October, 1944, 252,104 families were being aided on the aid-to-dependent-children program in the amount of $11,224,000. This represents a decline of 10.2 per cent in the number of recipients and 1.0 per cent in the total amount of payments. The October totals for old age assistance showed 2,069,137 individuals being aided by total payments of $58,190,413, representing a decline of 4.1 per cent in the number of recipients and an increase of 2.7 per cent in the amount of assistance granted. The blind assistance case load in October, 1944, showed 72,485 recipients receiving $2,113,530 monthly. This represents a decline of 4.9 per cent in the number of recipients and an increase of 0.2 per cent in the amount granted.

Valiant efforts have been made in most communities to adjust assistance grants to meet the rising costs of living, but due to the fact that such grants were originally below a level of minimum subsistence representing a decent and healthful standard of living, a large measure of inadequacy still exists. The average old age assistance payments rose from $19.92 in June, 1940, to $27.85 in June, 1944, an increase of 38 per cent. The increase in the average monthly payment per family receiving aid to dependent children in the same period was 36 per cent, and in payments in aid to the blind 13 per cent. This



Source: Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board, Ninth Annual Report

Recipients and Assistance Payments Under Public Assistance Programs in the Continental United States, January, 1939, to June 1944

Includes data for programs administered without federal funds.

corresponds to an increase in the over-all cost of living of 23.4 per cent. In public assistance families more than 40 per cent of the budget is spent for food alone, and in this item costs have risen more than any other, totaling 47 per cent since 1940. In most states and localities the decreased size of the public assistance roles has made possible increased payments to the remaining recipients although practically no new sources of financial revenue have been tapped for this type of public service.

State Public Welfare Legislation. Only nine states held legislative sessions in 1944 although almost every state called a brief special legislative session for particular purposes. Of the states whose legislatures met in regular session, new welfare legislation was centered largely in improvement of provisions for children and attention to vocational rehabilitation and unemployment compensation programs.

Michigan, for example, enacted more laws for welfare of children in 1944 than were passed during the preceding 25 years, and provided for new and expanded services that will cost over $1,000,000 annually. This legislation covered a revision of the juvenile code governing the operation of juvenile courts; modernized the laws governing the state training schools for delinquent children and the state agency for the care of dependent and neglected children; revised the legislation governing the licensing of boarding homes and child caring and placing agencies and included other miscellaneous amendments to existing laws to improve the total administration of child welfare services.

New Jersey in 1944 passed an "adoptions" bill which amends a previous legislation and improves the safeguard around children who become available for adoption.

New York's short legislative session produced legislation of real importance in the broad field of social welfare. In his inaugural address, Governor Dewey characterized the welfare organization of the state as a "patchwork" resulting from piecemeal legislative enactments through the years. The legislature responded by the creation of a special committee on social welfare and relief which subsequently held public hearings all over the state designed to stimulate interest in reorganization of welfare programs and to receive professional and lay advice on what should be done. The legislature passed several bills designed to aid the administration of public assistance and other bills of considerable importance in connection with child welfare, health and medical care, vocational rehabilitation, mental hygiene, and veterans.

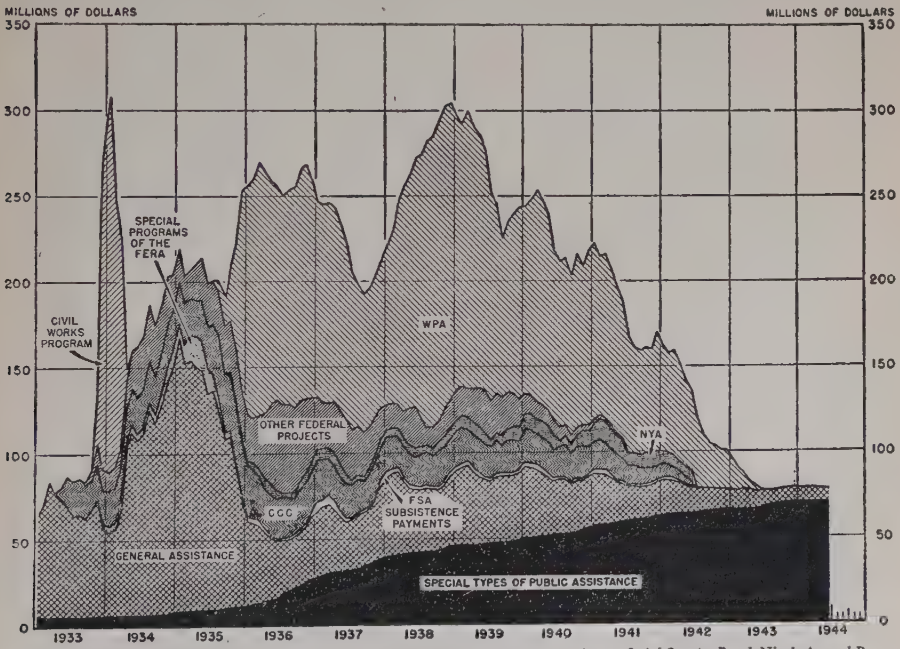
Virginia's legislature enacted significant social and mental hygiene legislation and also provided financial appropriations to carry out services to children and families that had been authorized in previous years.

Rhode Island, always a leader in welfare legislation, produced the Public Assistance Act of 1944 which has the distinction of being the shortest and most clearly written public assistance law in the country.

In the fall elections it is worthy of note that referendum measures providing $60 monthly payments for all citizens over 60 years of age were defeated in California, Arizona, Oregon, and Washington.

Anticipating the 1945 legislative meetings in 44 states most state welfare departments have proposals at hand for reorganization of the over-all welfare program. In this planning is discernible a heavy trend toward the integration of categorical programs and integration of administrative activities within the state departments.

New Federal Programs. The principal welfare legislation provided during 1944 by Congress was a comprehensive bill to provide benefits to veterans of World War II called the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 and popularly known as the GI Bill. This bill makes a number of provisions to facilitate the transition from military to veterans status, authorizes the expansion of veterans' hospital facilities and provides extensive benefits to honorably discharged veterans with more than 90 days of service. These benefits include readjustment allowances for unemployed veterans of $20 a week adjusted for any part-time earnings up to a maximum of 52 weeks; educational provisions for those under 25 years of age and those whose education was interrupted by the war including the payment of tuition up to a maximum of $500 a year, and subsistence allowances of $50 a month for those without dependents and $75 a month for those with dependents; and guarantee one-half of loans up to $4,000 for home, farm, and business purchase. The act also provides a special placement service within the United States Employment Service for all veterans. Other veterans legislation enacted during 1944 provided mustering out pay and preference in federal employment for World War II veterans. While most of the benefits



Source: Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board, Ninth Annual Report

Payments to Recipients of Public Assistance and Earnings of Persons Employed Under Federal Work Programs in the Continental United States, January, 1933, to June, 1944 provided by the federal government for veterans lies somewhat outside the area of public welfare, their availability and relative adequacy are a tremendous factor in the prevention of dependency. In this connection should be noted the 5,500,000 dependents of servicemen who receive allotments and allowances which are generally more adequate than public assistance grants.

While the Bardon-LaFollette Bill, which expanded the federal-state program of vocational rehabilitation, was passed on July 6, 1943, it was in 1944 that this program became fully organized and its services available in all the states and localities. Public welfare agencies have found this expanded program an important source to supplement their own services to handicapped citizens.

Additional legislation near the close of the year strengthened the national system of unemployment compensation in anticipation of the additional burden that will probably have to be assumed by this insurance program in the immediate postwar period.

Local Administrative Problems and Developments. The shortage of personnel continued to be a major problem for local public welfare administrators during 1944, although in this year they began to receive some of the benefits of previously established recruitment and in-service training programs. The drainage of persons to the armed services, to war industries, and to emergency national and international welfare organizations again exceeded the reduction in requirements caused by smaller case loads. Local public welfare agencies are typically understaffed and have found difficulty through inadequate salary schedules in retaining personnel.

Integration of public welfare services at the local level has been a matter of general concern and considerable activity during 1944. There has been some further shift from relief-in-kind to a fully cash basis in making grants. There has also been a continued trend toward integrated case loads as against the division of personnel among specialized categories of public assistance. Some movement has been noted in the closer integration of child welfare and public assistance programs.

Development of medical care services has continued to be a matter of local concern in many parts of the country. Local public welfare administrators have also been concerned with the problem of providing care for the aged and chronically ill. An eight-year experience with the federally aided old age assistance program, which allows the payment of grants to inmates of private institutions but not to those cared for in public institutions, has produced a mushroom growth of private nursing and convalescent homes for the aged. Many of these homes operate without licensing or supervision. The combination of rising overhead costs and lack of personnel has caused standards in such homes to deteriorate rapidly. Local public welfare agencies are everywhere seeking a solution to this problem. In some localities the county poorhouse has been turned into an infirmary. Many community postwar construction programs include new facilities for the aged and the chronically ill. Some counties are planning to act cooperatively to establish new facilities on an area basis. In the field of hospital administration, increased attention is being given to the need for new units for the chronically ill to be built in conjunction with acute general hospitals.

An anticipated postwar migration of war workers has presented a difficult problem for planners in the field of public welfare. Municipalities whose populations have been swollen by specialized war production are becoming increasingly concerned over their ability to provide continued employment for their new citizens. The fear that postwar unemployment will represent a financial burden beyond their capacity to support has resulted in increased sentiment for more restrictive eligibility requirements for public aid. This unfortunate local trend to force the movement of displaced war workers may require state or federal provisions to meet the resulting problem.

Most municipalities have organized postwar planning activities, and in many instances these activities include an analysis of the public social services which will be necessary to cope with the problems of reconversion. Syracuse, New York, has furnished a striking example of community planning in the field of public welfare. Much postwar planning is concerned with construction projects and in this area of activity there is a pronounced interest in providing new construction that will properly house various governmental welfare activities. Postwar social security centers may provide for the first time satisfactory quarters for public welfare activities and at the same time furnish facilities which will properly and conveniently serve the citizens who are to be helped.

Professional Organization. The American Public Welfare Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37), through its program of publications, committee activities, and regional conferences, attempts to keep abreast of developing problems in public welfare and to contribute to their solution. The National Council of Local Public Welfare Administrators, organized within the Association, has been directly concerned with the local implication and manifestations of such problems. These organizations serve as a clearinghouse of public welfare information and are designed to promote higher standards of public welfare administration.

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Public Health

Developments in 1944

LEGISLATION AND ORGANIZATION. Federal legislation of greatest importance, the Public Health Service Act, was passed in 1944. It brings together, for the first time, in compact and orderly fashion various laws applicable to the Service. Obsolete and inconsistent language was omitted, while powers that have been found too restricted were broadened. Substantive provisions of note are those making nurses as well as scientists in such fields as biology and zoology eligible for appointment to the regular commissioned corps of the Service. Most important is the establishment of the new grant-in-aid program for the prevention, treatment, and control of tuberculosis and the increased grants for general public health work. The authority of the Service to conduct research has been clarified, and its right to employ consultants and to make grants for research has been very considerably expanded. Power to formulate administrative regulations is more clearly allocated and expanded to give greater flexibility in procedures for isolation and quarantine.

The Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in 1944 undertook to draft a mandatory or permissive act on local public health units which would encourage state legislation on a uniform basis. With this model law as a guide, state legislators can set up administrative units of local health service that are suitable in size, area, and other characteristics so that they will justify and support adequate and well-rounded supervisory and field staffs.

State plans for local health jurisdiction to provide the basic minimum local health services for every county in every state have been developed by the Committee on Local Health Units of the American Public Health Association. A total of 1,197 units have been proposed for the 3,050 counties of the United States and the District of Columbia—an average of nearly three counties per unit. The cost of complete coverage of the nation with these basic minimum suggested local health services is estimated to be approximately $127,500,000 a year, or less than one dollar for every inhabitant of the country. The report of the Subcommittee giving the details of this program will be published in May, 1945, by The Commonwealth Fund under the title *Local Health Units for the Nation.*

There were a remarkable number of consolidations of city and county health agencies in 1944; Indianapolis and Lincoln (Nebraska) were among the larger cities joining in such action. A survey made early in 1944 shows that among the cities of 25,000 population or more, 45 per cent have boards of health, 14 per cent have advisory boards or health councils only, in 13 per cent the city council is designated as the board of health, and 28 per cent have no boards of any type (see 1944 MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, pp. 359–86 for details). In practice the chief municipal administrator generally appoints the health board where there is one; this is desirable to assure cooperation, it is thought, with other departments such as welfare, public works, water, and police, which carry on activities related to health work.

The merit system unit of the APHA, which was established to prepare examination material for professional public health workers, constructed such examination material for professional public health nurses, administrative health officers, laboratory workers, and workers in sanitation. Before the year's end, the unit completed more than 100 examinations for 19 states and one city.

Venereal Disease. The battle to control syphilis and gonorrhea continued and there are a number of favorable developments. The combined incidence rate of venereal diseases in the United States Army in 1943 (under 30 per thousand per year) was less than half the average rate for the first World War. Nevertheless, gonorrhea was still at the top of the list of infectious diseases in the armed forces and syphilis near the top. Reports on civilian health made to the United States Public Health Service by local authorities for the seven months from July, 1943, to January, 1944, inclusive, showed 281,537 cases of syphilis and 181,332 cases of gonorrhea, as compared with 331,421 and 160,000 respectively for the corresponding period of the previous year. The lower civilian rate for 1943 as compared with 1942 is obviously influenced by the absence of a large proportion of the young male population. Federal rapid-treatment centers were set up in 10 cities in 1944 while similar centers were set up by states in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service physicians to operate in 25 other cities. The use of improved treatment methods intensified rigorous epidemiological control efforts which will remain the basis of the public health program in this field.

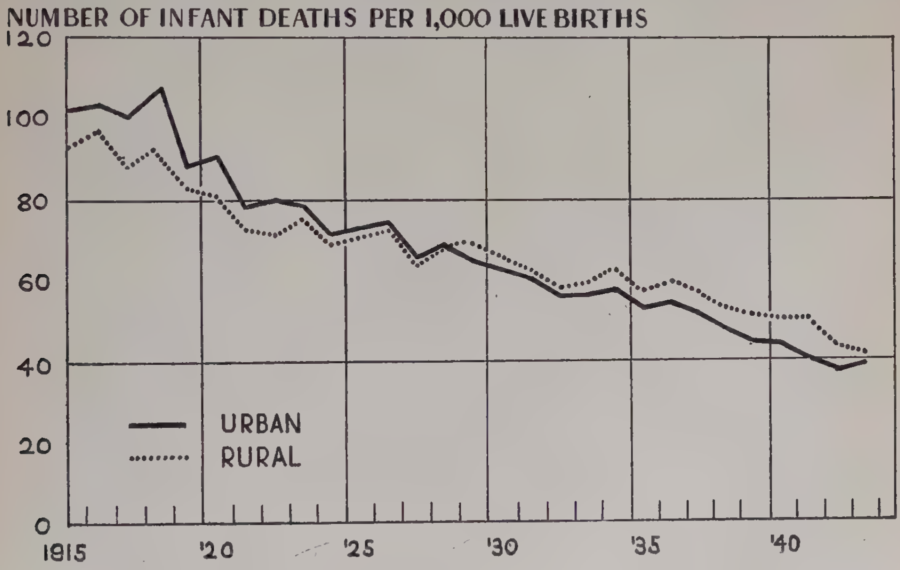
Communicable Diseases. The control of tuberculosis has been greatly stimulated by the new national program which authorizes $20,000,000 for the work. The trend is toward intensive case-finding work among industrial and other groups where the incidence of the disease is unusually high.

The old isolation hospitals continue to lose out as more emphasis is placed on the general hospital. With the development of bacteriological knowledge of communicable diseases, techniques have been devised to permit the admission of cases of communicable diseases to general hospitals. These procedures vary with the disease: some patients can be cared for without danger in a ward while others must be confined to a private room. However, there is essentially no communicable disease which cannot be cared for safely in a private room on a floor on which there are patients with non-communicable diseases, providing certain techniques calling for skill and training are practiced rigidly by the attendants. In the opinion of the New York State Department of Health, separate buildings for the sole care of communicable diseases are no longer essential.

In 1944 the nation suffered its second worst epidemic of poliomyelitis in the recorded history of infantile paralysis in the United States. Epidemic typhus fever, which has been a grave health problem confronting armies in Europe, has been remarkably controlled by the efficiency of dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane (DDT).

Maternal and Child Care. During 1944 efforts were continued to provide facilities for prenatal, delivery, and postnatal care of mothers unable to avail themselves of the services of private physicians. In analyzing the 1942 maternal death rate of 26.9 per 10,000 live births, the Children's Bureau pointed out that this figure showed variations among the states, from 20 or less in a third of the states to more than 40 in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, New Mexico, and South Carolina. Remarkable improvement has occurred in the southern states, even though the maternal death rate remains comparatively high in these areas. The Children's Bureau announced in July, 1944, that the lowest infant mortality rate on record, 39.9 infant deaths per thousand, had been recorded for July, 1943. This drop in infant deaths was doubly remarkable because it was 12 per cent under the 1941 figure and it was accomplished during the war period. These declining death rates follow the seven-year trend, the infant mortality rate having been cut almost a third and the maternal death rate more than one-half from 1936 to 1943 (see chart). This marked decline coincides with the extension of maternal and infant health services by the states—made possible in part through the use of Social Security funds.

Community Sanitation. Public works facilities so necessary to urban health were adequately maintained in the third year of the war even in war-crowded areas according to the December, 1944, report of the President's Committee for Congested Production Areas. The maintenance of safe water, milk and food



Source: United States Bureau of the Census

ANNUAL NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1915 TO 1943

The rates are computed for the entire birth registration area; "urban" includes places of 10,000 or more population. Rates are based on births and deaths tabulated by place of occurrence.

supplies, restaurant sanitation, and sewage and refuse disposal became increasingly difficult because of shortages of trained personnel.

Routine medical and laboratory examinations for food handlers were discarded by many cities as largely a waste of time and greater emphasis was placed on food sanitation and education of food handlers. An in-service training course for milk sanitarians was given by the University of Michigan Public Health School to a limited number of key milk-control officials in that state and in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois for the purpose of training individuals as a reservoir from which to obtain instructors in milk sanitation on the state or local level. The Dade County health department of Miami, Florida, conducted one of the most successful schools for food handlers ever held, attendance totaling nearly 5,000. Some eating houses compelled their entire employee group to attend the courses which covered phases of sanitation, bacteria, personal hygiene, food poisoning, storage, and refrigeration.

A number of Minnesota communities adopted ordinances forbidding the sale of unpasteurized milk, and a San Francisco ordinance requiring the pasteurization of all milk sold in the city was upheld by the state supreme court on the grounds that such a regulation was not contrary to the agricultural code but merely imposed additional restrictions of higher standard than those required by the state law. When the plaintiff appealed the case to the United States Supreme Court it was held that no federal question was involved and the matter was referred back to California where the original opinion was reaffirmed.

Surveys revealed that a tremendous amount of work remains to be done to bring a good potable water supply and adequate sewage treatment facilities to large segments of the population. It has been estimated that 1 per cent of the cities over 5,000, 7 per cent of the cities between 1,000 and 5,000 population, and 57 per cent of the cities under 1,000 do not have any public water supplies. An estimated 10,000 communities it is believed will need municipal systems for the treatment of sewage. Therefore, many cities are planning extensive construction activities in these fields after the war.

Dental Program. Two New York cities are cooperating with the state health department in a long-range public health demonstration that may give city residents painless protection against tooth decay. Using Kingston, New York, as a control, and a second city, Newburgh, as the study area, the state department hopes to prove conclusively that reduction in dental decay can be effected at a nominal cost by the simple expedient of adding proper amounts of fluorine to public drinking water. Investigations on the effect of fluorine on tooth structure have revealed that there is a ratio between the number of dental cavities and the presence of fluorine in the drinking water during the years of tooth development.

Seeking concrete proposals for a dental health program designed to meet the challenging needs which are known to exist, an Institute of Dental Health Economics was held in June at Ann Arbor, Michigan, to determine minimum standards of dental health service and develop a program to solve dental health problems.

With dentists in civilian practice largely occupied in treating adults, an effort was made to avoid dental neglect of children. The Office of Education, the United States Public Health Service, and the American Dental Association united in sponsoring a nation-wide dental program among high school boys and girls to make them dentally fit before leaving school.

Personnel Shortages. Although there were 50,000 nurses in the armed services the army at the end of the year required 10,000 more and an additional 250 per month to make up for losses from attrition. The Navy requirements were 2,500 by July 1, 1945, and 150 per month. Army hospitals abroad with 1,000 to 1,500 beds were cut to a staff of 83 nurses because recruitment was reduced at home. Conscription of nurses was considered.

Professional Organizations. The American Public Health Association (1790 Broadway, New York 19), the professional organization of all workers in public health, reached a record high membership in 1944 of 9,064, a gain of more than 1,000 members. Its executive board gave authorization for participation by the Association in the publication of a *Glossary of Terms for Use in Water Control Engineering,* in collaboration with the American Society of Civil Engineers and other interested organizations.

About 200 cities and counties representing 33 states and four provinces of Canada participated in the annual National Health Honor Roll. Of these, 178 were used in preparing an inventory of health assets and liabilities for national grading and comments. The results of this analysis are shown in *Health Practice Indices* published by the American Public Health Association in 1944.

The contest plan carried on since 1929, first under the name of the Health Conservation Contest and later as the National Health Honor Roll, has laid the foundation for the next desirable objective, namely, the formation of a national reporting area for health programs. Such a program in 1945 will succeed the contest plan and will look forward to the eventual growth of a public health registration area such as the birth and death registration areas which grew from three states in 1880 to 48 states in 1933. This program will require direct participation of state departments of health in urging the annual inventory upon communities, in the distribution of schedules, and in the return of completed schedules.

The National Safety Council cooperated with the American Public Health Association's subcommittee on accident prevention in planning a survey of current activities by local health departments in preventing home accidents. Figures relating to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company policyholders show that the death rate from home accidents is more than 50 per cent higher than that for occupational accidents. Duluth, Minnesota, reported a study of all patients cared for in emergency wards of hospitals as a result of home accidents. A number of cities, among them Toledo, Ohio, and Greensboro, North Carolina, contemplate studies of the problem, and East Orange, New Jersey, has in prospect "an accident prevention program reaching into the home through grammar schools."

Joint City-County Health Units

By Joseph W. Mountin and Nina L. Norman*

The early history of county health organizations shows that the service rendered was generally restricted to the rural population and comprised a program largely of environmental sanitation and immunization against communicable diseases. However, with the development of programs involving direct service to the individual, such as maternal and child health services and measures for the control of venereal diseases and tuberculosis, it became apparent that more efficient and economical administration could be achieved through one department serving both the urban and rural population. The availability of federal funds for the establishment and maintenance of local health service, for venereal disease control, and for maternal and child health services has greatly stimulated the organization of full-time county health units. The urban areas, especially if under 50,000 population, generally have been included in the county units established within the past few years.

Because of the growing interest in joint city-county health operation, data secured from local officials for the 1944 Municipal Year Book and data available to the Public Health Service from its grant-in-aid program have been assembled in Table XII-A. The classification of a city-county unit by the Public Health Service is based on this definition: "A city-county unit denotes a county with a subdivision having a population of 10,000 or greater which contributes to the support of the unit."

The cities reporting city-county health units to the 1944 Municipal Year Book numbered 172 of which 157 were included in Public Health Service records. Although all of these 157 cities had not been reported to the Public Health Service as included in a joint city-county unit the county budget showed the city was included in the service. Recognizing that monetary contribution is not necessarily the only factor which determines a joint city county enterprise, all cities reporting city-county organizations to the Municipal Year Book have been included in the tabulations together with 99 other cities reporting to the Public Health Service under the above definition. The 15 cities reporting to the Year Book for which the Public Health Service had no corroborating information are indicated in the tables by a double dagger (‡).

Table XII-A lists by population groups the cities with populations over 10,000 that are served by city-county health units. In addition to the name and population of the city, the table shows information on the appointment of the health officer; type, number of members, appointing authority, and term of the health board; the responsibility for school health work; personnel; 1944 expenditures; and 1945 budget for health work.

Table XII-A shows 271 cities served by 210 city-county health units and 19 district health units, i.e., a unit comprising more than one county. The distribution by population groups is shown in Table 1. Counties serving more than one city are included in the population group of the largest city served. In addition there are 35 cities with populations between 10,000 and 25,000 which are served by a county or district health organization not reported as a joint city-county organization; these are listed in Table XII-B.

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TABLE 1

DISTRIBUTION BY POPULATION GROUP OF CITIES SERVED BY CITY-COUNTY UNITS OR HEALTH DISTRICTS

Population Group	Total No. Cities Served	No. City-County Units	No. Cities in District Units
500,000 to 1,000,000	1	1	0
250,000 to 500,000	4	4	0
100,000 to 250,000	6	6	0
50,000 to 100,000	23	18	4
25,000 to 50,000	51	44	1
Cities over 25,000	85	73	5
10,000 to 25,000	186	137	14
All cities over 10,000	271	210	19

The figures on expenditures and personnel were obtained as far as possible from financial reports submitted to the Public Health Service by state health departments for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944. When not available from Public Health Service reports, the figures for personnel reported to the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK early in 1944 have been used if not inconsistent with known conditions. To avoid duplication and an inflated expenditure picture summarization has been confined to the city-county unit serving only one city and one county. Therefore 60 cities included in 17 city-county health units and the 19 cities covered by a district health organization are omitted from the discussion and summarization of Table XII-A. These 79 cities are indicated by two single daggers after the name of the city and these cities and their counties are listed by states at the end of Table XII-B.

Health Organization. Data on the administration of city-county health units were available only for 136 cities reporting such information to the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK. Distribution of these cities by population groups is shown in Table 2. Health activities are administered by a separate administrative health board in 58, or 43 per cent, of the 136 units reporting; 19, or 14 per cent, have advisory boards only; and the city council acts as the board of health in 25 units, or 18 per cent. Thirty-two city-county units, or 24 per cent, have no health boards. Generally the health board members are appointed by a combination of city and county officials or boards which have been specified in footnotes. In 16 city-county units the board members are appointed by the mayor and in 16 by the city council. The county medical society appoints the board members in seven units. Fifteen cities reporting health boards failed to specify the appointing authority.

Of the 17 units serving 60 urban areas, not included in Table 2, eight reported health boards of which five were separate administrative boards, two were advisory, and one not specified. Six reported no health board and information was not available for the remaining three.

The number of appointive board members ranges from one to 11 with a median and arithmetic average of five in cities exceeding 25,000 and a median of three and average of four in cities under 25,000 population. Frequently the mayor and county judge are ex officio members and sometimes these officials together with one or two appointive members constitute the board. The term of health board members varies from one to seven years in cities with a population in excess of 25,000 and one to five years in cities under 25,000 population. Of the 47 cities reporting the appointive term of board members, eight reported one-year terms, 12 each reported two and four-year terms, 10 reported five-year terms, three reported three-year terms, and one each reported six and seven-year terms.

TABLE 2

ORGANIZATION FOR HEALTH WORK

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	Type of Health Board					By Whom Board Is Appointed			
		Separate Admin. Board	Advisory Board	Not Specified	Council Acts as Board	No Board	Mayor	Council	Other	Not Specified
500,000 to 1,000,000	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
250,000 to 500,000	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..
100,000 to 250,000	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
50,000 to 100,000	14	8	2	1	1	2	2	3	6	..
25,000 to 50,000	31	19	2	..	1	9	2	4	11	4
Cities over 25,000	52	28	5	1	2	16	4	7	19	4
10,000 to 25,000	84	30	14	1	23	16	12	9	13	11
All cities over 10,000	136	58	19	2	25	32	16	16	32	15

Health Officer. With the exception of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, all of the city-county units serving cities in excess of 25,000 population have full-time health officers. Only eight units serving cities under 25,000 have part-time health officers. In many instances, in addition to the full-time unit director, a part-time health officer is appointed by the city and serves only the urban area. This fact perhaps explains why 12 additional part-time health officers were reported by city officials and shown in the tabulations in the 1944 edition of the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK.

Of the 144 cities reporting the method of appointing the health officer, 42, or 29 per cent, are appointed by the health board; 38, or 26 per cent, are appointed by the city council, and 23, or 16 per cent, are appointed by the mayor. In 19 units the health officer is appointed by the state health department. The majority of these 19 units are located in Oklahoma and Texas where the recent establishment of city-county organizations has been most marked. Various other officials or agencies select the health officer in 22, or 15 per cent, of the units reporting. These methods include appointment by city manager, county board, and combinations of state and county officials. Some state health departments reserve the right of approving the appointment of the local health officer as a condition to the allocation of state or federal grant-in-aid funds to the local jurisdiction.

Health Activities. The health activities of local health departments have been greatly expanded through the use of funds appropriated by the federal government. The funds available for general health work and venereal disease control are administered by the Public Health Service while the funds for maternal and child health services are administered by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor. These funds are allotted to the states on the basis of factors specified in the respective federal statutes and may be used only for carrying out plans submitted by the state health agency and approved by the federal government. Thus the grant-in-aid funds are paid by the federal government to the state government and reach the local level through a state-local relationship. For the most part the health activities in an organized city, county, or city-county health unit are carried out at the local level and by local personnel or personnel assigned by the state to work under the direction of the local health officer. Promotional and advisory services are furnished by the state health departments. Because of special funds provided for these purposes, emphasis has been placed on venereal disease control and maternal and child health services including pre-school work. However, a generalized health program including environmental sanitation, measures for communicable disease control, vital statistics, and public health nursing usually exists in city-county health departments. Dental hygiene and health education by especially trained educational personnel, not yet uniformly included in the local program, are activities receiving special attention in many units. An appropriation for grants-in-aid for tuberculosis control is now (February, 1945) being considered by Congress which will result in expanded programs against that scourge. As indicated in Table XII-A, school health work is administered by the health agency in 47 city-county units and by the board of education in 45 of the 126 cities reporting on this subject. In 29 units the health department and board of education are jointly responsible for the school health program.

Health Department Personnel. Table 3 shows by population groups data on full-time personnel in city-county health units as of June 30, 1944. Unless otherwise indicated the data have been compiled from reports furnished the Public Health Service and represent the number actually on duty June 30, 1944. Because of the acute shortage of medical, nursing, and dental personnel, many positions are vacant in the local health departments and the figures shown do not depict a minimal standard for maintaining adequate health service. Since the city-county unit serves more than the urban population the data in Table 3 have been grouped by the population served by the unit rather than by the population of the city. The units in the first two population groups include the same cities as reported for these groups in Table 1. The units with a population between 100,000 and 250,000 include four cities within the same population group, 11 cities with a population between 50,000 and 100,000 three cities with a population between 25,000 and 50,000, and two cities under 25,000. The units in the 50,000 to 100,000 population group include five cities of the same group, 28 cities between 25,000 and 50,000, and 39 cities under 25,000 population. The units in the 25,000 to 50,000 population group include nine cities within the same population group and 59 cities under 25,000. The number of full-time personnel does not accurately reflect the number of man hours available for health service since much medical and dental work is performed on a part-time or fee basis. In the absence of information concerning the nature of part-time employment the personnel data in Table 3 have been limited to full-time employees. The number of personnel per 10,000 population is 2.8 for all units. The presence of a unit each in the 50,000 to 100,000 and 25,000 to 50,000 groups which reported only part-time employees brought down the number of employees in these groups to 2.3 and 2.5, respectively. The average per unit decreases to six employees in the lowest population group.

TABLE 3

PERSONNEL AND EXPENDITURES FOR JOINT CITY-COUNTY HEALTH UNITS: 1944

Population Served	Number of Full-Time Health Personnel: No. City-County Units Reporting	Number of Full-Time Health Personnel: Per 10,000 Pop.	Number of Full-Time Health Personnel: Range Per Unit	Number of Full-Time Health Personnel: Average Per Unit	Health Expenditures: No. City-County Units Reporting	Health Expenditures: 1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Health Expenditures: Total (000 omitted)	Health Expenditures: Per Capita
500,000 to 1,000,000	1	5.5	....	349	1	635	$ 977	$1.54
250,000 to 500,000	3	4.4	83–202	155	3	1,065	1,002	.94
100,000 to 250,000	20	2.8	12–85	38	20	2,767	1,789	.65
50,000 to 100,000	72	2.3	0–51	23	72	4,843	2,841	.59
25,000 to 50,000	68	2.5	0–29	9	67	2,472	1,604	.65
Cities over 25,000	164	2.8		20	163	11,782	8,213	.70
10,000 to 25,000	7	2.9	4–10	6	6	119	92	.77
All cities over 10,000	171	2.8		20	169	11,901	$8,305	$.70

Health Expenditures. Expenditure data were available for 174 joint units. However, Tables 3, 4, and 5 show summarization for only 169 because the data for five units were not comparable. Three units, Everett-Snohomish County, Washington; Laredo-Webb County, Texas; and San Angelo-Tom Green County, Texas, did not begin operation at the beginning of the year, thus making incomplete expenditure reports. Olean-Cattaraugus County, New York, and Hudson-Columbia County, New York, were omitted from the summarization because the sums expended for tuberculosis sanatoria could not be excluded from the expenditures reported by these units.

The population used in Table 3 for expenditure data also is the population served by the unit rather than the population of the city. The 20 units in the 100,000 to 250,000 group include four cities within the same group, 10 cities between 50,000 and 100,000, four cities between 25,000 and 50,000, and two under 25,000. The units in the 50,000 to 100,000 group include five cities within the same group, 26 cities between 25,000 and 50,000, and 40 cities under 25,000. The units in the 25,000 to 50,000 group include five cities within the same group and 62 cities under 25,000. As with personnel, the expenditures represent actual expenditures from all sources reported to the Public Health Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, excluding hospitalization where such could be identified. Because of vacancies in established positions the expenditures are considerably lower than proposed budgets. San Francisco, California, city and county, the only unit in the population group of 500,000 to 1,000,000, shows a per capita expenditure of $1.54. The lowest per capita expenditure, $0.59, occurs in the population group of 50,000 to 100,000. The per capita expenditure for all units is $0.70, which is the same as for the units over 25,000 population.

Table XII-A shows not only the total amounts of the expenditures for the health agency but also the percentage of total cost of operation contributed by the state and federal Government which could be identified with a particular project. Items not included in the local expenditures are the value of services of Public Health Service employees who are assigned to health departments for emergency health and sanitation activities in war areas, and drugs, supplies, and clinicians' fees provided by the state which are usually charged to a state budget. If these items could have been apportioned to the various units, state and federal funds would have shown a materially higher percentage. It should be kept in mind that both state and federal funds are allocated to the local unit by the state health department and thus represent state participation in the program. However, the percentage of federal support is shown separately so that the source of the funds may be noted.

TABLE 4

PERCENTAGE OF 1944 EXPENDITURES OF 169 CITY-COUNTY HEALTH UNITS COMING FROM STATE FUNDS AND PERCENTAGE FROM FEDERAL FUNDS

Population Group (000 omitted)	No. Units Reporting	State Funds							Federal Funds								
		None	% 1–9	% 10–19	% 20–29	% 30–39	% 40–49	% 50–59	None	% 1–9	% 10–19	% 20–29	% 30–39	% 40–49	% 50–59	% 60–69	% 70–79
500–1,000....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250–500.....	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
100–250.....	20	4	13	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	7	2	3	1	0	0
50–100......	72	16	20	16	13	6	1	0	0	3	15	18	17	10	4	4	1
25–50.......	67	12	21	14	14	4	0	2	2	1	3	15	13	24	7	2	0
Over 25.....	163	33	57	33	27	10	1	2	3	8	23	41	32	37	12	6	1
10–25.......	6	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0
Total.......	169	36	59	33	27	11	1	2	4	8	23	43	32	38	13	7	1

Table 4 summarizes by population groups the data on state and federal contribution. Thirty-six units received no state funds. The state contribution was less than 10 per cent in 59 units, between 10 and 19 per cent in 33 units, between 20 and 29 per cent in 27 units, and above 30 per cent in only 14 units. Seven units, one in the 30 to 39 per cent group, four in the 20 to 29 per cent group, and two in the 10 to 19 per cent group received an allocation of private funds made available to the North Carolina State Health Department for the control of syphilis. These amounts have been included as state funds so that the total state aid might be clearly reflected.

The percentage of federal contribution is much higher, there being only four units which received no aid from the federal grants and eight which received less than 10 per cent of the total cost. In 59 units federal funds constituted more than 40 per cent of the total, one unit receiving 73.4 per cent of the total cost from federal funds. More meaningful is the percentage of total state and federal contribution as shown in Table 5. Only one unit received no aid from state and federal funds, while in 105 units the participation of state and federal governments exceeded 40 per cent. In two units funds from these sources exceeded 80 per cent of the total, in nine the percentage of contribution was between 70 and 79.

TABLE 5

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL 1944 EXPENDITURES OF 169 CITY-COUNTY HEALTH UNITS COMING FROM STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS

Population Group	No. Units Reporting	None	% 1–9	% 10–19	% 20–29	% 30–39	% 40–49	% 50–59	% 60–69	% 70–79	% 80–89
500,000 to 1,000,000......	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250,000 to 500,000........	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
100,000 to 250,000........	20	0	3	2	5	4	3	3	0	0	0
50,000 to 100,000.........	72	0	0	7	10	13	16	13	6	6	1
25,000 to 50,000..........	67	0	1	1	4	8	21	17	11	3	1
Cities over 25,000........	163	0	6	11	20	25	40	33	17	9	2
10,000 to 25,000..........	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0
All cities over 10,000......	169	1	6	11	20	26	40	36	18	9	2

Health Budget for 1945. In order to show the amount available for health services for the current year the total of the health budget for 1945 is listed for each unit in Table XII-A. Because these amounts represent a proposed rather than actual expenditure no summarization has been made of this information. The budgets provide for a proposed expenditure of $0.83 per capita.

TABLE XII-A

HEALTH DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 SERVED BY CITY-COUNTY HEALTH UNITS

This table includes all incorporated municipalities over 10,000 reporting joint city-county health operation to the YEAR BOOK in 1944 and those cities reported to the United States Public Health Service as contributing to the support of the county health unit. The data on the health officer, the health board, and school health work were reported to the YEAR BOOK by municipal officials in February, 1944. The data on personnel, 1944 expenditures, and 1945 budgets were compiled from records submitted by state health departments to the Public Health Service in connection with the grant-in-aid programs. In the column **How Health Officer is Selected** "P" indicates part-time health officer; otherwise the position is full time. Other letters indicate method of selection of health officer (see code below). In the column **Health Board** etc., "S" indicates separate administrative health board, "Ad" health board with advisory functions only, and "None" indicates no local board of health; a section mark (§) indicates city council is designated by law to act as health board. After the dash the first figure is number of appointive members of board excluding ex officio members, the capital letter indicates by whom board is appointed (see code below), and the last figure indicates term of years for which members are appointed. The column **School Health Work** indicates agency administering school health work including school nursing; "H" indicates official health agency; "E" board of education; and "P" supervised and financed in part by health department and by school board; "Co" handled by a county agency. Under **Health Agency Employees** are shown number of employees on duty June 30, 1944. Under **Health Expenditures** the first column shows the total expenditures for the health agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, (excluding such activities as sewerage, garbage collection, medical poor relief, hospitals, salaries of Public Health Service employees assigned to local units, drugs, supplies, and clinicians' fees furnished by the state health department); the next two columns show the percentage of the total expenditures received from the state and federal Governments respectively. The last column shows the amount of the health budget for the fiscal year 1945. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of table, a dagger (†) indicates data as reported to 1944 MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, and a double dagger (‡) indicates joint city-county operation reported to 1944 YEAR BOOK but no corroborating information available to the Public Health Service. Two single daggers (††) after name of city indicate that more than one city over 10,000 is included in health unit or city is included in district unit (see notes at end of Table XII-B).

SELECTION OF HEALTH OFFICER AND HEALTH BOARD

A—appointed by city manager
B—by health board
C—by city council
M—appointed by mayor
S—by comr. or director of safety or welfare
X—by state health agency
Co—by county board
E—elected by people

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	How Health Officer Selected	Health Board, No., How Selected, Term	School Health Work	Health Agency Employees		Health Expenditures 1944 (in thousands)			Health Budget, 1945
					Full-time	Part-time	Official Health Agency	Per Cent From State	Per Cent From Fed. Govt.	
500,000 to 1,000,000										
San Francisco, Calif...	635	*	Ad*	H	349†	54†	$976.9	0.3	3.0	$1,083.2
250,000 to 500,000										
Birmingham, Ala.††...	268	B	S-5*5	E	169	12	406.1	1.5	25.5	438.7
Denver, Colo........	322	M	None	E	83†	6†	362.4	0.0	4.6	374.7
Louisville, Ky........	319	B	S-5*4	H	180	31	399.9	0.6	15.5	492.2
Memphis, Tenn.......	293	C	None	H	202†	18†	239.5*	2.4	24.0	273.0*

Table XII-A.—City-County Health Units Serving Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	How Health Officer Selected	Health Board, No., How Selected, Term	School Health Work	Health Agency Employees		Health Expenditures 1944 (in thousands)			Health Budget, 1945
					Full-time	Part-time	Official Health Agency	Per Cent From State	Per Cent From Fed. Govt.	
100,000 to 250,000										
Chattanooga, Tenn...	128	F	None	H	60*	0	$122.6*	7.8	30.3	$147.7*
Kansas City, Kan....	121	C	...	H	32	9	76.1	0.0	26.0	86.9
Knoxville, Tenn......	122	S	None	E	56	0	151.9*	5.6	28.4	39.3*
Miami, Fla.††........	172	B	S-9*1	H	85†	7†	198.6	8.3	21.6	244.8
San Diego, Calif.††...	203	C	None	E	...	...	322.9	1.5	11.7	351.5
Tampa, Fla..........	108	C	None	H	67†	3†	90.5	19.0	24.9	211.7
50,000 to 100,000										
Augusta, Ga.........	66	B	S-6*4	H	38	7	92.9	0.0	21.7	105.6
Austin, Tex.††.......	88	A	None	H	50	4	111.2	7.6	41.3	125.4
Charleston, S. C......	71	B	S-7*4	E	53	6	113.4	1.1	11.5	138.5
Columbus, Ga........	53	B	S-7C5	P	42	9	102.9	0.0	28.1	130.5*
Corpus Christi, Tex.††	57	X	Ad-5*2	P	50	10	107.2	2.4	48.4	134.4
Durham, N. C........	60	B	S-7C2	H	51	2	116.0	14.7*	14.1	128.9
El Paso, Tex.††......	97	C	Ad-7C2*	H	68	7	148.3	3.9	29.7	164.1
Evansville, Ind.......	97	M	Ad-4M4	P	12	2	44.0	0.3	0.0	68.9
Glendale, Calif.††....	83	..	...	..	..	..	1,173.3	0.6	1.2	1,257.9
Jackson, Miss........	62	C	None	H	26†	3†	62.4	3.5	39.3	69.9
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	54	C*	*	E*	25	2	57.6	0.0	8.0	70.4
Macon, Ga.††........	58	B	S-6*2	H	32	2	73.3	3.0	22.5	71.3
Mobile, Ala..........	79	B	S-5*5	H	45	6	95.1	7.4	21.5	118.1
Montgomery, Ala.....	78	B	S-5*5	H	26	4	52.3	1.3	27.1	62.6
Phoenix, Ariz........	65	..	...	..	39	1	98.7	1.3	47.4	120.0
Santa Monica, Calif.††	54	..	...	..	..	..	1,173.3	0.6	1.2	1,257.9
Savannah, Ga.........	96	..	...	..	85	11	191.3	0.0	6.5	196.4
Shreveport, La.......	98	B	S-4C4	P	50	4	126.8	14.1	21.2	157.0
Sioux City, Iowa.....	82	B	S-11*1	P	23†	..†	*	...	...	......*
Stockton, Calif.††....	55	B	S-5*2	H	40†	6†	113.8	0.0	2.2	130.7
Topeka, Kan.........	68	B	Ad-11M	P	36	10	83.6	0.5	23.7	102.2
Waco, Tex...........	56	C	None§	E	31	6	67.0	2.6	52.5	74.3
Wheeling, W. Va.....	61	A	None	E	11	1	26.3	0.0	19.6	33.8
25,000 to 50,000										
Abilene, Tex.........	27	X	None	H	17	8	37.7	8.1	53.4	44.2
Alexandria, La.......	27	..	...	..	20	2	49.7	31.8	26.7	57.6
Alhambra, Calif.††...	39	..	...	..	..	..	1,173.3	0.6	1.2	1,257.9
Anniston, Ala........	26	B	S-5*5	P	10	1	26.6	16.7	32.0	27.8
Ashland, Ky.††......	30	B	S-4*4	H	16	0	32.4	17.2	46.4	37.7
Baton Rouge, La.....	35	..	...	..	23	1	50.6	11.1	37.2	70.9
Boise City, Idaho.....	26	M	S-..	E	12	..	22.0	0.9	73.4	28.7*
Burbank, Calif.††....	34	..	...	..	..	..	1,173.3	0.6	1.2	1,257.9
Burlington, Iowa.....	26	B	S-10*	E	12†	..	*	...	...	*
Colorado Springs, Colo	37	..	...	..	22	2	52.0	0.0	36.6	63.9
Cumberland, Md.....	39	B	S-2C2	P	17	8	48.4	19.1	11.7	53.5
Eau Claire, Wis......	31	B	S-7*5	H	15	1	26.7	13.0	25.5	36.8
Everett, Wash.......	30	..	...	..	10	..	25.7*	9.5	15.5	47.3
Fond du Lac, Wis.‡..	27	PC	None§	E	..	3	....	....	....	......
Fort Smith, Ark......	37	B	S-*	E	19	1	36.1	11.4	41.9	37.9
Gadsden, Ala........	37	*	S-5*5	P	10	1	25.4	9.6	39.2	27.1
Great Falls, Mont....	30	B*	S-2M2*	P	12	1	38.8	0.0	25.2	47.0
Hagerstown, Md.....	32	M	Ad-2M4	H	13	5	40.8	18.2	31.0	45.9
Huntington Park, Calif.††	29	..	...	..	...	..	1,173.3	0.6	1.2	1,257.9
Inglewood, Calif.††...	30	..	...	..	..	..	1,173.3	0.6	1.2	1,257.9
Johnson City, Tenn...	25	..	...	..	10	3	24.5	12.5	30.3	32.9
Laredo, Tex.........	39	C*	S-6*	E	11	2	18.7*	0.0	50.3	30.6
Lexington, Ky.......	49	M	S-6*	P	30	5	74.1	6.8	32.6	74.3
Mansfield, Ohio......	37	..	...	..	14	3	40.8	7.5	28.3	49.5
Meridian, Miss.......	35	B	S-..	..	..	..	48.8	17.5	8.1	55.6
Miami Beach, Fla.††..	28	B	S-9C1*	H	85†	7†	198.6	8.3	21.6	244.8

TABLE XII-A.—CITY-COUNTY HEALTH UNITS SERVING CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	How Health Officer Selected	Health Board, No., How Selected, Term	School Health Work	Health Agency Employees		Health Expenditures 1944 (in thousands)			Health Budget, 1945
					Full-time	Part-time	Official Health Agency	Percent From State	Per Cent From Fed. Govt.	
25,000 to 50,000—Continued										
Monroe, La..........	28	B	S-5C4	H	20	3	$43.5	32.7	28.6	$47.0
Muskogee, Okla......	32	X	None§	H	13	..	32.5	12.5	24.7	52.6
Orlando, Fla.........	37	..	...	..	14	..	37.4	28.6	30.7	37.0
Owensboro, Ky......	30	B	S-4*2	P	9	..	14.3	21.3	29.5	15.8
Paducah, Ky........	34	B	S-3*4	P*	13	1	26.2	16.9	49.3	26.7
Parkersburg, W. Va...	30	..	...	..	7	..	15.4	8.6	41.1	21.0
Pensacola, Fla.......	37	X*	None	H	21†	..	44.8	24.3	36.2	67.0
Port Arthur, Tex.....	46	X	None	E	41	3	98.5	8.2	42.5	*
Port Huron, Mich....	33	A	S-5*5	E	16	..	41.6	6.5	12.7	49.0
Raleigh, N. C........	47	B	S-5C2	H	25	..	66.1	18.3*	13.7	72.6
Riverside, Calif.......	35	..	...	..	..	..	84.2	0.0	20.9	102.1
Rome, Ga...........	26	C	S-3C6	E	9	..	21.9	20.6	22.6	21.7
Royal Oak, Mich.....	25	C	None	E	23	2	63.6	4.7	16.1	68.2
Salem, Ore..........	31	C	None	P	13	..	31.3	0.0	23.7	47.5
San Angelo, Tex......	26	..	...	..	12	1	6.3*	0.0	34.0	36.6
Sandusky, Ohio......	25	..	...	..	18	2	47.7	6.3	29.0	48.8
Santa Ana, Calif.††...	32	Co	None	Co	..	..	84.7	0.0	0.3	.....
South Gate, Calif.††..	27	..	...	..	..	..	1,173.3	0.6	1.2	1,257.9
Tucson, Ariz.........	37	F*	S-*	E	22	3	62.5	2.1	54.6	70.6
Tuscaloosa, Ala......	27	B	Ad-5	E	8	..	18.7	38.2	19.4	26.9
Tyler, Tex...........	28	X	None	P	23	3	67.6	5.2	59.4	76.3
White Plains, N. Y.††.	40	C	None	E	87	50	196.2	50.0	0.0	288.4
Wichita Falls, Tex....	45	A*	None	P	33	2	44.3	0.0	42.0	59.7
Wilmington, N. C....	33	B	S-3*2	H	29	2	73.1	2.5	22.4	77.5
Yakima, Wash........	27	C	None	P	14	..	40.1	13.8	14.2	50.5
10,000 to 25,000										
Aberdeen, S. D.‡.....	17	PC	Ad-3C1	H	3†	2†	....	....	....	.....
Ada, Okla...........	15	X	None§	H	7	0	17.3	15.1	45.0	23.5
Adrian, Mich.‡........	14	C	S-1C1	E	..	0	....	....	....	.....
Anaheim, Calif.††....	11	Co	None	Co	..	..	84.7	0.0	0.3	.....
Annapolis, Md........	13	C	None§	Co	28	8	79.0	16.5	63.9	107.4
Ardmore, Okla.......	17	X	None§	H	8	1	18.4	7.6	40.5	27.0
Arkansas City, Kan...	13	A	S-5M3	E	5	0	11.1	0.5	41.4	12.8
Astoria, Ore..........	10	C	None	E	5	1	13.4	0.0	41.5	21.2
Athens, Ga..........	21	B	S-..	E	7	1	23.5	8.8	10.9	24.3
Bell, Calif.††.........	11	..	...	..	...	..	1,173.3	0.6	1.2	1,257.9
Bend, Ore.††.........	10	B	Ad-5Co1	H	6	0	10.7	0.0	7.0	25.8
Bessemer, Ala.††.....	23	B	S-5*	E	169	12	406.1	1.5	25.5	438.7
Big Spring, Tex.††....	13	A	None	H	15	5	40.3	0.0	50.7	39.0
Blytheville, Ark.......	11	C	S-3M2	H	8	1	13.7	25.4	33.6	14.5
Bogalusa, La.........	15	X	...	*	8	1	15.5	26.5	32.8	18.6
Bowling Green, Ky.††.	15	B	S-4*4	P	13	0	24.8*	39.3	39.7	33.7*
Brawley, Calif.††.....	12	..	...	..	..	..	38.7	0.0	43.7	45.4
Bremerton, Wash.....	15	M	S-2M	E	24	0	48.7	20.3	22.2	75.6
Bristol, Tenn.††......	14	..	...	..	17	0	38.9	5.9	26.8	53.9
Brownsville, Tex.††...	22	..	...	..	18	0	42.1	1.4	64.0	54.0
Brownwood, Tex.....	13	C	None§	..	7	2	21.1	0.0	65.9	24.8
Bryan, Tex..........	12	C	Ad-..	*	10	3	26.9	0.0	37.4	33.6
Burlingame, Calif.††..	16	Co	None	E	..	..	....	....	....	.....
Carteret, N. J.‡......	12	M	Ad-..	E	..	0	....	....	....	.....
Casper, Wyo‡........	18	PM	None	E	0	..	....	....	....	.....
Charlottesville, Va....	19	B	S-3*2	H	9	0	31.8	5.7	47.1	33.7
Cheyenne, Wyo......	22	M	None§	P	9	1	22.5	0.0	59.8	28.5
Chickasha, Okla.‡....	14	B	...	E	3†	0	....	....	....	.....
Chillicothe, Ohio‡....	20	B	S-5M5	P	5†	1†	....	....	....	.....
Clarksdale, Miss......	12	..	...	..	..	..	40.3	5.8	40.9	40.8
Clarksville, Tenn.....	12	C	None§	H	11	0	18.9	20.6	42.1	21.7
Coffeyville, Kan.††...	17	*	None	H	14	4	28.2	0.0	21.4	28.8

TABLE XII-A.—CITY-COUNTY HEALTH UNITS SERVING CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	How Health Officer Selected	Health Board, No., How Selected, Term	School Health Work	Health Agency Employees		Health Expenditures 1944 (in thousands)			Health Budget, 1945
					Full-time	Part-time	Official Health Agency	Per Cent From State	Per Cent From Fed. Govt.	
10,000 to 25,000—Continued										
Columbus, Ind.‡	12	PM	Ad-3M4	..	0	4	....	....	....	....
Columbus, Miss.	14	..	...	..	..	..	$26.9	17.4	44.0	$27.0
Compton, Calif.††	16	..	...	..	..	..	1,173.3	0.6	1.2	1,257.9
Concord, N. C.	16	..	...	..	17	1	45.0	30.1*	10.2	49.2
Corsicana, Tex.	15	..	...	..	7	2	19.3	6.0	66.8	23.0
Cortland, N. Y.	16	Co*	S-6M3	..	8	2	20.9	50.0	0.0	24.9
Crawfordsville, Ind.‡	11	PM	Ad-2M4	E	3†	1	....	....	....	....
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	21	..	...	..	23	2	59.4	5.3	30.4	70.5
Dalton, Georgia	10	..	...	..	4	1	13.6	15.9	25.9	12.6
Decatur, Ala.	17	*	None	H	8	1	19.3	19.6	30.8	18.6
Decatur, Ga.	17	B	S-5*4	H	8	0	23.5	0.0	12.8	22.3
Denison, Tex.††	16	X	Ad-1Co	E	10	4	28.0	12.8	36.4	29.8
Dothan, Ala.	17	B	S-5*5	H	11	0	26.2	27.8	23.0	25.6
Durant, Okla.	10	*	None	E	6	0	13.9	15.3	53.8	19.8
Dyersburg, Tenn.††	10	C	None§	*	9	0	19.2	17.0	37.6	21.1
East Point, Ga.	12	C	Ad-M1	Co	39	4	100.9	0.0	28.6	128.5
El Centro, Calif.††	10	..	...	..	..	..	38.7	0.0	43.7	45.4
Elizabeth City, N.C.††	12	C	S-8C4	H	17	1	27.0	18.5	36.5	35.3
Emporia, Kan.	13	X	Ad-3C	E	4	1	10.1	0.0	54.4	11.1
Euclid, Ohio††	18	..	...	E	22	4	64.2	2.4	39.0	70.5
Eugene, Ore.	21	B	Ad-5E	P	7	0	19.2	0.0	19.2	22.5
Fairfield, Ala.††	11	B	S-5*5	E	169	12	406.1	1.5	25.5	438.7
Fairmont, W. Va.	23	C	S-*	..	12	0	27.4	0.0	47.4	38.3
Fayetteville, N. C.	17	B	S-4*2	H	19	2	46.3	20.9*	22.8	56.1
Floral Park, N. Y.††	13	..	None	E	75	0	160.9	50.0	0.0	240.8
Florence, Ala.	15	B	S-5*5	H	7	1	15.7	32.1	12.8	19.6
Florence, S. C.	16	C	S-..	H	6	0	17.9	21.8	54.6	20.5
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	18	X	None	..	11	0	26.7	30.8	28.2	27.0
Fort Scott, Kan.‡	11	M	None§	E	..	..	....	....	....	....
Frederick, Md.	16	M	Ad-3M1	H	7	2	19.5	34.9	22.6	22.1
Freeport, N. Y.††	20	..	None	E	75	0	160.9	50.0	0.0	240.8
Fullerton, Calif.††	10	Co	None	Co	..	..	84.7	0.0	0.3	....
Garden City, N. Y.††	11	..	None	E	75	0	160.9	50.0	0.0	240.8
Garfield, Ohio††	17	..	...	..	22	4	64.2	2.4	39.0	70.5
Gastonia, N. C.	21	C	None	Co	14	1	34.0	27.2*	7.1	42.4
Glen Cove, N. Y.††	12	..	None	E	75	0	160.9	50.0	0.0	240.8
Goldsboro, N. C.	17	B	S-3C	H	14	0	39.9	23.8*	15.7	46.2
Greenville, Miss.	21	Co	S-52	H	15†	8†	35.6	3.1	42.9	43.2
Greenville, N. C.	13	..	...	..	9	0	22.5	8.0	40.8	29.8
Greenville, Tex.	14	..	...	..	5	4	17.1	23.9	38.4	24.5
Greenwood, Miss.	15	B	S-..	..	..	..	34.3	6.6	33.5	42.7
Greenwood, S. C.††	13	B	S-5X	P	12	0	26.0	28.8	42.4	32.7
Griffin, Ga.	13	B	S-7	H	4	0	15.4	23.7	21.0	15.6
Guthrie, Okla.	10	X	Ad-3C	P	6	0	12.2	16.9	40.5	20.2
Hannibal, Mo.	21	C	None§	P	3	0	9.4	7.7	36.3	13.8
Harlingen, Tex.††	13	..	...	..	18	0	42.1	1.4	64.0	54.0
Hattiesburg, Miss.	21	..	...	..	..	..	41.2	17.7	40.6	49.5
Helena, Mont.	15	..	...	..	4	0	10.5	0.0	0.0	17.2
Hempstead, N. Y.††	21	..	None	E	75	0	160.9	50.0	0.0	240.8
Henderson, Ky.	13	..	...	..	13	0	27.6	19.5	62.1	28.2
Hopkinsville, Ky.	12	..	...	..	10	1	25.3	23.2	43.6	18.4
Hot Springs, Ark.	21	..	...	..	10	4	23.5	20.6	27.4	27.5
Hudson, N. Y.	12	..	...	..	11	0	79.6*	50.0	0.0	32.9
Huntsville, Ala.	13	B	...	H	13	0	32.1	26.6	27.7	31.6
Independence, Kan.††	12	..	...	..	14	4	28.2	0.0	21.4	28.8
Independence, Mo.	16	M	-3M	..	14	1	38.1	0.0	25.0	38.9
Irondequoit, N. Y.‡	23	PC	None§	E	..	..	....	....	....	....
Jackson, Tenn.	24	..	None§	H	9	2	21.4	13.7	30.5	28.2
Jacksonville, Ill.	20	X	None§	P	9†	0	27.9	38.0	19.2	32.1

TABLE XII-A.—CITY-COUNTY HEALTH UNITS SERVING CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	How Health Officer Selected	Health Board, No., How Selected, Term	School Health Work	Health Agency Employees		Health Expenditures 1944 (in thousands)			Health Budget, 1945
					Full-time	Part-time	Official Health Agency	Per Cent From State	Per Cent From Fed. Govt.	
10,000 to 25,000—Continued										
Key West, Fla.	13	M	...	..	6	1	$13.1	8.9	23.5	$15.0
Kingsport, Tenn.††	14	*	*	P	17	0	38.9	5.9	26.8	53.9
Kinston, N. C.	15	B	S-X	H	12	1	24.1	6.7	41.1	34.6
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16	M	AD-5M	P	9	0	22.1	0.0	24.8	25.8
Lafayette, La.	19	..	...	..	8	1	21.3	22.8	47.4	28.7
La Grange, Ga.	22	C	S-..	E	4	..	12.8	9.4	26.0	14.6
Lake Charles, La.	21	..	...	..	19	2	37.8	33.7	38.4	46.5
Laurel, Miss.	21	..	...	..	..	..	42.4	22.7	8.7	44.9
Lawrence, Kan.	14	B	Ad-7*1	E	6	2	18.8	0.8	44.8	17.1
Lawton, Okla.	18	*	None	..	8	..	15.0	9.1	35.9	23.9
Lewiston, Idaho††	11	X	Ad-2M1	P	12	..	33.4	0.0	52.7	32.5
Lexington, N. C.††	11	B	S-..	P	6	..	17.2	9.4	25.1	20.7
Lodi, Calif.††	11	B	None	H	40†	6†	113.8	0.0	2.2	130.7
Lynbrook, N. Y.††	15	...	None	E	75	..	160.9	50.0	0.0	240.8
Lynwood, Calif.††	11	..	...	..	..	..	1,173.3	0.6	1.2	1,257.9
McAlester, Okla.	12	A	None	..	8	0	18.2	0.0	47.2	23.7
McAllen, Tex.	12	..	...	..	13	3	32.6	3.8	46.4	47.3
Mamaroneck, N. Y.††	13	C	None	E	87	50	196.2	50.0	0.0	288.4
Manhattan, Kan.	12	C	None§	E	5	0	11.6	0.0	66.1	13.8
Maywood, Calif.††	11	..	...	..	..	..	1,173.3	0.6	1.2	1,257.9
Middlesborough, Ky.	12	..	...	..	5	0	10.5	17.9	48.7	14.5
Mineola, N. Y.††	10	..	None	E	75	..	160.9	50.0	0.0	240.8
Minot, N. D.††	17	B	S-..	H	12	1	26.3	0.0	62.5	37.1
Missoula, Mont.	18	C	S-C	P	8	0	17.0	0.0	34.3	19.8
Modesto, Calif.	16	..	...	..	..	..	35.1	0.0	13.4	43.1
Monroe, Mich.	18	C	None§	Co	14	0	34.8	8.2	26.7	43.3
Monrovia, Calif.††	13	..	...	..	..	..	1,173.3	0.6	1.2	1,257.9
Monterey, Calif.††	10	C	None	P	..	..	81.1	0.0	34.2	92.4
Morgantown, W. Va.	17	*	None	H	11	0	22.8	0.0	63.0	29.2
Moultrie, Ga.	10	*	S-4*	H	4	0	9.9	25.0	30.6	10.4
Moundsville, W. Va.	14	*	...	E	6	0	15.1	20.6	30.6	17.9
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	16	M	None§	H	12	1	34.7	8.6	27.6	39.9
Natchez, Miss.	15	..	...	..	..	..	21.8	2.3	35.7	23.9
National City, Calif.††	10	C	None	E	..	..	322.9	1.5	11.7	351.5
New Bern, N. C.	12	..	...	..	13	0	27.2	6.6	44.0	23.4
New Iberia, La.	14	..	...	..	10	1	19.1	13.5	34.8	24.2
Newton, Kan.‡	11	PA	None§	E	3†	1	....	....	....	....
Norman, Okla.	11	..	S-..	..	11	0	19.6	3.0	40.5	31.2
Okmulgee, Okla.	16	X	None	..	6	0	16.2	6.2	51.4	21.4
Olean, N. Y.	22	..	...	..	25	7	83.3*	49.3	1.4	64.1
Olympia, Wash.††	13	C	None	P	14	0	35.5	10.8	26.7	40.7
Panama City, Fla.	12	X	None	H	10†	..	27.6	30.3	26.1	32.4
Paris, Tex.	19	X	...	H	8	1	17.9	18.1	46.3	18.8
Parma, Ohio††	16	..	...	H	22	4	64.2	2.4	39.0	70.5
Parsons, Kan.	14	*	...	H	7	0	14.9	8.2	41.9	16.7
Peekskill, N. Y.††	17	C	None	E	87	50	196.2	50.0	0.0	288.4
Phoenix City, Ala.	15	..	...	..	8	0	22.1	37.6	34.0	23.9
Pine Bluff, Ark.	21	X	S-8*	P	11	0	24.7	28.7	45.8	24.7
Pittston, Pa.‡	18	C	None§	E	..	..	....	....	....	....
Pomona, Calif.††	24	..	...	..	..	..	1,173.3	0.6	1.2	1,257.9
Ponca City, Okla.	17	M	Ad-3C3	P	10†	0	28.7	3.2	0.0	42.0
Rapid City, S. D.	14	C	None	..	6	1	14.4	0.0	50.2	22.1
Redlands, Calif.	14	C	S-3C	E	32	7	94.6	7.5	10.2	101.8
Redwood City, Calif.††	12	Co	None	E	..	..	....	....	....	....
Rockville Centre, N.Y.††	19	..	None	E	75	..	160.9	50.0	0.0	240.8
Salinas, Calif.††	12	C	None	P	..	..	81.1	0.0	34.2	92.4
Salisbury, Md.	13	M	None§	H	10	1	22.8	26.1	43.1	28.1
Salisbury, N. C.	19	B	S-3B2	H	11	0	29.4	25.7*	5.1	31.9
San Gabriel, Calif.††	12	..	...	..	..	..	1,173.3	0.6	1.2	1,257.9

TABLE XII-A.—CITY-COUNTY HEALTH UNITS SERVING CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	How Health Officer Selected	Health Board, No., How Selected, Term	School Health Work	Health Agency Employees		Health Expenditures 1944 (in thousands)			Health Budget, 1945
					Full-time	Part-time	Official Health Agency	Per Cent From State	Per Cent From Fed. Govt.	
10,000 to 25,000—Continued										
San Leandro, Calif.	15	C	None	E	14	1	$43.8	0.0	14.0	$47.4
San Mateo, Calif.††	19	Co	None	E	..	..	....	....	....	....
Santa Cruz, Calif.	17	P	...	E	..	..	26.9	0.0	21.8	30.3
Sarasota, Fla.‡	11	C	...	E	4†	0	....	....	....	....
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	16	B	S-5Co1	E	9	0	24.4	6.2	53.2	27.0
Scarsdale, N.Y.††	13	C	None	E	87	50	196.2	50.0	0.0	288.4
Scottsbluff, Neb.	12	M	S-1M2	..	..	..	....	....	....	21.6
Selma, Ala.	20	..	...	..	6	4	22.0	23.4	36.5	28.9
Seminole, Okla.	12	*	None§	P	13	0	33.1	17.7	18.5	44.3
Shawnee, Okla.	22	X	None§	H	9	1	22.1	3.0	47.3	32.4
Sherman, Tex.††	17	X	Ad-1Co	E	10	4	28.0	12.8	36.4	29.8
South Pasadena, Cal.††	14	..	...	..	..	..	1,173.3	0.6	1.2	1,257.9
Stillwater, Okla.	10	..	...	..	7	0	19.6	3.0	46.2	25.6
Streator, Ill.‡	15	PM	None§	E	..	..	....	....	....	....
Suffolk, Va.††	11	X	None	P	13	0	41.1	24.1	48.1	46.8
Sumter, S. C.	16	C	None	E	14	1	29.4	8.1	48.5	40.4*
Sweetwater, Tex.	10	X	None	H	7	1	14.9	4.0	48.6	17.5
Tallahassee, Fla.	16	X	None	H	10	1	30.5	21.4	23.6	43.2
Temple, Tex.††	15	A	Ad-..	H	21	8	57.5	2.8	69.9	43.0
Texarkana, Ark.	12	M	Ad-..	..	10	2	16.8	18.2	59.1	21.2
Texarkana, Tex.	17	C	S-5C1	..	19	3	35.4	0.0	68.1	36.3
Thomasville, Ga.	13	..	S-..	..	4	0	15.3	0.0	42.9	15.2
Thomasville, N.C.††	11	B	S-..	P	6	0	17.2	9.4	25.1	20.7
Traverse City, Mich.††	14	C	None	P	8	0	17.6	17.0	19.2	21.6
Vallejo, Calif.	20	C	None§	E	25†	1†	65.3	0.0	49.2	105.5
Vancouver, Wash.	19	C	None§	P	28	0	65.1	10.0	32.3	83.5
Ventura, Calif.	13	..	...	..	..	..	50.2	0.0	16.0	56.2
Vicksburg, Miss.	24	..	...	..	..	..	24.8	11.6	31.7	26.7
Walla Walla, Wash.††	18	C	None	H	17	2	41.6	6.7	20.7	54.2
Waycross, Ga.	17	B	S-2*4	H	7	0	16.1	9.0	22.1	16.5
Wenatchee, Wash.††	12	..	...	H	13	3	31.2	5.6	13.9	37.4
Whittier, Cal.††	16	..	...	..	..	..	1,173.3	0.6	1.2	1,257.9
Wilson, N. C.	19	B	...	H	8	0	20.8	7.8	27.4	23.3
Wooster, Ohio	12	..	...	..	8	0	21.9	12.7	16.6	25.1
Xenia, Ohio	11	..	...	..	11	3	28.2	8.6	51.2	32.6
Ypsilanti, Mich.	12	M	None§	P	14	0	37.0	42.9	30.5	61.6

TABLE XII-B

HEALTH DATA FOR 35 CITIES SERVED BY HEALTH UNITS NOT CLASSIFIED AS CITY-COUNTY

This table lists cities over 10,000 served by a county or district health department not reported as joint city-county units. The source of the information is the same as for Table XII-A and the notes at the beginning of that table also apply here.

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	How Health Officer Selected	Health Board, No., How Selected, Term	School Health Work	Health Agency Employees		Health Expenditures 1944 (in thousands)			Health Budget, 1945
					Full-time	Part-time	Official Health Agency	Per Cent From State	Per Cent From Fed. Govt.	
Beckley, W. Va.	13	..	...	..	6	0	$18.6	10.7	52.0	$21.0
Biloxi, Miss.††	17	..	...	..	..	..	36.9	5.4	41.8	40.1
Brunswick, Ga.	15	..	...	..	20	2	55.1	9.1	33.2	75.6
Cambridge, Md.	10	..	...	..	5	6	15.8	45.5	26.6	19.3
Clearwater, Fla.	10	..	...	..	22	0	52.4	23.5	28.8	52.8

TABLE XII-B—HEALTH DATA FOR 35 CITIES SERVED BY HEALTH UNITS NOT CLASSIFIED AS CITY-COUNTY

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	How Health Officer Selected	Health Board, No., How Selected, Term	School Health Work	Health Agency Employees		Health Expenditures 1944 (in thousands)			Health Budget 1945
					Full-time	Part-time	Official Health Agency	Per Cent From State	Per Cent From Fed. Govt.	
Cleveland, Tenn......	11	..	...	..	3	0	$6.7	32.8	17.0	$7.7
Columbia, Tenn......	11	..	...	..	3	0	9.8	45.5	12.7	12.7
Coeur d' Alene, Idaho.	10	..	...	..	9	0	19.0	0.0	68.1	21.4
Daytona Beach, Fla..	23	..	...	..	19	0	51.5	26.5	23.6	47.4
Ecorse, Mich.††......	13	..	...	..	21	0	55.1	5.4	32.4	169.8
El Dorado, Kan......	10	Co	None	E	5	0	12.1	0.0	59.1	13.3
Escanaba, Mich......	15	Co	None§	E	8	0	20.5	14.0	23.1	21.7
Gainesville, Ga.......	10	B	S*	H	8	0	17.0	12.6	34.2	19.5
Greeley, Colo........	16	..	...	..	14	0	31.9	0.0	72.4	23.0
Gretna, La..........	11	..	...	..	9	1	21.6	25.8	38.0	26.3
Grosse Pte. Pk., Mich.††	13	..	...	..	21	0	55.1	5.4	32.4	169.8
Gulfport, Miss.††.....	15	..	...	..	..	..	36.9	5.4	41.8	40.1
Hickory, N. C.††.....	13	Co	None	E	13	0	29.1	12.4	36.4	33.7
Iron Mountain, Mich.	11	..	...	..	7	2	19.8	15.1	24.1	21.7
Longview, Wash.††...	12	Co	None	H	11	1	28.8	11.6	40.4	37.6
Martinsburg, W. Va..	15	..	...	..	6	0	12.9	0.0	50.5	16.0
Medford, Ore........	11	..	...	..	10	1	29.4	0.0	30.4	33.4
Menominee, Mich....	10	Co	S-Co	P	7	0	16.5	18.1	23.0	21.4
Midland, Mich.......	10	..	...	..	6	0	17.0	17.6	23.5	20.9
Owosso, Mich........	14	..	...	..	6	1	16.4	18.0	35.8	17.6
Pocatello, Idaho......	18	C	None	P	11	0	23.6	0.0	54.4	25.3
River Rouge, Mich.††.	17	..	...	..	21	0	55.1	5.4	32.4	169.8
Sapulpa, Okla........	12	X	None	..	7	1	18.1	8.4	50.2	26.7
Sanford, Fla.........	10	..	...	..	6	1	15.9	30.3	25.4	17.5
Shelby, N.C.........	14	..	...	..	6	2	20.0	9.0	45.2	24.9
So. Charleston, W. Va.	10	..	...	..	17	0	44.1	6.3	30.5	48.9
Statesville, N. C.....	11	..	...	..	5	0	16.9	10.6	34.6	20.2
Twin Falls, Idaho†† ..	12	C	None§	E	13	0	30.0	0.6	61.8	37.3
Valdosta, Ga.........	16	B	None	H	6	0	17.5	8.3	17.0	17.2
Victoria, Tex.††......	12	..	...	..	18	6	47.6	0.0	71.9	46.9

NOTES ON HEALTH DATA, TABLES XII-A AND XII-B

For explanation of various symbols used in tables see note at beginning of Table XII-A; an asterisk in table refers to city notes which follow state notes.

††—For name of county in which more than one city of 10,000 or more is included in city-county unit and for county in district health organization serving one or more cities over 10,000 see name of state below.

STATE NOTES

ALABAMA: Jefferson County—Includes cities of Bessemer, Fairfield, and Birmingham.

CALIFORNIA: Imperial county—Includes cities of Brawley and El Centro. Los Angeles County—Includes cities of Alhambra, Bell, Burbank, Compton, Glendale, Huntington Park, Inglewood, Maywood, Monrovia, Pomona, San Gabriel, Santa Monica, South Gate, South Pasadena, and Whittier. Monterey County—Includes cities of Monterey and Salinas. Orange County—Includes cities of Anaheim, Fullerton, and Santa Ana. San Diego County—Includes cities of San Diego and National City. San Joaquin County—Includes cities of Lodi and Stockton. San Mateo County—Includes cities of Burlingame, Redwood City, and San Mateo.

FLORIDA: Dade County—Includes cities of Miami and Miami Beach.

GEORGIA: Bibb County—Included in a district unit of two counties. Includes city of Macon.

IDAHO: Nez Perce County—Included in a district of three counties. Includes city of Lewiston. Twin Falls County—Included in a district of four counties; includes city of Twin Falls.

KANSAS: Montgomery County—Includes cities of Coffeyville and Independence.

KENTUCKY: Boyd County—Included in a district unit of two counties. Serves city of Ashland. Warren County—Included in a district of two counties in 1944 and three counties in 1945. Includes city of Bowling Green.

MICHIGAN: Grand Traverse City—Included in a district of two counties. Includes city of Traverse City. Wayne County—Serves cities of Ecorse, Grosse Pointe Park, and River Rouge.

MISSISSIPPI: Harrison County—Serves cities of Biloxi and Gulfport.

NEW YORK: Nassau County—Includes cities of Floral Park, Freeport, Garden City, Glen Cove, Hempstead, Lynbrook, Mineola, and Rockville Centre. Westchester County—Includes cities of Mamaroneck, Peekskill, Scarsdale, and White Plains.

NORTH CAROLINA: Catawba County—Included in a district of two counties; includes city of Hickory. Davidson County—Includes cities of Lexington and Thomasville. Pasquotank County—Included in a district of three counties. Includes city of Elizabeth City.

North Dakota: Ward County—Included in a district of three counties. Includes city of Minot.

Ohio: Cuyahoga County—Includes cities of Euclid, Garfield Heights, and Parma.

Oregon: Deschutes County—Included in a district of three counties. Includes city of Bend.

South Carolina: Greenwood County—Included in a district of three counties. Includes city of Greenwood.

Tennessee: Dyer County—Included in a district of two counties. Includes city of Dyersburg. Sullivan County—Includes cities of Kingsport and Bristol.

Texas: Bell County—Included in a district of six counties in 1944 and four counties in 1945. Includes city of Temple. Cameron County—Includes cities of Brownsville and Harlingen. El Paso County—Included in a district of two counties. Includes city of El Paso. Grayson County—Includes cities of Denison and Sherman. Howard County—Included in a district of three counties. Includes city of Big Spring. Neuces County—Included in a district of two counties. Includes city of Corpus Christi. Travis County—Included in a district of two counties. Includes city of Austin. Victoria County—Included in a district of five counties. Includes city of Victoria.

Virginia: Nansemond County—Included in a district of three counties. Includes city of Suffolk.

Washington: Chelan County—Included in a district of two counties. Includes city of Wenatchee. Cowlitz County—Included in a district of two counties. Includes city of Longview. Thurston County—Included in a district of two counties. Includes city of Thurston. Walla Walla County—Included in a district of three counties. Includes city of Walla Walla.

CITY NOTES

Anniston, Alabama: All five members of the board are appointed by the county medical society and the probate judge is an ex officio member.

Ashland, Kentucky: Three members of board appointed by state health board and one by county fiscal court.

Augusta, Georgia: The county grand jury names one physician to the board, the county board names one layman, and the mayor and city council appoint two laymen and two physicians. The mayor, chairman of county board, and school superintendent are ex officio members.

Bessemer, Alabama: County medical society appoints members of health board.

Birmingham, Alabama: County medical society appoints members of health board.

Bogalusa, Louisiana: State administers school health work.

Boise City, Idaho: 1945 budget covers district of two counties.

Bowling Green, Kentucky: State board of health selects appointive members of board and county judge serves ex officio.

Bryan, Texas: State and city administer school health work.

Burlington, Iowa: Board of 10 appointed for life by county board of supervisors; county board members are ex officio members. Unit budget as a part of state district and expenditures applicable to individual units cannot be identified.

Charleston, South Carolina: One member of board appointed by city council and six by county legislative delegation. School health work in city is done by school board.

Charlottesville, Virginia: Board of three appointed by council, county board, and board of visitors of the University of Virginia for 10-year term; no ex officio members.

Chattanooga, Tennessee: Health officer appointed by mayor, county manager, and state health department. Expenditures and budget exclude amounts expended for laboratory operating as a branch state laboratory.

Coffeyville, Kansas: Present health officer is a Public Health Service officer assigned to the state health department.

Columbus, Georgia: 1945 budget covers district of two counties.

Concord, North Carolina: State funds include Reynolds funds made available to the State health department for reallocation to local jurisdictions.

Corpus Christi, Texas: Mayor and county judge appoint advisory board.

Cortland, New York: County board of supervisors appoints health officer.

Decatur, Alabama: City, county, and state select health officer.

Decatur, Georgia: County board of health appoints health officer; mayor and city manager are members of health board. Grand jury appoints one member; county commissioner, superintendent of county schools, and chairman of city commission serve ex officio.

Dothan, Alabama: County medical society appoints members of health board.

Durant, Oklahoma: State, county, and city appoint health officer.

Durham, North Carolina: State funds include Reynolds funds made available to the state health department for reallocation to local jurisdictions.

Dyersburg, Tennessee: State and county administer school health work.

Eau Claire, Wisconsin: Board appointed by mayor and county health board supervisor. Health director is ex officio member.

El Paso, Texas: City council appoints three and county court four of seven-man advisory board which suggests budget and regulations.

Everett, Washington: Expenditures incomplete. Began operation as city-county unit January 1, 1945.

Fairfield, Alabama: County medical society appoints members of health board.

Fairmont, West Virginia: Council and county court select board; ex officio members are mayor, president of county court, president of board of education, president of the tuberculosis association, and health officer.

Fayetteville, North Carolina: Board selected by county school superintendent, mayor, and chairman of county board. State funds include Reynolds funds made available to the state health department for reallocation to local jurisdiction.

Florence, Alabama: County medical society appoints members of health board.

Fort Smith, Arkansas: City and county judge compose board together with the one appointive member they select.

Gadsden, Alabama: Has full-time assistant health officer and full-time health officer who are selected by county and state boards of health. County medical society appoints members of health board consisting of five physicians and the probate judge.

Gainesville, Georgia: Grand jury selects appointive members of health board.

Gastonia, North Carolina: State contribution includes Reynolds funds made available to the state health department for reallocation to local jurisdictions.

Goldsboro, North Carolina: State contribution includes Reynolds funds made available to the state health department for reallocation to local jurisdictions.

Great Falls, Montana: Board consists of mayor, two members of council appointed by him, and three county commissioners. Health officer is ex officio member.

Hudson, New York: Expenditures include cost of maintenance of tuberculosis sanatorium.

Kalamazoo, Michigan: City council and county board of supervisors appoint health board for city; county board appoints its board of six for one-year term; school board handles school health work in city and health department does health work in county schools.

Kingsport, Tennessee: Health officer recommended by state commissioner of health for approval by county board of health and county court. The city is represented on the county board of health.

Knoxville, Tennessee: Expenditures and budget exclude amounts expended for laboratory operating as a branch state laboratory. 1945 budget for one month only. Discontinued operation as city-county unit August 1, 1944.

Laredo, Texas: Mayor, council, and county judge select health officer and appoint health board which advises health officer on budget, rules, and expenditures.

Lawrence, Kansas: Appointive members of health board are selected as follows: two by county, two by city, one by school, one by medical society; all these together select the seventh member.

Lawton, Oklahoma: Present health officer is a Public Health Service officer assigned to the state health department.

Lexington, Kentucky: Board is composed of six members serving two and three-year terms with the county judge and city manager ex officio members. Expenditures are for nine-month period only beginning October 1, 1943.

Louisville, Kentucky: Mayor and county judge jointly appoint health board.

Macon, Georgia: Members of the board are designated in the act of the state legislature.

Memphis, Tennessee: Expenditures and budget exclude amounts expended for laboratory operating as a branch state laboratory.

Miami and Miami Beach, Florida: Health board appointed by board of county commissioners.

Mobile, Alabama: County medical society appoints members of health board. Budget must be submitted for approval by city.

Montgomery, Alabama: County medical society appoints members of health board.

Morgantown, West Virginia: County court and state health officer appoint health officer.

Moultrie, Georgia: County and state appoint health officer. Council and county board each appoint two members to board; county chairman is ex officio member.

Moundsville, West Virginia: State health department and county commissioners appoint health officer.

Olean, New York: Expenditures include cost of maintenance of Tuberculosis sanatorium.

Owensboro, Kentucky: Health officer appointed by state health board. State appoints three members and county judge one.

Paducah, Kentucky: State health board appoints city-county board. School board appropriates $2,000 to health agency.

Parsons, Kansas: Present health officer is a Public Health Service officer assigned to the state health department.

Pensacola, Florida: Health officer appointed by state health officer and confirmed by city council and county board.

Pine Bluff, Arkansas: County medical society appoints board of eight for indefinite term; mayor and county judge are ex officio members.

Port Arthur, Texas: Operating as separate city unit beginning July 1, 1944.

Port Huron, Michigan: Board members are appointed by the county supervisor and the health officer is an ex officio member.

Raleigh, North Carolina: State funds include Reynolds funds made available to the state health department for reallocation to local jurisdictions.

Salisbury, North Carolina: State funds include Reynolds funds made available to the state health department for reallocation to local jurisdictions.

San Angelo, Texas: Expenditures are for a four-month period only beginning March 1, 1944.

San Francisco, California: Health officer is appointed by chief administrative officer who also selects advisory board for seven-year terms.

Seminole, Oklahoma: Commonwealth Foundation appoints chief health officer.

Sioux City, Iowa: Board appointed jointly by city, county, and state. Unit budgeted as part of state district and expenditures applicable to individual units cannot be identified.

Stockton, California: District plan county unit includes four incorporated cities. Health board has five members; each of four city councils selects a member, and county board selects one from unincorporated area.

Sumter, South Carolina: 1945 budget covers district of two counties.

Tucson, Arizona: Health officer is appointed by mayor and county board. Two councilmen and health officer elect health board.

Waycross, Georgia: Commission and grand jury select appointive members of health board with the chairman of the county commission, superintendent of county schools, mayor, or city manager as ex officio members.

Wichita Falls, Texas: Health officer appointed by city manager with advice of county judge and state health department.

Wilmington, North Carolina: Appointive members of board consist of two physicians and one dentist; ex officio members are mayor, county board chairman and school superintendent.

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Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, One Madison Avenue, New York 10. *Monthly Statistical Bulletin.*

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Health Practice Indices, 1943. American Public Health Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19. 1944. 116pp.

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Housing

Developments in 1944

By Hugh R. Pomeroy

Director, National Association of Housing Officials, Chicago

During 1944 the production of housing dropped by almost 50 per cent, falling from the 1943 total of 575,000 completed units of new or converted housing to a total of 297,093 as of December, 1944. In recognition of this sharp decline, early in the year the National Housing Agency and the War Production Board began to confer on how and when restrictions could be relaxed on the use of critical building materials and on how occupancy restrictions, which reserved all war housing for in-migrant war workers, could be revised as a means of permitting resumption of the civilian housing program that had been halted in 1941. By the middle of the year such policies were fairly well defined and they were officially announced in the fall. But just as applications for programming civilian housing in congested areas were beginning to come in, events on the Western war front reversed the whole trend of the year, requiring rush programming of additional war housing occasioned by increased war demands on small arms ordnance plants, shipyards, and transcontinental freight lines. Moreover, and of even more importance in halting the civilian program, labor shortages were so acute in almost all parts of the country that construction workers could not be released to undertake residential building even though materials might be available.

Public agencies provided 155,317 units of the total housing completed in 1944; private builders, 141,776. Up to December, 1944, the total war housing program amounted to 3,976,344 units. Of this number more than 2,000,000 units had been provided through the use of existing private structures; 1,045,382 represented new or converted units provided by private industry; and the balance was the result of the construction of new or converted units by public agencies.

The Federal Public Housing Authority continued to act as the principal federal agency concerned with the provision of public housing, both war and non-war, operating as one of the three constituent agencies of the National Housing Agency, created in 1942 to exist during the emergency plus six months. The Federal Housing and the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration are the other two constituents of NHA. At the end of 1944 FPHA had under its jurisdiction 605,000 units of all publicly financed war housing—or 73 per cent of the total of 830,000. In addition FPHA was administering 221,000 units of low-rent housing. Of the latter, construction of 26,000 units had been suspended for the duration, and some 63,000 units had been devoted to war worker occupancy, leaving about 132,000 units in actual low-rent occupancy.

Because of war conditions the incomes of the tenants in low-rental projects tended to rise. However, under graded rent systems, rentals were proportionately increased. In some instances incomes of tenants increased beyond a level that would normally be permitted in low-rent housing but the families were retained because of the lack of adequate housing elsewhere in the community into which they could be moved.

With the diminishing amount of construction which occurred during 1944, and with an increased occupancy rate in public war housing (rising from an average of 84 per cent in 1943 to 90 per cent in 1944), public housing officials faced the biggest housing management assignment in the history of the country. The problems normally inherent in such a vast undertaking were accentuated by the same manpower and materials shortages that handicapped the construction program.

Disposition of War Housing. Of almost equal concern to public housing officials during the year was the need for establishing policies for the disposition of war housing: permanent, demountable, and temporary.

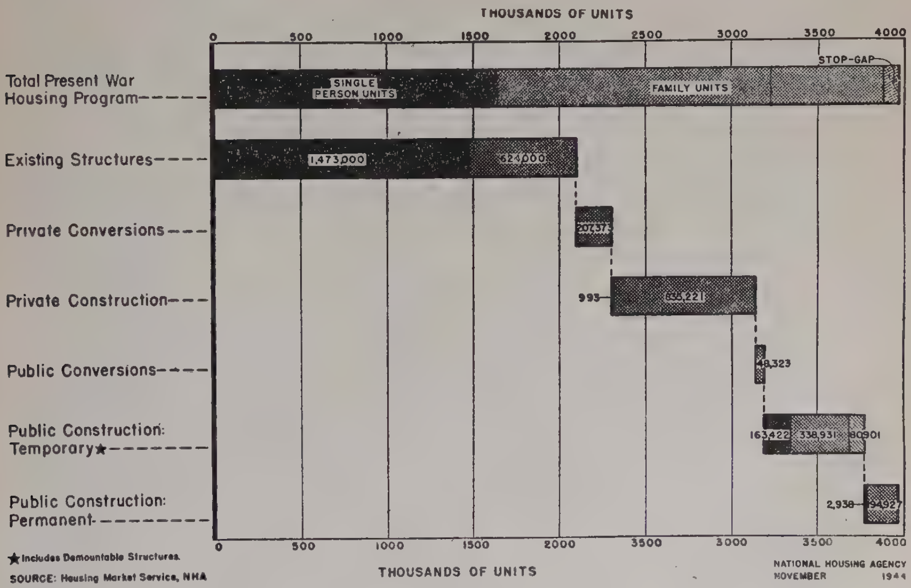
In anticipation of the problems involved, Congress, the NHA, and various housing groups undertook studies throughout the year to determine the most feasible and orderly method of accomplishing this purpose. In May NHA was designated by the Surplus War Property Administration as a disposal agency to handle all surplus housing property. Except for the holdings of the Defense Homes Corporation (large-scale developments financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for higher-income war workers), which were placed on the market in January to be sold for investment purposes or for individual occupancy, no public housing properties were actually disposed of during the year. However, the complex nature of the problem, growing out of the several different types of war housing which had been built in the past four years, led to the formulation of a number of plans of procedure and to the creation in October of a Disposition Branch of FPHA. The following types and quantities of public war housing are involved in the disposition problem:

1. The 63,000 permanent dwelling units built under the United States Housing Act; they are now used to house war workers but are to be converted to low-rent occupancy after the war. There is no legislative problem here—simply one of revised occupancy requirements and financing details.
2. Over 102,000 permanent dwellings built under the Lanham Act. These units can be used for low-rent housing after the war only with the express approval of Congress. During 1944 a number of local housing authorities indicated their desire to purchase these projects for housing low-income families. During the latter part of the year a sales program was developed to protect the government's interest in disposing of these properties. If they were to be sold to private purchasers, FPHA believed that preference should be given to present occupants and veterans.
3. The 76,000 demountable houses included in the war program can be considered permanent, usable either at their present site or at some other location, rural or urban. Because the units are movable they can serve as war housing for a longer period. During the year several thousand such units were moved from original sites, where their use was no longer required, to housing shortage areas. In general the ultimate disposition of these dwellings will be handled in accordance with the policy established for other permanent dwellings.

4. Temporary housing includes 231,000 family units and 85,000 dormitory accommodations. Since these structures were built to save strategic materials and money without regard to local building codes, under the federal law they must be removed within two years after the war. By experiments conducted during 1944 it was established that conventional demolition procedures would cost the government money. Demolition of two typical structures under different types of contract was found to involve the expenditure of $200 per unit after the value of salvage had been reclaimed. To avoid this additional outlay of funds, experiments were initiated as to the possibility of removing temporary buildings for reuse for non-residence purposes by government or private agencies. These experiments indicated that some types of temporary buildings could be successfully moved by sawing them into panels even though they had not been originally designed as demountable.

5. Stop-gap housing, representing 63,000 trailers, mobile houses, and portable shelter units, will be sold to private purchasers after they have served their emergency purpose. It is expected that they may have a postwar market value as hunting or fishing lodges.

6. No ultimate policy has been defined with respect to the 48,000 units produced under the publicly financed conversion program. So long as the need for these units continues the government will operate them, but in the event that the demand ceases the government will exercise its right to cancel the seven-year leases and return the property to the owners.



Total War Housing Accommodations; Use of Existing Structures, Conversions, and New Public and Private Construction for War Housing as of October 31, 1944

This chart is reproduced from *Housing Facts and Goals* consisting of a series of charts presented by John B. Blandford, Jr., before the Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Redevelopment of the Special Senate Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning, January 9, 1945.

To finance the demolition or conversion of temporary war housing units built with public funds and by public agencies, all income from the properties for the year (and for a part of the previous year) were held in reserve. By the end of 1944, $23,989,216 was available for this purpose. It is estimated that in 1945 and 1946, respectively, additional sums of $48,762,993 and $47,997,345 will have been accumulated.

Changes in Policy and Organization. A change in housing policy during 1944 which was of great importance to municipalities was announced by FPHA on June 17. Under the new policy up to a 10 per cent share of the shelter rents of low-rent housing developments could be paid to local communities in lieu of taxes. Theretofore practice had varied but there had generally been a limit of 5 per cent of shelter rents for such payments. On the basis of the previous year's rental figures, it was estimated that more than 175 communities throughout the country would receive increased revenue in the amount of some $715,000.

Philip M. Klutznick became commissioner of FPHA in May succeeding Herbert Emmerich who returned to the Public Administration Clearing House in Chicago. The decrease of war housing programming and construction during the year resulted in a number of other internal administrative changes in the organization of the NHA and its constituent agencies in order to streamline operations and to effect economies. Elimination of several NHA and FPHA regional offices was expected to create a saving of more than $550,000 a year.

Legislation. In addition to concerning itself with problems of war housing disposition, Congress also gave some attention during the year to the general housing problem looking toward postwar needs. Two Senate subcommittees conducted hearings on the work of the National Capital Housing Authority in Washington, D.C., in connection with the Authority's application for federal funds for slum clearance; the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds (the Lanham Committee) considered the advisability of making federal grants available to municipalities for postwar public works; the Senate Subcommittee on War Mobilization (the Kilgore Committee) studied the need for comprehensive research in housing and neighborhood development; a subcommittee on housing and urban redevelopment of the Special Senate Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning (the Taft Committee) during the entire year collected information preparatory to holding formal hearings early in 1945.

Although a considerable number of housing bills were introduced in both houses of Congress, little legislation affecting housing was passed. The housing provisions of the GI Bill of Rights passed in June constituted the most important national housing legislation of the year. Under the law the Veterans Administration may guarantee up to 50 per cent, but not more than $2,000, of home loans made to veterans. For veterans who finance home ownership through an FHA-insured loan the Veterans Administration may fully guarantee a second loan on the property if it does not exceed $2,000 and 20 per cent of the purchase price, thereby eliminating the necessity of a down payment by the veteran.

Three appropriation acts passed during the year allowed additional funds for war housing and community facilities under the Lanham Act as follows: $30,-

000,000 to the NHA for public war housing and $127,000,000 to the FWA for construction and maintenance of community facilities for war housing. In June Title VI of the National Housing Act was amended to add $100,000,000 to the authorization of the FHA to insure mortgages for large-scale, rental, war housing by private enterprise, increasing the total authorization to $1,700,000,000.

Court Decisions. United States Supreme Court decisions during the year established the principle that federal property used for low-rent housing is exempt from state or local taxation. In May the Supreme Court refused to review the findings of the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals which supported that position in the case of the *United States* v. *Milwaukee,* involving municipal taxation of a federally owned housing development that had been built by the Housing Division of PWA. Later in the year the court received appeals from three decisions in similar cases in Ohio—two federal circuit courts having confirmed the exemption principle and one state court decision having declared that state and local governments had the right to tax federal property. The Supreme Court reviewed the cases and in a decision rendered early in January, 1945, reaffirmed the conclusion that federal property is exempt from local taxation and declared that challenge of the power of Congress to enact the United States Housing Act of 1937 "must fail."

The refusal of the Supreme Court to review a New York State Court of Appeals decision involving the constitutionality of the Redevelopment Companies Law was a signal for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to complete its plans to acquire land for the building of Stuyvesant Town, an 8,800-unit housing development in New York City, under the terms of the law. Subsequently the Metropolitan announced further plans to construct Riverton, a slum-clearance project to provide 1,200 moderately priced accommodations for Negro occupancy in New York City. In Illinois, during the year, a similar urban redevelopment law was tested. When the state supreme court upheld its constitutionality in January, 1945, plans were announced to introduce supplementary legislation to encourage insurance companies to invest in large-scale slum clearance in that state particularly in the city of Chicago.

Private Housing Market. As the shortage of single-family dwellings extended to 95 per cent of the cities surveyed in 1944 by the National Association of Real Estate Boards, in comparison with 88 per cent in 1943, activity in urban real estate and farm property continued to be brisk, with a resulting increase in property prices over the year before. FHA Commissioner Abner H. Ferguson warned against this inflationary trend, particularly in the sale of undeveloped building lots for postwar home construction. John H. Fahey, commissioner of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, announced that the national accumulation of savings—at its highest peak in history—would be ready to finance a major proportion of home building once materials became available, but warned that such an abundance of investment money carried the threat of inflation.

Recognition by private investors of a market for moderate- and high-rental homes for Negroes was an important development of 1944. The success of private large-scale rental developments built for Negro occupancy in various parts of the country under the war housing program of NHA led to the programming of additional units both under the relaxed building requirements announced by NHA and for postwar construction.

Postwar Planning. Although no figures are available to give evidence of the amount and kind of postwar planning for housing that were carried forward during 1944, it can be said that some progress was made during the year toward this end. Even so, had the war ended at any time during 1944 very few cities (New York City being about the only exception) would have been prepared to make an orderly start on a civilian housing job. In fact, on the basis of several surveys of the general postwar plans being made by cities throughout the country during 1944, it would appear that housing came in for very little consideration. Most cities were making plans for new sewage treatment plants, new sewage lines, new streets, new airports, new lighting systems, new parks and playgrounds—but virtually none of them reported any plans for city housing programs. This fact simply indicates again that responsibility for maintaining a housing supply has not been assumed by city officials generally and that there is little recognition of a place for housing in any general community planning that is now being done by city councils and city planning commissions. The postwar planning for housing that *is* being done is coming from local housing authorities and from other agencies working specifically in the field of housing.

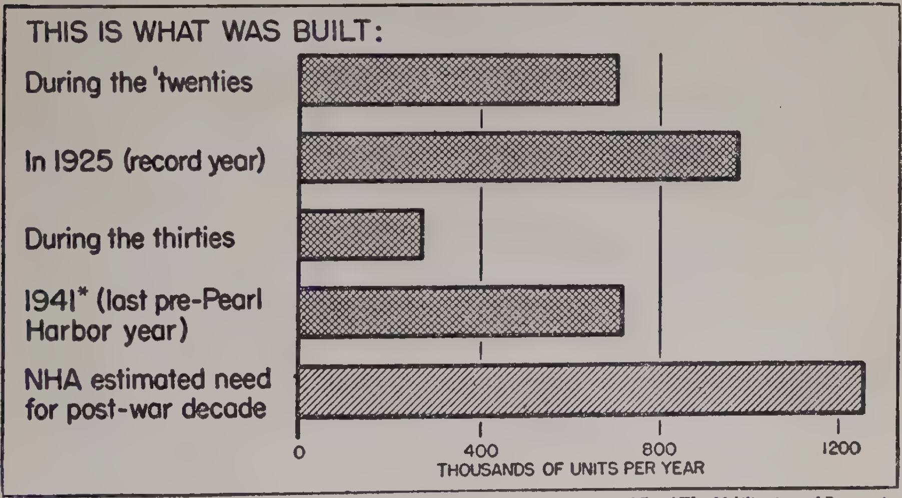
Perhaps the greatest postwar housing progress that was made during 1944 resulted from the fact that on September 1 the Federal Public Housing Authority released to its regional offices simplified application forms on which local housing authorities could apply for federal loans for postwar low-rent housing projects. These applications contemplate three-year local programs of low-rent housing. In order to prepare such programs a local housing authority must assess the housing needs of the community's low-income families and formulate fairly specific plans as to where and how much low-rent housing would have to be provided to meet the need. FPHA arranged with the Bureau of the Census to provide local housing authorities with the figures on the amount and quality of local housing supply necessary to complete these applications accurately.

FPHA has no funds to lend to local housing authorities, and in making their applications the authorities have been fully aware of this fact. However, since various Congressional committees were making studies looking toward a postwar housing program it was felt that through the local authority applications FPHA would be enabled to present to Congress facts on the extent and kind of low-rent housing needs that existed throughout the country—as determined by local communities themselves. In November the first of such applications came to FPHA—from Memphis, Tennessee, covering a three-year program calling for the construction of three projects totaling 2,500 dwelling units with an estimated cost of $12,000,000. All the projects will require the clearance of slum areas. FPHA expected to have at least three hundred such applications in the next several months.

Another local effort to plan for postwar housing was through the holding of "Home Planning Institutes" in some 30 cities throughout the country. They represented a cooperative effort on the part of local building companies, realtors, mortgage bankers, savings and loan associations, and similar agencies, to encourage local citizens to undertake savings for home purchase or modernization. They were organized as combination lecture and exhibit series at which prospective home purchasers could learn the intricacies of home design, construction, equipment, financing, and maintenance.

Other programs initiated during 1944 looking toward a sound postwar housing market indicated that there was a growing recognition of the necessity for neighborhood planning, for improved housing regulations of all types, and for more equitable home financing as a means of protecting property values and investments. The United States Savings and Loan League adopted the so-called "US Loan Plan," designed "from the consumers' point-of-view." The plan seeks to encourage and protect home ownership by recognizing the right of the borrower to defer payments over several months once his equity has been built up over a period of two or three years. It also provides for advances for repairs and additional equipment without the necessity for refinancing; for establishing maintenance reserves; for a reducing interest rate as the borrower's loan is paid off; for assistance in property disposal in the event of change of residence.

The Federal Housing Administration prepared for postwar housing construction by authorizing the analysis and processing of applications for home sites. In New York state, for instance, 3,269 home sites were reviewed by FHA land planners and approved as construction sites immediately after the war.



Source: Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

Housing—Past, Present, and Prospective

The National Housing Agency estimates that during the first post-war decade an average yearly construction of 1,260,000 non-farm dwellings will be required. Construction during the period 1920–1929 averaged 700,000 units annually. In the peak year, 1925, a total of 937,000 units were built. This chart is reprinted from the *First Report* of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, January 1, 1944.

The most serious deficiency in the postwar planning done in 1944 continued to be the lack of a definite national housing policy. Congress not only had made no determination of a housing program but had reached no conclusion as to a permanent, coordinated national housing agency. As already indicated, bills relating to various aspects of the problem were introduced in Congress but there was no action on any of them. Toward the end of the year the National Housing Agency released two bulletins—*Housing Needs, a Preliminary Estimate* and *Housing Costs—Where the Housing Dollar Goes.* These pamphlets sought to give concrete answers to the question of how much housing the country would need after the war and how much it was going to cost. Both of these questions had been dealt with in varying degree by various other public and private agencies throughout the year, including NAHO in its report *Housing for the United States After the War.* The NHA bulletin set the postwar housing needs at 12,600,000 non-farm houses and apartment units in the first 10 years after the war.

There continued to be no legislation approved under which localities could receive loans or grants for making postwar plans. In fact, the one bill that made postwar planning funds available—the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act—specifically stated that housing was *not* included. At least two states, California and Michigan, enacted legislation under which funds were made available to localities for planning postwar housing. Many other states, of course, made funds available for general postwar planning.

Urban Redevelopment. During the year urban redevelopment continued to be a subject of considerable discussion and of some investigation as a means of meeting postwar housing needs, eliminating urban blight, and clearing slum areas. One more state (New Jersey) enacted legislation which would make possible the organization of urban redevelopment corporations, making 11 states in which such legislation is in effect. Maryland voters in November approved the creation of a Baltimore Redevelopment Commission, and in Kansas City, Missouri, the city council was given wide powers through a city charter amendment for the clearance of slum and blighted areas under state redevelopment legislation passed in 1943.

Probably of most importance in the discussion of urban redevelopment was the continuation of efforts to apply the generalizations that have been made for the past several years about urban redevelopment to the study of specific city areas in an attempt to find out just what rentals could be achieved and what subsidies would have to be made available in order to write down the purchase cost of land in blighted areas to a fair value based on the anticipated use of most of it. There continued to be a consensus by most groups, even those opposed to the subsidies granted public housing authorities, that a program of urban redevelopment could not be expected to operate without subsidies in some form.

Some interesting proposals were made during the year as to what form these subsidies might take. Early in the year the National Association of Real Estate Boards proposed the exemption from federal income taxation of all capital invested in the securities of urban redevelopment corporations *and* all income from such investments. The realtors insisted on labeling this a "tax incentive" program and not a subsidized program. By the end of the year little was heard of it. Other proposals involved manipulation of interest rates.

A plan proposed during the year which held that subsidies were not required for urban redevelopment rested also on long-term, low-interest loans, plus public purchase and maintenance of the open space created in redeveloping blighted areas, with the income from the lease of land for private use in such areas gradually amortizing the bonds issued by the city for such purchase.

The principal points of discussion of existing redevelopment laws during the year centered around proposals for rehousing displaced families and for avoiding discriminatory policies in tenant selection. With the New York state urban redevelopment law declared constitutional in spite of making no provision against race discrimination, a New York City ordinance was adopted in the middle of the year prohibiting discrimination because of race, creed, or color in the selection of business or residential tenants for any future properties built by private enterprise when tax exemption was used under the state redevelopment companies law.

Professional Organization. The National Association of Housing Officials helped bring together officials of local housing authorities with representatives of federal housing agencies. Among the improved practices which were the product of such consultation were the liberalized payment in lieu of taxes already referred to; revised policies on local housing authority bond issues, which made possible increased investments in such bonds by private investors; revision of operating manuals; a more complete FPHA auditing service for local authorities; adjusted property maintenance and replacement reserve accounts, required because of the difficulty of carrying an efficient property maintenance in the face of material shortages caused by the war; also adjusted vacancy and collection loss reserves; policies for the disposition of war housing which assured adequate local participation in decisions; detailed study and analysis of operating costs of housing developments.

During the year two publications of particular importance were issued by the Association: its report on a postwar housing program, entitled *Housing for the United States After the War,* and an analysis of the so-called "Rent Certificate Plan" proposed as a substitute for the present public housing program by certain of its opponents. The report was published by a joint committee of NAHO and the Family Welfare Association of America, the American Association of Social Workers, the American Public Welfare Association, Community Chest and Councils, Inc., and the National Committee of Housing Associations.

The Association continued its interest in in-service training and cooperated through one of its regional councils with a regional FPHA office in compiling a set of correspondence courses for use by local authority employees. In recognition of the growing importance of housing management in the field of housing, late in the year the Association combined its two newsletters, one directed to general housing administrators and the other to housing managers, and began publication of a 16-page printed "magazine," *The Journal of Housing.*

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POSTWAR PLANNING HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, NOVEMBER, 1943, TO MARCH, 1944. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1944. 754pp.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POSTWAR HOUSING, MARCH 8–9–10, 1944, CHICAGO. National Committee on Housing, Inc., 512 Fifth Avenue, New York 18. 1944. 229pp. $1.75.

RACIAL PROBLEMS IN HOUSING. By Fanny McConnell Buford. National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York 10. 1944. 30pp. 10 cents.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A HOUSING PROGRAM AND POLICY. National Committee on Housing, Inc., 512 Fifth Avenue, New York 18. 1944. 16pp. 25 cents.

THE RENT CERTIFICATE PLAN. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1944. 16pp. 15 cents.

REPORT ON PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES ON PUBLICLY-OWNED LOW-RENT HOUSING PROJECTS. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1944. 4pp.

A REVIEW OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, HOUSING AUTHORITY, 1938–1943. The Authority, 1031 South Broadway, Los Angeles. 1943. 120pp.

SUGGESTIONS FOR HOUSING COMMITTEES OF LOCAL DEFENSE COUNCILS. Office of Civilian Defense. Apply to Office of War Information, Washington 25, D. C. 1944. 11pp.

A SUMMARY OF STUDIES AND PROPOSALS IN THE U. S. A. ON ASSEMBLY OF LAND FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT. National Housing Agency, 1600 Eye Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1944. Variously paged.

TOWARD A POSTWAR HOUSING PROGRAM. The Producers' Council, Inc., 815 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 1944. 98pp. $1.

WHAT ABOUT HOUSING IN ILLINOIS? Illinois State Housing Board, 105 South LaSalle Street, Chicago 3. 1945. Unpaged.

YOUR STAKE IN COMMUNITY PLANNING. National Committee on Housing, Inc., 512 Fifth Avenue, New York 18. 1944. 27pp. 35 cents.

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FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK REVIEW. Federal Home Loan Bank Administration. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. $1.

HOUSING MANAGEMENT BULLETIN. (Irregular.) National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 15 cents a copy.

INSURED MORTGAGE PORTFOLIO. (Quarterly.) Federal Housing Administration. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 75 cents.

THE JOURNAL OF HOUSING. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. $4.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOUSING OFFICIALS BULLETIN. (Irregular.) The Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. Prices vary.

PUBLIC HOUSING. National Public Housing Conference, 122 East 22 Street, New York 10. $2.

TOMORROW'S TOWN. National Committee on the Housing Emergency, 512 Fifth Avenue, New York 18.

Public Works

Developments in 1944

By Frederic Bass

Executive Director, American Public Works Association, Chicago

Public works activities in 1944 closely paralleled those of the previous year. The level of such essential services as sewerage, water supply, refuse collection and disposal, and streets and highways, was maintained in adequate manner despite wartime difficulties. Non-war construction, however, reached a minimum with very little activity recorded except for improvements induced through the expansion of housing in various areas. For example, less than $100,000,000 in road and street projects were granted materials priorities by the War Production Board in 1944. This represented about one-seventh of normal annual prewar highway construction expenditures.

A great many local public works officials have taken great strides toward achieving a reasonable degree of over-all planning. City and metropolitan planning have taken an important place in the thinking of public works officials throughout the nation. A similar trend is discernible in the planning of state and federal works. Participation by these public works officials in planning institutes sponsored by the various state leagues of municipalities and the American Society of Planning Officials is significant of this awakening on the part of engineers and administrators.

As 1944 drew to a close there was no indication of any checking of the upsurge of public works planning which gained considerable momentum in the last half of 1944. A measure of this detailed planning movement can be taken by a study of figures of planning volume prepared by the committee on postwar construction of the American Society of Civil Engineers. At the end of 1944 engineering construction plans were completed or under way for approximately $5,250,000,000 worth of public works. At midyear this figure had approximated $2,500,000,000 according to the same source. A comprehensive survey made by the Federal Works Agency in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census disclosed that on July 1, 1944, plans had been completed for projects other than state highways to cost $969,858,000. At the same time there were in the design stage non-highway projects totaling $1,749,242,000; and in the preliminary stage, non-highway projects valued at $3,701,884,000. Projects in the "idea" stage on that date, according to the FWA survey, approximated $6,300,000,000. At the same time federal aid and state highway projects, entirely separate from the above notations, in the completed stage and design stage amounted to $1,176,393,000. The FWA survey indicated that a grand total of $17,425,189,000, in all stages from "idea" upward, had been reported. Financing for only one-fourth of this total was in sight, according to the survey. Plans for work other than highway construction were found to be largely concentrated in a comparatively small number of cities, and more particularly in cities over 100,000 population. Reports from the great majority of cities under 25,000 population were frankly discouraging. More than one-half of all the states and local governments reporting declared that the authority or the funds for bringing plans to the completed stage were lacking.

Detailed plans of public works projects by local governments received considerable financial support from state funds in several parts of the nation. Local governments in New York state are drawing plans for approximately $111,500,000 worth of construction, with another $93,000,000 worth soon to come up for action by the New York State Postwar Public Works Planning Commission. This is in addition to the huge $993,000,000 work program, the planning for which is being financed by New York City alone. State work totalling $360,000,000 is in the "completed plan stage" as of January 1, 1945, and another $630,000,000 is envisaged on New York State projects.

Michigan legislation provided the sum of $5,000,000,000 on a matching basis for local agencies. On November 1, 1944, applications for $3,844,827 had been made by local agencies. Supplementary requests after November 1 were estimated to exceed the balance remaining in the $5,000,000,000 appropriation. Local public works officials, acting through the Detroit metropolitan roundtable of the American Public Works Association, were instrumental in the formulation and promotion of the Michigan legislation.

California state legislation passed during 1944 provided $10,000,000 for postwar planning and for land acquisition by local agencies. These planning funds were to be granted on a 50-50 matching basis under a postwar review board of four members. This board in September, 1944, refused to prescribe rules as required by law, and in November the city of Los Angeles filed suit to compel the board to act on the appropriation. The petition before the supreme court cited numerous previous court decisions to support the constitutionality of the act. Other states, notably New Jersey and Maryland, took steps to assist local agencies with their plans in one way or another.

The need for assistance in detailed planning by local agencies was recognized at the federal level by the inclusion in the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 of a provision authorizing the federal works administrator to make loans or advances to states and their agencies and political subdivisions for the preparation of plans preliminary to construction of public works. This legislation was passed and signed by the President but no appropriation implementing the act was passed in 1944. It was indicated that this matter would have the attention of the 79th Congress early in 1945.

That the local voting public was conscious of its responsibilities to public works in the postwar period was indicated by the response on the ballots for bond issues during 1944. More than $150,000,000 in local issues were approved at the November 7 general elections by cities of all sizes. Earlier, Portland, Oregon, and St. Louis, Missouri, had voted large amounts for postwar public works. At Milwaukee a $22,000,000 postwar program was approved by the city council on a pay-as-you-go basis, made possible by that city's debt-free status. Many cities and states continued to accumulate surpluses against postwar needs wherever statutory limitations permitted such action.

The vastly important interrelation of federal, state, and local agencies was brought into the spotlight with the passage of federal legislation appropriating $1,500,000,000 over a three-year period for the construction of highways on the federal-aid systems, on farm-to-market roads, and on city streets serving as extensions of the federal-aid system. Urban highway projects will receive $125,000,000 per year for three years under this legislation. Earlier in the year the release of a report entitled *Interregional Highways,* by the National Interregional Highway Committee, focussed attention upon a comprehensive plan for a 40,000-mile road system designed to meet traffic requirements throughout the nation. Location of interregional routes in urban areas was given special study in this excellent report prepared under the direction of federal, local, and state authorities. Much discussed airport legislation was introduced in Congress during 1944 with the intent of correlating local, state, and federal aviation activities. Passage of this legislation was deferred until 1945.

During the year civilian defense activities which previously had played a large part in the public works pattern of the nation's cities were slackened to the vanishing point in many localities. However, the importance of adequate planning for emergencies in public works facilities was emphasized when national publicity was given to an incident in one of the nation's large cities, when considerable damage was done by a broken 36-inch water main which, because of the failure to locate certain valves, flowed unchecked for 16 hours. This should serve to emphasize the need for adequate organization and complete location plans for all valves and other controls on underground and other facilities likely to sustain damage from any possible cause.

Intermunicipal cooperation was highlighted by the action taken by the voters of the six East Bay cities of Oakland, Alameda, Albany, Berkeley, Emeryville, and Piedmont, California, when they approved a proposal whereby the East Bay Municipal Utility District which now supplies water to the region will handle sewage disposal. A $12,000,000 improvement program for sewerage treatment and disposal is contemplated by the East Bay cities.

Administrative realignment of public works responsibilities was effected in various cities during 1944. At Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, the city engineer was made director of public services, coordinating street lighting, street repairs, garbage collection and disposal, and the maintenance and operation of sewers and water works. Burlingame, California, took similar action. At Marquette, Michigan, the city engineer became in effect "the general manager of public works, light and power, and water utilities." At Schenectady, New York, and Kansas City, Missouri, previously instituted changes in the organization of public works departments were further perfected. Schenectady's reorganization was built around the creation of a bureau of service in the department of engineering and public works with a view to coordinating the use of equipment and labor within the single department charged with the responsibility for waste collection, street and sewer maintenance, and mechanical equipment maintenance.

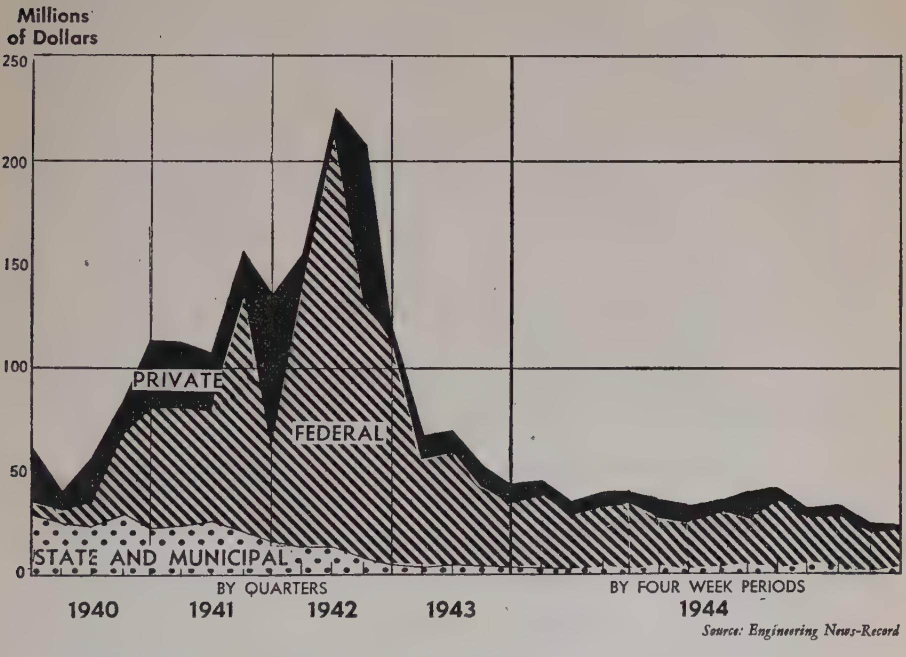
Of considerable interest to public works administrators, particularly those in the state of Kansas, was the publication by the League of Kansas Municipalities of a *Handbook for Kansas Public Improvements.* This volume brought together the laws and practices relating to capital improvements in Kansas governmental agencies. Also brought out during 1944 was a most effective manual of procedure to be followed by local units in Maryland when applying for a state grant for the preparation of plans and specifications for postwar public works projects. This booklet, prepared by the Maryland Commission on Postwar Reconstruction and Development, effectively described the manner in which local public works officials should proceed in developing their plans for state assistance and closely followed the general style of a similar manual prepared by the New York State Postwar Planning Commission in the previous year.

Legal decisions handed down or publicized during 1944 offer considerable food for thought on the part of public works administrators. For example, in Chicago a claim for $22,500 damages for personal injuries sustained by a child running into the side of a refuse collection truck was successfully defended. At the same time the corporation counsel failed to establish the fact that the collection and disposal of garbage constituted a governmental function within the interpretation of the court. The city of Santa Fe, New Mexico, was held liable for damages resulting from the death by drowning of a child of less than 10 years of age. The tragedy occurred at the city's sewage treatment plant, and the New Mexico Supreme Court took the view that it was the city's duty to keep the sewage plant in repair and in safe condition as a corporate function. On the other hand, the city of Temple, Texas, was held not liable for alleged damages resulting from the operation of the city sewage plant, which according to the plaintiff was causing certain damage to property. The court here held that the city was performing a governmental function. The right of cities to acquire land for airport purposes in other jurisdictions was upheld in legal actions involving the city of Chattanooga and the city of Detroit.

Labor difficulties were in the news, and in Baltimore the circuit court held invalid a labor contract between the public works department and an AFL local. The court held that the contract signed earlier in the year denied the department the right to bargain with any other organization and therefore interfered with the exercise of the discretionary powers of public officers. The city, however, signed a new contract with the union. The Philadelphia city council also entered into an agreement with an AFL local regarding wages, hours, and working conditions for more than 5,000 per diem employees in the public works department.

Strikes and threatened strikes of public employees made headlines in 1944. At Hammond, Indiana, a strike was averted by arbitration of wage increase demands. At Cleveland, Ohio, a strike was averted when the city's administration adopted a policy permitting vacations with pay. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh workers walked out but returned when wage demands were settled. A survey conducted by Carl Schneider, chairman of the committee on refuse collection and disposal of the American Public Works Association, covering 165 representative cities of the United States and Canada, indicated that refuse collection employees were unionized in 66 cities and that labor was under civil service in 72 cities. Labor was found less competent in 1944 than in 1943 in 138 of the 165 cities, but 153 of the 165 cities reporting had increased wages. Eighty-eight cities were granting sick leave with pay, 91 were granting vacations with pay, and 92 were granting overtime or extra pay for more than the regularly assigned tasks. Labor shortages and high turnover were generally reported.

Cities continued to turn to refuse collection service charges as a means of financing this activity. The small cities of Arlington, Buckley, and Sunnyside, Washington, instituted refuse collection service charges, as did Bozeman, Montana. Youngstown, Ohio, instituted garbage collection by city forces and adopted service charges of $6 per family per year. Sturgis Bay, Wisconsin, abandoned collection of garbage by contract and acquired equipment to collect by city forces. El Dorado, Pratt, and Wichita, Kansas, took over garbage and rubbish collection from independent trash collectors. Municipal garbage collection was instituted at Longview, Snohomish, Steilacoom, Union Gap, and Vancouver, Washington. Coronado, California; Miami, Florida; and Youngs-



Source: Engineering News-Record

Average Value of Construction Contracts, by Quarters, 1940 to 1943, and by Four-week Periods, 1944

This chart shows trends in contracts for civil engineering construction in continental United States only and does not include construction by military combat engineers, American contracts outside the country, and shipbuilding. The minimum size projects included are: waterworks and waterways projects, $15,000; other public works, $25,000; industrial buildings, $40,000; other buildings, $150,000.

town, Ohio, abandoned the use of refuse collection charges. Among cities adopting sewer service charges were Concord, New Hampshire; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Sunnyside, Washington. At Philadelphia the ordinance became the target of legal action. Miami, Florida, is contemplating sewer service charges for its comprehensive sewerage improvement program. (See article "New Sources of Municipal Revenue" elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK.)

Wartime restrictions on material and supplies, labor shortages, and other war-brought difficulties continued to make the administration of public works difficult throughout the nation. It can be said, however, that 1944 saw the continuation of an adequate level of service in practically every community of the nation. It is worthy of note that the President's Committee for Congested Production Areas submitted its final report in December, 1944, and discontinued its activities. Its report indicated that water supply, sewers and sewage disposal, refuse collection and disposal, streets, and other public works facilities in general were being maintained at a fair or adequate level in the designated congested areas of the nation.

Although certain OPA and WPB regulations affecting services and improvements by local governments were eased during the year, the continued shortage of tires, motor equipment, gasoline, and lumber and certain other construction materials was of prime importance in the operation and maintenance of essential services.

Technical developments, even under the restricting effect of current conditions, gave promise in 1944 of a brilliant future. The acceptance of air-entraining cements by highway engineers, and the introduction of moisture-proofing chemicals for dirt roads point the way to far-reaching advances in engineering techniques which may have a very definite bearing upon public works administration.

The outstanding trend of the past year was the awakening to the responsibility for postwar improvement programs on the part of local citizens and public works officials. Even though this condition may still be more spotty than desired, there seems to exist a national awakening at all levels of government which indicates a coordinated approach to long-range planning. The acceptance of the principle of the extension of aid for the construction of streets and highways within urban areas by federal legislators is a long step forward to the solution of the highway traffic problem. While public works operating officials were tending strictly to the stern business of maintaining essential operations, and doing a good job of it, their colleagues in the planning bureaus were vastly widening their horizons to include over-all community planning in accordance with accepted practices propounded by planning authorities. These activities pointed up the obvious need for fuller exploration of public improvement costs, methods, and responsibility for financing integrated parts of postwar developmental plans. These will include not only the accepted extensions of highway, sewerage, and water supply facilities, but will go beyond these limits to provide basic living requirements for a substantial proportion of the nation's population.

The American Public Works Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) continued to lend its support in 1944 to the advancement of techniques, methods, and principles of sound administration at all levels of government. It participated in Congressional hearings concerning postwar planning; it supported committee work at the national level for postwar sanitation and highway traffic safety; it continued to supply information and help to governmental agencies—federal, state and local—on pressing problems of the day. An awakening of interest on the part of these public works officials was evidenced by expansion of Association activities in local roundtables and at state and national meetings. The activities of the Association during the past year reflect the renewed and expanded interest of public works people in the postwar future.

Refuse Collection Charges

When revenue from property taxes failed to keep pace with expanding services and costs of government a search for new revenues began. Many communities have found it expedient to shift some services which were formerly financed from the property tax to a utility or self-supporting basis. One of these services is refuse collection. Table XIII presents for cities over 10,000 the essential data regarding their refuse collection charges—kinds of refuse collected, when service charges were first instituted, basis for charge, method and frequency of billing, means used to enforce collection of accounts, and average monthly bill. The only cities included are those that charge for collection of one or more classes of refuse. Excluded are those cities that charge only for service outside the city limits.

A total of 122 cities over 10,000 population reported charges for collection of one or more classes of refuse from residential or commercial property. Garbage alone is collected by 19 of these cities, while nine collect only rubbish. Three cities collect only garbage and four only ashes along with rubbish, and 23 cities collect garbage and rubbish but not ashes. All types of refuse are picked up by 56 cities.

Special service charges for this municipal activity have been made in a few cities for more than a quarter of a century, but only recently have many cities turned to this source of revenue. Of the 154 cities reporting the date when service charges were first imposed, 41, or approximately 25 per cent, indicate that this levy has been adopted since 1941. Before 1930 only 36 cities instituted charges for this activity, and in the decade which followed 20 more cities joined them. In the last 10 years 57 cities reported adoption of charges for collection of ashes, rubbish, and garbage—nearly as many as had imposed charges in all the preceding years.

The source of revenue for any and all types of refuse collection is based upon city-wide charges in 76 cities, residential charges in nine cities, and commercial charges in 29 cities. The most common bases of charging for refuse collection are the frequency of collection, size of establishment, and class of refuse. In the smaller cities frequency of collection is most often the basis, while in cities of over 50,000 population charges are most frequently based in whole or in part upon the number of containers. As Table XIII indicates few cities base their charges upon a single factor but report a combination basis. When a single method of measuring the charge is used the number of refuse containers is the method most often employed. A total of 67 cities make a uniform charge for single family residences.

The average monthly bill for residences was 62 cents for cities between 10,000 and 25,000, and 52 cents for cities between 25,000 and 50,000. The average cost per residence was lowest, 48 cents, in cities where population ranges from 50,000 to 100,000 and highest, 66 cents, in cities with a population of over 100,000. Slightly more than one-half of the cities collect for this service on a monthly basis. Approximately 20 per cent of the cities bill quarterly, and 15 per cent annually, while a few cities make charges every two, five, or six months. The method of enforcing payment of refuse collection charges vary but 81 cities report that service is stopped if payments become delinquent. Other enforcement devices reported are shutting off water service, assessment as a delinquent tax against the property served, and suit or action by the city.

NOTES ON REFUSE COLLECTION CHARGES, TABLE XIII

ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA: A fee of 25 cents is charged for each water meter.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA: The rate structure is $3 per lot and an additional $2 for each 25 feet or fraction thereof of street frontage. No charge is in excess of $11 per year.

BEATRICE, NEBRASKA: The average monthly bill for residences is $2. The revenue for 1944 was not available for city only began charging for refuse collection in summer of 1944.

BURBANK, CALIFORNIA: The amount of $7,482 represents the revenue for collection of garbage; the revenue from sale of garbage is not included.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS: Plan has been in operation for two months.

COLUMBUS, OHIO: The average bill is $5 for a 20-gallon can, $6 for a 25, and $7 for a 30-gallon can.

DECATUR, GEORGIA: Sanitary tax is $6 per year for residential or business unit.

EAST POINT, GEORGIA: City has a flat rate on all improved property.

EL DORADO, KANSAS: Figure given includes $2,486 revenue from commercial refuse collection for six months.

FLORENCE, ALABAMA: Basis of charge is volume of refuse.

FT. WORTH, TEXAS: The estimated amount of revenue for the 1944–45 fiscal year is $384,000.

GROSSE PTE. PARK, MICHIGAN: Base charge on volume of refuse. Other data insufficient because plan became effective late in 1944.

LODI, CALIFORNIA: This amount represents revenue for four months.

LYNBROOK, NEW JERSEY: Base of charge is weight.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN: The figure given is for 1943. The 1944 figure is not available.

NEWTON, KANSAS: The plan became effective January, 1945. A fee of 25 cents per month is charged for each six cubic feet of refuse.

ST. CLAIRE SHORES, MICHIGAN: The base for rate structure is a tax rate of $1.29 per thousand valuation assessed on each lot in the village.

SAN LEANDRO, CALIFORNIA: Fee is collected by the garbage men at the beginning of the month.

SOUTH PASADENA, CALIFORNIA: The amount of revenue is the amount estimated for the 1944–45 fiscal year.

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA: This amount represents the city's share of 20 per cent of gross receipts of private collectors.

TRAVERSE CITY, MICHIGAN: Amount of revenue is not available, plan was just put into effect.

WICHITA, KANSAS: Plan has only been in operation for three months.

WINNETKA, ILLINOIS: Rate is based on average quantity collected and billed with electric bill.

TABLE XIII

REFUSE COLLECTION CHARGES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1945

This table includes all municipalities whose officials reported to the YEAR BOOK early in 1945 that charges are made for refuse collection. The columns for **Kinds of Refuse Collected** and **Basis of Rate Structure** are explained in the code below. Under **Billing Method, Period,** the letter is explained in the code below, while the figure indicates the number of months covered by the billing period. After **Average Monthly Bill for Residences, Y** indicates uniform charge and N no uniform charge for single-family residences. The column **Service Stopped** indicates whether collection service is stopped for nonpayment of service charges; the means used to enforce collection of delinquent accounts are discussed in the preceding article. The column **Revenue, 1944** shows the total revenue from refuse collection charges for 1944 or last fiscal year. Leaders (. . .) indicate that the information is not known or was not supplied. An asterisk (*) refers to footnotes on page 346.

KINDS OF REFUSE COLLECTED AND CHARGE MADE

A—city-wide Ash collection
G—city-wide Garbage collection
R—city-wide Rubbish collection
c—(after G, A, or R) means commercial only
r—(after G, A, or R) means residential collection only

BILLING METHOD

A—separate bill in Advance
E—separate bill at End of service period
S—Separate ticket system
T—item on Tax bill
W—item on Water bill

BASIS OF RATE STRUCTURE

C—class of refuse
E—size of establishment
F—frequency of collection
L—location of containers
N—number of containers
R—can rental
S—size of containers
T—type of property

City	1940 Population (000 omitted)	Year Begun	Kind of Refuse Collected	Basis of Rate Structure	Billing Method, Period	Ave. Mo. Bill for Residences, Uniform Charge	Service Stopped	Revenue 1944
Over 100,000								
Atlanta, Ga.	302	....	G	*	T12	....	No	$562,000
Cambridge, Mass.	111	1944	AcRc	N	S	....	Yes	5,000*
Canton, Ohio	108	1920	G	N	E1	$0.50Y	....	114,505
Columbus, Ohio	306	1944	GAR	CFNS	AE1	*	No	324,000
Des Moines, Iowa	160	1916	GR	....	....	....	....	86,000
Detroit, Mich	1,623	1926	Rc	N	ES1	....	....	49,167
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	1943	GR	EFT	W1	.60Y	....	384,000*
Louisville, Ky.	319	....	Gc	N	E1	....	No	5,933
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	1915	GcAcRc	S	AS	....	....	7,695*
Oakland, Calif.	302	....	G	N	..1	....	....	24,304
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204	1920	GRc	CFT	A3	.67Y	Yes	254,742
Sacramento, Calif.	106	1921	G	FNS	A2	.50Y	Yes	245,023
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	1942	GcAcRc	CEFLNST	AE1	....N	Yes	79,168
Spokane, Wash.	122	1908	GAR	FLNS	AS2	1.20Y	Yes	....
Tacoma, Wash.	109	1929	GAR	FLN	ES2	.45Y	Yes	270,000
Wichita, Kan.	115	1944	AR	....	A3	.67Y	Yes	*
50,000 to 100,000								
Beaumont, Tex.	59	1919	GcRc	E	A1	....	....	22,744
Berkeley, Calif.	85	1921	GR	FLNS	A2	.55N	Yes	186,864
Brockton, Mass.	62	1890	AcRc	CLN	T	....	No	2,500
Charleston, W.Va.	67	1938	GrRc	CLN	A12	.50Y	No	70,000

Table XIII.—Refuse Collection Charges in Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	1940 Population (000 omitted)	Year Begun	Kind of Refuse Collected	Basis of Rate Structure	Billing Method, Period	Ave. Mo. Bill for Residences, Uniform Charge	Service Stopped	Revenue 1944
50,000 to 100,000—Continued								
El Paso, Texas	96	1937	GAR	CEF	W12	$.25Y	Yes	$65,535
Fresno, Calif.	60	1934	GAR	FNS	W1	.63Y	Yes	160,708
Glendale, Calif.	82	1922	Rc	S	A3	....	Yes	17,671
Greensboro, N.C.	59	....	GcAcRc	F	E12	....	Yes	6,790
Lansing, Mich.	78	....	....	R	S12	....	Yes	39,678
McKeesport, Pa.	55	1937	Gc	FN	E1	....	No	4,000
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	1943	AcRc	CFS	E1	....	Yes	31,870
Stockton, Calif.	54	....	G	CFN	E1	.50N	Yes	24,993*
25,000 to 50,000								
Alhambra, Calif.	38	1943	....	*	W2	.25Y	No	36,588
Aliquippa, Pa.	27	1944	GcAcRc	CFN	E1	....	Yes	2,806
Arlington, Mass.	40	....	Rc	S	....	....	....	100
Brookline, Mass.	49	1922	GcAcRc	N	S	....	Yes	21,093
Burbank, Calif.	34	1926	GcRc	CFS	S	....	Yes	7,482*
Clarksburg, W.Va.	30	1925	GAR	F	AS	.75Y	Yes	41,661
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	1919	GR	FS	A12	.42Y	Yes	18,848
Fort Smith, Ark.	36	....	Gc	EF	A3	....	Yes	7,618
Great Falls, Mont.	29	1923	....	E	T12	.45Y	No	65,791
Jackson, Mich.	49	1941	RrGr	N	....	....	....	....
Mansfield, Ohio	37	1920	GArRr	S	A3	.60Y	Yes	52,524
Marion, Ohio	30	1925	GAR	FN	A3	.82Y	Yes	58,168
Massillon, Ohio	26	1929	GAR	F	A3	.90Y	No	35,981
Muskogee, Okla.	32	1936	GAR	FN	W1	1.00Y	Yes	36,000
Port Arthur, Tex.	46	1934	GrRc	N	W1	.15Y	Yes	23,399
Riverside, Calif.	34	1940	GR	CFN	AW1	.50Y	No	64,518
Rochester, Minn.	26	1928	GR	F	E6	.40Y	No	8,000
San Angelo, Tex.	25	....	G	EFT	E1	1.00Y	Yes	18,138
San Bernardino, Calif.	34	1943	GAcRc	CFNT	A3	.60Y	Yes	64,207
Sharon, Pa.	25	....	GAR	CFLNS	A3	.40	Yes	27,409
West Palm Beach, Fla.	33	1941	GcRc	CN	A3	....	Yes	16,696
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45	1921	GAR	CEFT	W1	.50Y	Yes	80,473
10,000 to 25,000								
Annapolis, Md.	13	....	GcAcRc	....	E3	....	No	2,000
Arkansas City, Kan.	12	1920	GR	E	AS3	.42Y	Yes	11,690
Austin, Minn.	18	....	GAR	N	S1	.50Y	Yes	12,500
Beatrice, Neb.	10	1944	GAR	....	....	2.00*N	....	*
Billings, Mont.	23	....	GR	ET	T12	.46Y	Yes	41,220
Bluefield, W.Va.	20	1942	....	....	....	.50	Yes	463
Bradford, Pa.	17	....	R	....	....	....	....	800
Bremerton, Wash.	15	1918	GAR	N	A1	.75Y	Yes	111,181
Brownwood, Tex.	13	1916	G	EL	W12	.25Y	No	21,774
Canonsburg, Pa.	12	1942	GAR	R	...1	.67Y	....	....
Chambersburg, Pa.	14	1943	GAR	FN	A1	1.00Y	Yes	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	22	1934	....	E	S3	.43Y	Yes	32,000
Clovis, N.M.	10	1922	GAR	E	S1	.35Y	No	15,965
Compton, Calif.	16	1935	GAR	N	W2	.30Y	Yes	11,825
Daytona Beach, Fla.	22	....	Rc	F	S1	....	No	2,885
Decatur, Ga.	16	....	GArRr	*	T12	.50Y	No	30,000
Denison, Tex.	15	....	Rc	EFNS	E1	....	Yes	3,122
Denton, Tex.	11	1944	Gr	FS	W1	.50Y	Yes	822
East Point, Ga.	12	....	GAR	*	T12	.25Y	No	....
El Dorado, Kan.	10	1943	GAcRc	....	W2	.40Y	....	7,421*
El Reno, Okla.	10	1940	GAR	....	W1	.40Y	Yes	....
Fairmont, W.Va.	23	1937	....	F	A1	1.00Y	Yes	49,506
Florence, Ala.	15	1927	GcAcRc	*	E1	....	Yes	2,000
Grand Forks, N.D.	20	1943	Gc	E	W1	....	Yes	291
Greensburg, Pa.	16	1944	GAR	....	A1	1.00Y	Yes	35,000

TABLE XIII.—REFUSE COLLECTION CHARGES IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1940 Population (000 omitted)	Year Begun	Kind of Refuse Collected	Basis of Rate Structure	Billing Method, Period	Ave Mo. Bill for Residences, Uniform Charge	Service Stopped	Revenue 1944
10,000 to 25,000—Continued								
Grosse Pt. Park, Mich	12	1944	GR	*	E1	....	....	$75*
Guthrie, Okla	10	1944	....	....	A1	$0.50Y	No	3,900
Hastings, Neb	15	....	GcRr	F	E1	....	Yes	7,528
Independence, Kan	11	1943	GAR	CET	A1	.50Y	Yes	....
Jackson, Tenn	24	1920	GAR	ET	...3	.66Y	Yes	10,000
Jeannette, Pa	16	1944	GAR	N	A3	.75Y	Yes	18,517
Kenmore, N.Y	17	1940	GR	....	A1	....	Yes	1,236
Key West, Fla	12	1943	GR	FT	A1	1.00Y	Yes	25,022
LaGrange, Ill	10	1925	GAR	E3	....	....	....	....
Laramie, Wyo	10	1942	GArR	EF	E3	.50Y	Yes	11,400
Latrobe, Pa	11	....	GA	N	S1	.60Y	Yes	7,897
Lawton, Okla	18	1943	GcRc	....	....	....	Yes	8,138
Lodi, Calif	11	1944	GAR	FNS	W1	.50Y	No	2,205*
Long Branch, N.J	17	1944	GcAcRc	FL	E12	.50N	Yes	3,500
Longview, Tex	13	1930	GAR	N	ES1	....N	Yes	7,743
Longview, Wash	12	1943	GR	N	W1	.60Y	....	30,653
Lynbrook, N.Y	14	1932	GcAcRc	*	A1	....N	Yes	1,677
Marshall, Tex	18	....	Rc	....	E1	....	Yes	4,111
Martins Ferry, Ohio	14	1925	G	F	S12	.50Y	Yes	5,558
Midland, Mich	10	....	GcAcRc	N	E1	....	Yes	4,459
Moberly, Mo	12	....	GAR	F	E1	1.00Y	....	....
Morgantown, W.Va	16	1935	GA	S	AS3	.67Y	Yes	54,369
Newton, Kan	11	1945	GAR	*	W3	.25Y	Yes	*
Olympia, Wash	13	1938	GR	....	E1	.85	Yes	39,004
Palo Alto, Calif	16	1932	GAR	FNS	W1	.65Y	Yes	61,561
Pampa, Tex	12	....	G	EF	W1	.50N	Yes	19,911
Panama City, Fla	11	1944	R	....	S1	....	....	....
Provo, Utah	18	1943	GAR	....	S1	.50Y	Yes	....
Redondo Beach, Calif	13	....	GcRc	S	E1	....	Yes	1,927
Redwood City, Calif	12	1933	GR	S	W1	.75Y	Yes	3,928
Reno, Nevada	21	1942	GAR	FNS	S	.75Y	Yes	63,030
St. Clair Shores, Mich	10	1943	GAR	*	T12	...N	No	11,524
San Leandro, Calif	14	1939	GR	FS	*	.50Y	Yes	40,394
Santa Cruz, Calif	16	1942	GR	FNS	W1	.50Y	Yes	27,312
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich	15	1943	GArR	EL	W3	.50Y	Yes	18,018
Shawnee, Okla	22	1944	.....	EFT	W1	.50Y	Yes	33,000
Sherman, Tex	17	1924	Rc	....	....	....	....	2,911
South Pasadena, Calif	14	1944	G	FS	W1	.60Y	No	28,000*
Streator, Ill	14	1934	GrAr	T	S5	....Y	Yes	2,200
Sweetwater, Tex	10	1944	GrArRr	....	W1	.75Y	Yes	850
Traverse City, Mich	14	1944	GAR	....	E1	1.00Y	Yes	*
Uniontown, Pa	21	1939	GAR	LS	AS12	1.00Y	Yes	60,614
University Pk., Tex	14	1924	Gr	T	ES1	....	Yes	1,067
Vancouver, Wash	18	1944	GAR	FNS	E1	.75	Yes	....
Wilmette, Ill	17	1918	GcAR	CFT	A12	....N	Yes	20,950
Winnetka, Ill	11	1928	AnGARc	*	*1	.60N	Yes	10,859

Sewer Rentals

SEWAGE disposal service is another municipal activity which has been dropped from the general tax budget in many cities and is now financed in whole or in part by means of "sewer rentals" or "sewer service charges." Sewer rentals have been described as periodical charges to the users of a sewer system, or upon the presumptive evidence of the extent of such use. The term is not used to include special assessments for sewer construction, fees charged at the time a sewer connection is made, or special general property taxes levied and earmarked for sewerage purposes.[1]

A questionnaire on sewer rentals was sent by the YEAR BOOK early in 1945 to all cities over 10,000 population, so that most, if not all, of the cities over 10,000 making such charges are included in Table XIV. Not included are cities making such charges only for users outside the corporate city limits or for special assessments for new construction. At least 184, or 17 per cent, of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 make sewer rental charges (see Table 1). The widest use of this sort of municipal revenue is made by the cities between 250,000 and 500,000; in this group 42 per cent of the cities levy sewer rentals. The only other group of cities in which at least 20 per cent of the cities make sewer charges are those over 500,000. Approximately 17 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 50,000 make such charges and the cities between 100,000 and 250,000 approach the same percentage. Cities which make the least use of sewer rental charges are those between 50,000 and 100,000, in which but 13 per cent collect the rental.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF CITIES HAVING SEWER RENTALS AND BASE OF CHARGES

Population Group	No. Cities in Group	Cities with Sewer Rentals		Bases of Charges*							Revenue Bonds	
		No.	Per Cent	C	F	P	S	U	W	Other	Yes	No
Over 500,000........	14	3	21.4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
250,000 to 500,000....	23	9	39.1	0	0	1	0	0	5	1	0	7
100,000 to 250,000....	55	9	16.4	1	0	0	0	2	4	1	3	6
50,000 to 100,000.....	106	14	13.2	4	1	0	0	3	4	0	5	9
25,000 to 50,000......	212	37	17.4	10	6	2	2	4	7	2	9	23
10,000 to 25,000......	662	112	16.9	16	23	5	4	22	27	14	35	70
Total............	1,072	184	17.2	31	30	8	6	31	50	18	52	118

*For explanation of code see beginning of Table XIV.

Cities between 10,000 and 50,000 use a wider variety of bases for their charges than the cities in other groups. Cities of 50,000 to 250,000 confine themselves to fewer types of bases for charges, while cities over 250,000 rely almost exclusively upon metered water consumption as a basis of the charge. This is a particularly popular base for residential purposes in many smaller cities too, but in these cities the fixed per cent of the water bill, the uniform or flat rate to all users, and the number of plumbing fixtures are also employed by a considerable number of cities. Eighteen cities, predominantly small ones, use two bases in combination for residential charges, the most usual combination being metered water consumption along with a uniform rate to all users.

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[1] *Sewer Rentals.* American Public Works Association, Chicago, 1941, 128pp. This report contains details on actual administrative practices and experiences of more than one hundred cities.

The bases of charges for commercial purposes follows closely the pattern for residential purposes, including the emphasis on metered water consumption. However, a combination of bases is employed more frequently for commercial sewer rentals than for residential ones.

The extent to which sewer rentals contribute to municipal revenue is evident from the average collection for each group of cities. The three largest cities secured an average of $1,606,800; cities between 250,000 and 500,000 collected an average of $287,300; municipalities between 100,000 and 250,000 averaged $170,900; cities in the 50,000 to 100,000 population group realized an average of $55,400 each; and the smallest cities reported $24,700. Cities were requested to report whether any revenue bonds have been issued against sewer rental revenues. Out of 184 cities with sewer rentals, 52, or 28 per cent, have issued revenue bonds.

TABLE XIV

SEWER RENTALS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1945

This table includes data on sewer rentals from cities over 10,000 population as reported to the YEAR BOOK early in 1945 by city officials. Not included are cities charging rental only for property outside of the corporate city limits. "Sewer Rentals" have been defined as "periodical charges to the users of a sewer system, whether owners or renters, based upon the extent of their use of the sewer system, or upon presumptive evidence of the extent of such use. The term is not used to include special assessments for sewer construction, fees charged at the time a sewer connection is made, or special [general property] taxes levied and earmarked for sewerage purposes." A dagger (†) after the name of a city indicates the city has no sewage treatment plant and is not served by the plant of another city; a double dagger (‡) indicates that the city has no sewage treatment plant but is served by the treatment plant of another governmental unit; all other cities have their own sewage treatment plants. Under **Revenue 1944,** "New" indicates that a sewer rental charge has been adopted since January 1, 1944, and revenue for a full year is not available; a dagger (†) in the revenue column indicates revenue for 1943. Under **Revenue Bonds,** a figure indicates amount of revenue bonds outstanding; "Yes" indicates that the city has issued revenue bonds but that the amount is unknown; and "N" indicates that the city has not issued revenue bonds. Leaders (...) in column indicate that the information was not reported or was not available; an asterisk (*) refers to footnote at the end of the table.

BASES OF CHARGES—RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL:
C—Fixed per cent of water bill
F—Number of plumbing fixtures
P—Type or kind of property
S—Number of sewer connections or number of rooms
U—Flat rate or minimum charge
W—Metered water consumption, but not fixed per cent of water bill

City and 1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Basis of Charge		Revenue 1944 (in thousands)	Revenue Bonds (in thousands)
	Residential	Commercial		
Over 500,000				
Buffalo, N.Y., 576	W	W	$1,554.8	N
Cleveland, Ohio, 878	W	W	1,360.5	N
Detroit, Mich., 1,623	W	W	1,905.2	N
250,000 to 500,000				
Atlanta, Ga., 302	P	P	......	......
Columbus, Ohio, 306	W	W	487.7	N
Dallas, Tex., 295	*	W*	95.5	N
Minneapolis, Minn.‡, 492	W	W	539.9	N
Portland, Ore.†, 305	C	C	202.4	N
St. Paul, Minn., 288	*	W	162.6	N
San Antonio, Tex., 254	...	...	13.3*	N
Seattle, Wash., 368	W	W	576.0	N
Toledo, Ohio, 282	W	W	221.4	......
100,000 to 250,000				
Canton, Ohio, 108	U	U	15.3	N
Charlotte, N. C., 101	*	*	......	N
Dayton, Ohio, 211	W	W	360.1	$1,109.0
Des Moines, Iowa, 160	C	*	91.1*	251.0
Flint, Mich., 152	...	U	1.2	N
Fort Wayne, Ind., 118	W	W	502.1	2,736.0
Fort Worth, Tex., 178	W	W	221.0	N
South Bend, Ind.‡, 101	W	W	......	N
Trenton, N. J., 125	U	W	5.6	N
50,000 to 100,000				
Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 62	C	C	$67.0	$243.7
Dearborn, Mich., 64	...	...	136.5*	N
El Paso, Tex., 97	U	P	77.7	190.0
Evansville, Ind.†, 97	C	C	115.0	636.0
Fresno, Calif.†, 61	...	...	13.6	N
Greensboro, N. C., 59	C	C	156.4*	N
Lancaster, Pa., 61	W	W	177.3	N
Macon, Ga.†, 58	U*	...	6.0	N
Oak Park, Ill.‡, 66	W	W	99.3	820.0
Pontiac, Mich., 67	W	...	93.9	172.0
Springfield, Ohio, 71	W	W	52.8	N
Waco, Tex., 56	F	F	*	N
Waterloo, Iowa, 52	U*	U*	104.1	N
Winston Salem, N.C., 80	C	C	47.2	N
25,000 to 50,000				
Abilene, Tex.†, 27	S	S	118.0	N
Anderson, Ind., 42	C	C	.....	......
Ann Arbor, Mich., 30	C	C	83.3	229.0
Battle Creek, Mich., 43	C	C	77.9	224.0
Clifton, N.J.‡, 49	...	W	5.0	N
Concord, N.H.†, 27	W	W	18.1	N
Cranston, R.I., 47	P	*	50.8	N
East Cleveland, Ohio‡, 39	C	C	70.9	N
Fargo, N.D., 33	U	W	88.0	368.0
Hagerstown, Md., 32	F	F	80.0	N

TABLE XIV.—SEWER RENTALS IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Basis of Charge		Revenue 1944 (in thousands)	Revenue Bonds (in thousands)
	Residential	Commercial		
25,000 to 50,000—Continued				
Haverford tp., Pa.‡, 28	F	F	$90.6	N
Jackson, Mich., 50	W	W	.....	......
Kokomo, Ind., 34	C	CU	54.7	$246.0
Laredo, Texas, 39	SF	SF	6.5	N
Lexington, Ky., 49	S	...	8.9	N
Lima, Ohio 45	CU	CU	42.1	N
Lower Merion tp, Pa.‡, 40	F	F	163.0	N
Lynchburg, Va.†, 45	W	W	.....	N
Mansfield, Ohio, 37	W	W	56.4	......
Merion, Ind., 27	C	C	73.7	......
Massillon, Ohio, 27	P	P	70.0	......
Michigan City, Ind., 26	C	C	78.4	N
Middletown, Conn., 26	W	W	60.8	180.0
Muskegon, Mich., 48	C	C	84.8	413.0
NewBrunswick,N.J., 33	...	W*	31.5	N
Oshkosh, Wis., 39	W	W	93.8	428.0
Port Arthur, Tex.†, 46	C	C	37.3	N
Rochester, Minn., 26	...	*	3.0	N
Rock Island, Ill., 43	W	W	157.9	1,510.0
Royal Oak, Mich.‡, 25	C	C	29.7*	905.0
San Angelo, Tex., 26	...	...	0.7*	N
Sharon, Pa., 26	U	...*	0.4	N
Taunton, Mass.†, 37	U*	U	20.1	N
Tucson, Ariz., 37	F	F	3.5	N
Tyler, Tex., 28	F	F	76.0	N
Wilkinsburg, Pa.‡, 30	U	...	0.4	N
Wilmington, N.C.‡, 33	F	F	48.5	N
10,000 to 25,000				
Abington tp, Pa.‡, 21	F	F	13.6	N
Alliance, Ohio, 22	U	*	20.0	N
Ardmore, Okla., 17	S	S	38.0	N
Athol t, Mass.†, 11	U	U	8.6	6.0
Barberton, Ohio, 24	C	C	46.5	156.0
Beckley, West Va., 13	W	W	35.0	294.0
Benton Harbor, Mich.†, 17	W	W	33.1	N
Big Spring, Tex., 13	S	S	11.8	N
Billings, Mont.†, 23	F	...	7.2	N
Biloxi, Miss., 17	F	C	5.5*	N
Birmingham, Mich., 11	C	C	26.6	67.0
Bloomington, Ind., 21	W	W	.....	339.0
Bluefield, W.Va., 21	W	W	52.9	261.0
Bogalusa, La.†, 15	U	...	10.2	N
Boulder, Colo., 13	F	FP	8.8	N
Brainerd, Minn., 12	W	W	15.5	136.5
Brownsville, Tex., 22	S	S	18.9	N
Brownwood, Tex., 13	U	U	38.6	116.0
Bryan, Tex., 12	U	F	12.9	80.0
Canton, Ill., 12	U	U	22.5	115.0
Cheltenham tp, Pa.‡, 19	F	...	50.2	N
Cleburne, Tex., 11	F	F	19.3	N
Clovis, N.M., 10	F	F	16.2	32.0
Coatesville, Pa., 14	C	C	.....	N
Coeur d' Alene, Idaho 10	U	U	8.6	N
Collingswood, N.J., 13	F	F	42.6	173.0
Compton, Calif.‡, 16	U	...	.....	N
CuyahogaFalls,Ohio,21	C	C	47.9	140.0
10,000 to 25,000—Continued				
Denison, Tex.†, 16	F	F	$9.9	N
Durant, Okla., 10	U	U	9.3	N
Ecorse, Mich.‡, 13	W	W	23.0	N
Elizabeth City, N.C.†, 12	W	W	25.1	N
Elmhurst, Ill., 15	U	C	45.8	$193.0
Englewood, Ind., 19	F	F	163.2	737.0
Eugene, Ore.†, 21	W	W	24.5	N
Fergus Falls, Minn., 11	U	W	13.1	N
Findlay, Ohio, 20	W	W	34.1	52.0
Forest Park, Ill.‡, 15	W	W	25.1	250.0
Fort Collins, Colo.†, 12	S	S	4.5	N
Fort Dodge, Iowa, 23	W	W	24.7	N
Fredericksburg, Va.†, 10	P	P	.....	N
Freeport, Ill., 22	C	C	40.7	262.0
Gloucester, Mass.†, 24	U	U	7.2	N
Gloucester City, N.J.†, 14	F	W	.....	N
Goshen, Ind., 11	UA	UA	.....	294.0
Grand Forks, N.D., 20	U	W	45.8	218.0
Grand Junction, Colo., 12	C	C	13.6	N
Grosse Pte. Park, Mich.‡, 13	W	W	13.2	N
Hanover tp, Pa., 13	F	F	41.4	N
Hastings, Neb.†, 15	W	W	.....	N
Hickory, N.C., 13	CU	CU	16.8	N
Highland Park, Tex.‡, 10	U	W	32.0	N
Hobbs, N.M., 11	P	P	22.8	N
Hopkinsville, Ky., 12	U	U	37.2	220.0
Hungtington, Ind., 14	W	W	12.2	......
Iowa City, Iowa, 17	W	W	47.6	154.0
Jeanette, Pa., 16	W	W	18.1	N
Kankakee, Ill., 22	F	WF	50.0	150.0
Kewanee, Ill., 17	C	*	18.7	......
Key West, Fla., 13	FS	FS	7.3	N
Lakeland, Fla., 22	P	P	21.5*	N
Lancaster, Ohio, 22	UW	UW	15.2	N
La Porte, Ind., 16	PW	W	28.6	103.0
Lexington, N.C., 11	U	U	6.2	N
Lincoln, Ill., 13	U	C	19.0	......
Longview, Tex.†, 14	U	U	30.1	N
Marlborough, Mass., 15	UW	UW	15.5	N
Marshall, Tex., 18	W	W	13.1	N
Marshalltown, Iowa, 19	C	C	51.8	227.0
Mattoon, Ill., 16	UW	UW	29.5	220.0
Medford, Ore., 11	C	C	8.8	64.0
Midland, Mich., 10	W	W	21.0	N
Monroe, Mich., 18	W	W	51.6	340.0
Muskegon Hgts., Mich., 16	W	W	26.8	N
New Castle, Ind., 17	C	C	20.0	200.0
N. Attleboro. t, Mass., 10	UW	UW	9.1	N
Palestine, Tex., 12	F	F	38.1	23.0
Palo Alto, Calif., 17	P	P	3.3	N
Pampa, Tex., 13	F	F	18.1	N
Panama City, Fla.†, 12	W	P	11.6*	N
Parma, Ohio‡, 16	C	C	....	N

Table XIV.—Sewer Rentals in Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Basis of Charge		Revenue 1944 (in thousands)	Revenue Bonds (in thousands)
	Residential	Commercial		
10,000 to 25,000—Continued				
Peabody, Mass., 22	C	W	$3.3	N
Peru, Ind., 12	W	W	35.2	$196.2
Phoenixville, Pa., 12		F*	7.0	N
Pine Bluff, Ark., 21	W	W	5.0*	N
Piqua, Ohio, 16	W	W	35.1	N
Rahway, N.J., 17	...	U	1.8	N
Reading t, Mass.†, 11	W	W	10.4	N
Red Bank, N.J., 11	C	C	....	......
Rock Hill, S.C.†, 15	SU	FU	16.7	119.0
St. Clair Shores, Mich.‡, 10	W	W	0.4*	N
San Leandro, Calif., 15	U*	U*	0.6	......
Santa Fe, N.M., 20	F	F	10.5	10.0
Saugus t, Mass.‡, 15	UW	UW	2.0	N
Shaker Heights, Ohio‡, 23	F	F	51.1	N
Sherman, Tex., 17	F	F	14.9	N
S. St. Paul, Minn., 12	C	C	60.0	N
Stevens Point, Wis., 16	W	W	$30.3	$148.0
Sweetwater, Tex., 10	F	F	25.4	N
Tallahassee, Fla., 16	PF	PF	26.5	N
Temple, Tex., 15	FS	...	19.1	N
Thomasville, N.C., 11	C	C	9.9	N
Traverse City, Mich., 14	U	W	20.7	N
University Park, Tex.‡, 14	U	U	56.6	N
Waynesboro, Pa., 10	F	*	15.9	32.0
Wellesley t, Mass.‡, 15	CU	UC	....	......
West Chester, Pa., 13	F	F	....	......
Westfield, Mass.†, 19	U	W	....	N
Whittier, Calif., 16	C	C	25.0	N
Winchester, Va., 15	F	F	24.3	N
Woburn, Mass.†, 20	P	W	61.1	N
Wooster, Ohio, 12	UW	UW	26.2	N

Notes on Sewer Rentals, Table XIV

Alliance, Ohio: Commercial sewer charges are based on the number of employees.

Biloxi, Mississippi: Revenue reported is for eight months.

Charlotte, North Carolina: Sewer rental charges are three cents per lineal foot property frontage.

Cranston, Rhode Island: Charges are based on volume of sludge, chlorine demand, and gallons of water used.

Dallas, Texas: No charge is made for residences within city limits. Residences in unincorporated areas pay on the basis of number of plumbing fixtures; residential and commercial users pay on the number of sewer connections.

Dearborn, Michigan: The amount of revenue reported includes $112,000 from Detroit, $24,000 from Wayne County, and $540 from the Veterans Hospital.

Des Moines, Iowa: Commercial sewer rental charges are made by contract. The amount of revenue reported excludes $17,912 collected from sale of gas and $7,489 from sale of grease.

Greensboro, North Carolina: The amount of revenue includes the amount collected from ad valorem tax.

Kewanee, Illinois: Sewer rental charges for factories are based on per capita of employees.

Lakeland, Florida: The revenue reported is for eight months.

Macon, Georgia: A rental charge of $10 per year is made for each residential unit outside the city limits.

New Brunswick, New Jersey: Charges for commercial sewer rentals are based as follows: $22 per million gallon flow, $5 per ton solids, and $5 per 100 pound chlorine.

Panama City, Florida: The revenue reported is for six and one-half months.

Phoenixville, Pennsylvania: At present sewer rentals are charged only to residents outside the city limits and commercial establishments connected to the system. The largest consumer, the Valley Forge General Hospital, pays on a water rent percentage; the others on a fixture basis.

Pine Bluff, Arkansas: The sewer rental charge was put into effect October, 1944; therefore, the revenue reported covers only three months.

Rochester, Minnesota: Only two hospitals charged sewer rental; residential and commercial property not charged.

Royal Oak, Michigan: The revenue reported is for period from May 1, 1944 to November 15, 1944.

St. Paul, Minnesota: Sewer rental charges are based on the size of the water meter.

St. Clair Shores, Michigan: Revenues for six months only.

San Angelo, Texas: The amount of revenue reported does not include $684 collected for rental charges from a government field.

San Antonio, Texas: The revenue reported is for the fiscal year June, 1943 to May, 1944 inclusive.

San Leandro, California: Sewer rental charges are also made to residents outside the city limits.

Sharon, Pennsylvania: Schools are charged 75 cents per pupil per year.

Taunton, Massachusetts: Residential charges for sewer rentals are $2.50 per tenement and commercial are 50 cents per person.

Waco, Texas: Ordinance was adopted in 1945.

Waterloo, Iowa: A flat rate of $4 is made with an additional charge for all water used in excess of 2,000 cubic feet per quarter.

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Municipal Utilities

Developments in 1944

By John Bauer

Director, American Public Utilities Bureau, New York

The important municipal utility developments in 1944 consisted of decisive judicial action affecting regulatory standards and procedure, the trends of readjustments in regulation, activities of cities in facing postwar conditions, and federal efforts redounding to municipal benefit.

Rate-Making Standards and Procedures. On January 3, 1944, the United States Supreme Court handed down an epoch-making decision bearing on public utility regulation. It abrogated the prior court-made requirements and restrictions regarding valuation and other obstructing factors that enter into the fixing of reasonable rates. The chief obstacle to past administrability of rate control was the "fair value" rule as established in the famous case of *Smyth* v. *Ames* in 1898 and as subsequently developed during the 1920's. As thus developed, "fair value" was predicated primarily upon the reproduction cost less depreciation of the properties used in service, established through appraisal and expert opinion testimony in quasi-judicial hearings. As a result every factor was inexact and variable as to make-up and consequently aroused conflict between public and private interest so that rate inquiries became protracted and complicated affairs and extremely costly with inadequate preparation on the public side; the orders were inconclusive and often were carried to the courts. Under such conditions rate making could not be definitely and systematically administered and it broke down extensively through default.

Public officials and others interested in effective public utility control have for years opposed the "fair value" standard and urged the substitution of "prudent investment," with the amount of investment for any company being shown directly by the accounts kept under continuous commission control. This standard was specifically adopted by the Federal Power Commission in carrying out its rate surveys under the Natural Gas Act of 1938 and in its interstate electric rate cases and consisted more specifically of the original cost, less depreciation, of the properties used in service. Its basic legality was carried to the Supreme Court in the Hope Natural Gas Company case and the rate reduction order by FPC was sustained.

So far as the federal law is concerned the state commissions are now free to adopt any valuation standard that they deem appropriate or to follow any procedure that produces an all-round equitable result. This does not impose or directly recognize prudent investment as the future rate base standard but it permits the commissions to adopt it. Where it is adopted it can be tied in definitely with the accounts and can be exactly and promptly determined at any time and so can be applied systematically for rate-making purposes. Such a rate base will require two kinds of initial accounting adjustments with subsequent regular accounting entries: (1) the plant accounts to show original cost, and (2) the depreciation reserve to be deducted from the original cost.

After such initial revisions, subsequent plant additions and retirements and further developing depreciation could be entered regularly in the accounts under commission control; the rate base would thus be continuously shown as a definite accounting category. It would be equally definite for investors and consumers. The company would be entitled to a fair return on the amount and the consumers would be obligated to pay such a return through the rates fixed for service. There would be definite and equal protection of investors' and consumers' rights.

This standard of definiteness has received extensive discussion and consideration during the past year.[1] Naturally it has been opposed by the utility companies but greatly favored by state regulatory commissions. Fortunately, original plant cost accounting has already been established to a large extent through FPC requirements as discussed below and also through some state commission orders.

No corresponding general readjustments in the depreciation accounting have been undertaken either by FPC or the state commissions. However, the depreciation committee of the National Association of Railroad and Public Utility Commissioners made a report in 1943 which received extensive 1944 discussion.[2] The so-called NARUC report recommended to the commissions the adoption of regular depreciation accounting on the straight-line basis, and for the future to accrue the reserves accordingly. Furthermore, it urged where practicable the revision of the reserves in accordance with past application of the straight-line method.

These quasi-official recommendations would thus establish definite depreciation accounting to go along with exact plant cost accounting. They were extensively discussed during 1944, opposed by the private interests and generally supported otherwise. At the 1944 NARUC convention slight modifications were proposed by the committee but its general 1943 position was strongly reaffirmed. This establishes a standard for all commissions but it has no outright legal validity. Before it can be adopted by any state commission new legislation will probably be required. The FPC apparently has the statutory power but so far has not attempted to order depreciation reclassification in harmony with the original cost regrouping.

Prudent investment also has been practically adopted by the New York commission as indicated in its recent rate orders. The same is true, but less definitely, of the commissions in the District of Columbia, New Jersey, Arkansas, and Missouri, as reflected in 1944 rate cases. The trend has been definitely toward adoption of prudent investment as predicated on regular accounting and toward exact and systematic rate administration. This has included also the shift from a general over-all rate of return applied to the rate base, to consist of the actual and reasonable interest paid on borrowed funds, dividends on preferred stock, and a fair percentage on the common stock equity in the rate base. The total return would thus become a definite sum that is readily determinable and can be systematically safeguarded for the investors. Furthermore, some commissions have provided for special rate equalization reserves to assure the payment of the regularly allowable returns. With such systematic protection future capital funds can be obtained at minimum annual costs paid by consumers. Efficient management will be required to obtain capital funds economically and also to obtain labor and materials used in operation. All costs will be shown systematically through the accounts and records of the company.

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[1] See John Bauer, "The Establishment and Administration of a 'Prudent Investment' Rate Base," *Yale Law Journal,* June, 1944, and Samuel Ferguson, " 'Cost' As a Substitute for 'Value' in Utility Rate Base Determination: A Comment on Dr. Bauer's Position," *Yale Law Journal,* September, 1944.

[2] See Samuel Ferguson, "The Effect of Arbitrary Property 'Write-downs'," *Public Utilities Fortnightly,* March 16, 1944, and John Bauer, "Depreciation in Relation to Prudent Investment," *Public Utilities Fortnightly,* April 27, 1944.

Excess Profits Taxes. Besides the trends in rate-making standards and procedure, 1944 witnessed developments to avoid the federal excess profits taxes which many utility companies have been paying under their existing rates. In general the 1942 and 1943 excess profits taxes amounted to 90 per cent, less a possible 10 per cent offset on taxable income in excess of about 6.5 per cent on invested capital as determined under the tax statute. For 1944 the rate is 95 per cent less a possible 10 per cent offset.

In past rate making taxes have been treated like payments for labor and materials used in operation; the actual costs were payable by consumers. The bulk of the taxes consisted of levies predicated on properties or other criteria which did not involve materially the rates charged to consumers. However, the excess profits tax not only depends on such rates but it takes the great bulk of the revenues reaching that bracket. It is due wholly to rates paid and is entirely avoidable through appropriate rate reductions.[3]

Because of the high percentage the question has naturally arisen whether excess profits taxes can reasonably be included in the rates fixed by a commission. The issue was raised by the city of Detroit and the Michigan commission in 1943 held that it had no power under the statute to disregard any actual costs paid by the company. The matter was carried to the state supreme court which held that the commission must have regard for avoidable costs that are not an inherent part of operation. Following this decision the city of Detroit brought the matter again before the commission which then ordered a reduction of rates amounting to over $10,000,000 and it proceeded to make a general readjustment of utility rates in Michigan so as to avoid the bulk of the excess profits taxes. The same issue has naturally been raised in other states and there can be no reasonable justification of allowing revenues which will be paid 95 per cent, less offsets, to the federal government. Furthermore, excess profits taxes in the main represent excess earnings above the fair return determined under the prudent investment rate base.

Municipal Developments. Among the regulatory developments was the modification of the well-known Washington plan—the sliding scale system of rate reduction. The District of Columbia commission reduced (1) the rate base by adopting depreciated instead of undepreciated plant cost, and (2) the standard rate of return from 6 per cent to 5.5 per cent. The reported rate reduction amounted to $1,037,000 a year compared with $391,000 that would have been available under the prior standard. The reduction in rate of return was predicated upon the cost of capital studies.

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[3] See John Bauer, "Relation of the War Taxes to Utility Rate Making," *Public Utilities Fortnightly,* February 17, 1944.

Utility companies have been refinancing extensively their bonds and preferred stock outstanding, the bonds around 3 per cent and the preferred stock 4 per cent, compared generally with previous 4 to 4.5 per cent bonds and 5 to 6 per cent preferred stock. Refinancing has been effected also by municipally owned systems. For example, Seattle, Washington, called $7,000,000 transit bonds which had carried 3.5 per cent and issued $6,000,000 at an effective rate of 1.43 per cent.

In California, San Francisco was authorized by charter amendment to purchase the privately owned Market Street electric railway and coordinate it with the municipal system; the purchase price is $7,500,000 of which $2,000,000 was a down payment and the rest will be payable out of revenues, none out of taxes. The East Bay Municipal Utility District, consisting of Oakland, Alameda, Albany, Berkeley, Emeryville, and Piedmont, will undertake the establishment of a sewage disposal system in addition to its water supply and distribution properties.

In Kentucky, Scottsville purchased the local gas distribution system through issuance of revenue bonds. Covington and Paducah are considering the purchase of the local electric properties, and Louisville has been negotiating for acquisition of the electric and gas properties.

In Illinois the Chicago city council unanimously approved a $100,000,000 proposal for municipal purchase of the local surface and elevated lines. The plan is to purchase the properties under foreclosure sale which may be effected during 1945.

Fort Wayne, Indiana, voted down by referendum a proposal to municipalize the utility properties owned by Indiana Service Corporation.

A considerable number of Kansas municipalities voted bonds for the establishment of airports. Coffeyville approved an issue of $1,500,000 for reconstruction and expansion of its water and electric systems.

Omaha, Nebraska, for sometime has been in the throes of acquiring the electric properties owned by the Nebraska Power Company. After the legality of a public corporation organized under special state legislation had been tied up in the courts, a private non-profit corporation was formed and it purchased the common stock of the company near the close of the year at a base price of $14,175,000, to be held in trust for subsequent public acquisition; this development is opposed by the city itself on the grounds that the price, plus the bonds and preferred stock outstanding, adds up to a total of about $44,000,000 which greatly exceeds the fair purchase price; the city proposes condemnation and direct municipal acquisition. Lincoln is trying to purchase the local electric facilities from the Consumers Public Power District which now owns and operates practically all the electric properties in the state outside the Omaha district. In Beatrice municipalization was overwhelmingly voted down.

Springfield, Missouri, has reached an agreement to take over the local electric, gas, and transportation properties at $6,670,000, and is contemplating improvements of about $500,000. The Missouri Public Service Commission is investigating the reasonableness of the rates charged by the Kansas City Power and Light Company. The proposed new state constitution includes general revenue bond provisions; if it is adopted many Missouri cities are expected to vote for municipal acquisition of utilities in the postwar period.

Memphis, Tennessee, is considering the establishment of a municipal transportation system when the present local franchise expires in November, 1945; toward that end Burns & McDonnell of Kansas City is making a survey and report for the city.

Virginia Electric and Power Company and Virginia Public Service Company were merged during the year within the first-named company. This concern now serves about two-thirds of the state and it initiated a rate reduction of about $300,000 a year; an intermunicipal committee has been formed to represent the joint interests of the many communities served in connection with rates and other problems that involve the public interest. The new company is planning to sell its transportation properties in Richmond, Norfolk, and Portsmouth, but whether the cities will purchase is uncertain.

In Seattle the city light department reduced its rates on April 1; this was followed with a corresponding reduction by Puget Sound Power and Light Corporation which competes in the city territory; the two reductions together amount to about $1,000,000 a year. The company's city franchise will expire in 1952 and the city has started a program of plant expansion to supply the entire municipal territory, aggregating $15,000,000 for the next 10 years. Washington Power Referendum No. 25 was defeated in the November election; if adopted it would have permitted two or more public utility districts to condemn jointly the properties of an individual company to supplement the present single district procedure; it would have saved acquisition expenses and probably would have obtained more favorable purchase prices for the districts; it was opposed by the private utilities and the united conservative interests in the state.

Among the larger cities there is considerable interest in metropolitan district utility provisions, and their postwar planning is predicated on more than just city-wide needs. The problem of district utility supplies was surveyed during the year in a series of articles in the *National Municipal Review,* which have been published in pamphlet form and can be obtained from the National Municipal League.

Federal Impact on Municipal Utilities. Important for municipal utility service are the federal bodies which have been entrusted with utility responsibilities. Summary developments will be outlined for the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and the Federal Power Commission (FPC).

Tennessee Valley Authority: For the year ended June 30, 1944, TVA generated 10,118,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity, ranking third in over-all power production among the power systems of the country and first for the last three months of the year. About 75 per cent of the total power sold went for war purposes. The TVA rate schedules have been famously low, but four distributing agencies on July 1, 1944, fixed a new domestic schedule which should be particularly alluring to other parts of the country; for the first 100 kwh per month, 2 cents per kwh; for the next 250 kwh, 1 cent; next 700 kwh, 0.4 cent; all over 1,050 kwh, 0.7 cent. As an average for the 1944 fiscal year, TVA residential consumers used 1,707 kwh and paid 1.88 cents per kwh. With low rates and high consumption the distributing agencies realized for the year a net surplus of $5,307,000 above all operating expenses, depreciation, taxes and tax equivalents, interest and all other charges, or 14.5 per cent of the gross revenues.

Bonneville Power Administration: This organization is an operating unit within the United States Department of the Interior, having responsibility for marketing both Bonneville and Grand Coulee power. For the 12 months ended October 31, 1944, Bonneville generation amounted to 3,622,000,000 kwh and Grand Coulee 6,072,000,000, total 9,694,000,000. The average revenue was 2.41 mills per kwh.

In the field of hydro-electric developments the year brought forward active consideration of the St. Lawrence Power development which should receive Congressional approval in 1945 and would provide about 750,000 kw for the United States' share of the project. In addition the desirability of various comprehensive river developments was brought into active consideration stage. The Missouri Valley Authority, which could be established in 1945, has been visualized in terms of the TVA organization.

Securities and Exchange Commission: The statutory powers and duties of the SEC under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 have now been judicially affirmed, at least for all practical purposes. During the past year SEC moved forward materially in bringing about corporate simplification and territorial integration to conform with the terms of the Act. Up to June 30, 1944, it had ordered divestment from holding company control 105 electric companies, 75 gas, and 83 non-utility companies, with assets $2,957,000,000 electric, $654,000,000 gas, $156,000,000 non-utility, and $3,767,000,000 total.

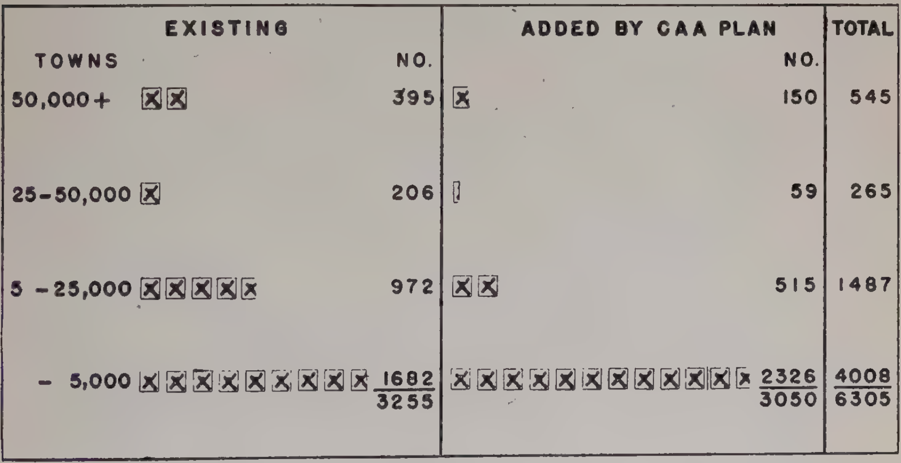
Of this total, divestments were attained through exchange or distribution of securities in the case of 20 companies with assets of $2,346,000,000, and through sale of property or securities of 246 companies with assets of $1,421,000,000. Besides these accomplished divestments as of June 30, 1944, there were then outstanding orders under which 17 holding companies must dispose of their control over 196 subsidiary companies with assets of $3,887,000,000. There were also outstanding 18 orders requiring the dissolution of 18 holding companies which control 229 subsidiaries with assets of $3,946,000,000; within this total there is a duplication of about $500,000,000 covered by the divestment orders. The job of breaking up the sprawling holding company system is far on the way of accomplishment. This should result materially in better organization and improved conditions of service and rates for the municipalities.

Federal Power Commission: One of the chief tasks of the Federal Power Commission has been the administration of the 1938 Natural Gas Act. Sixteen formal orders reducing natural gas rates had been issued up to June 30, 1944, with base year reductions of $30,730,000. The cumulative reductions up to June 30, 1944, amounted to $68,134,000 and they extended to most of the municipal areas served with natural gas. Facilitating future regulation, up to

November 30, 1944, $56,000,000 had been ordered out of the plant accounts of nine companies. In September FPC instituted a comprehensive investigation of the nation's natural gas supplies for the purpose of obtaining the requisite data for establishing a reasonable conservation policy.

An FPC job that has vital significance also for future effective state regulation is the required reclassification of plant accounts by electric companies to show original cost of plant in service as already referred to. Up to June 30, 1944, disposition orders had been issued for 60 companies whose total book costs were $2,055,000,000 and original cost $1,657,000,000. Up to November 30, 1944, the FPC staff found the total original cost of 100 companies to be $3,253,000,000, and the excess book costs $952,000,000, or an average of 29 per cent. The reclassification work has been retarded by war conditions. The legal power to require reclassification was confirmed by the Supreme Court in *Northwestern Electric Company* v. *Federal Power Commission* (321 U.S. 119).

The scope of FPC's powers has been disputed by companies but has been generally sustained. This applies both to control over federal hydro licenses and to general utility regulation as provided for by statute. In the case of Susquehanna Power Company and Philadelphia Electric Power Company, Licensees, Project No. 1405, decided May 23, 1944, many previously undecided cost questions were disposed of. In the Connecticut Power and Light Company case, FPC was sustained by the United States Court of Appeals, Washington, D.C., in holding that the severing of interstate connections to escape its jurisdiction was ineffective and that the company is a "public utility" within the



EXISTING		ADDED BY CAA PLAN	TOTAL
TOWNS	NO.	NO.	
50,000+	395	150	545
25-50,000	206	59	265
5 - 25,000	972	515	1487
- 5,000	1682	2326	4008
	3255	3050	6305

Source: Civil Aeronautics Administration

AIRPORTS BY SIZE OF TOWN (Each Symbol = 200 Airports)

This chart shows the present flying facilities in cities of different sizes and the recommendations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration based on its 1944 survey which estimated that the United States will require a total of 6,305 airports to serve adequately the transport and private flying which reasonably can be expected in five to ten years after the war. The chart is reproduced from *National Airport Plan*, published in November, 1944 by the United States Department of Commerce.

meaning of the Federal Power Act; a petition for certiorari was granted by the Supreme Court on October 9, 1944. The issue has far-reaching effect, applying to companies whose properties can be confined within a single state regardless of prior or potential interstate connections which would serve the general public interest.

During the year FPC published *The Financial Record of the Electric Utility Industry, 1937–1943,* showing "a notable strengthening of the industry," due in considerable measure to improvement in regulatory controls, particularly the enforcement of the new accounting requirements. During the seven-year period kilowatt-hour sales increased 75 per cent, generating capacity 22 per cent, number of customers 15 per cent, and electric revenues 38 per cent. Depreciation reserves increased by more than 70 per cent. Outstanding long-term debt decreased somewhat; interest charges were covered 3.35 times in 1943 compared with 2.97 in 1937, and yield averages based on market prices of selected utility bonds were reduced from 4.03 per cent in 1937 to 2.99 per cent in 1943, a significant development for consumers. The electric utility operating revenues for the period increased from $2,157,000,000 in 1937 to $2,971,000,000 in 1943.

Airports. The bulk of the defense landing area program was completed by the Civil Aeronautics Administration in 1944, with the finished airports turned over to the municipalities which furnished the land. Some airports completed in earlier years and not directly utilized by the Army or Navy were leased out for private operation as in the case of the Westchester County, New York, field.

Many fields where the CAA had been operating traffic control towers at the request of and with financial support from the Army or Navy became less important as military centers and funds for such activities were withdrawn. Some of the municipalities concerned took advantage of an act of Congress authorizing the CAA to continue such service if reimbursed by the municipality.

Municipal planning agencies cooperated with the Civil Aeronautics Administration in drawing up the *National Airport Plan* requested by the House of Representatives and submitted to that body on November 28, 1944.

Urban planning specialists of the CAA consulted with many city officials in 40 municipalities on airport problems and their coordination with over-all city plans.

The National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, after consultation with the CAA and other interested groups, drafted a revised model airport zoning act. This act would give political subdivisions such as cities and counties authority to adopt airport zoning ordinances limiting the height of adjacent structures and objects of natural growth and regulating the use of land in the vicinity of airports in order to protect aerial approaches. This authority covers both public airports and privately owned airports which are open for public use.

In Minnesota overwhelming voter approval in November brought about an amendment to the state constitution authorizing the state to construct, maintain, and operate airports and other aviation facilities.

Typical Bills for Electric Service

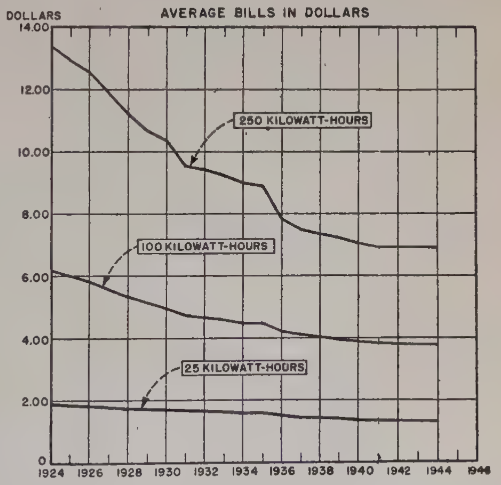
The rates charged on January 1, 1944, for residential electric service in all the 412 urban places of more than 25,000 population are shown in Table XV. The typical bill charged for 25, 100, and 250 kilowatt-hours is compiled from data reported by the utilities of the Federal Power Commission.

For most types of typical bills the lowest rates are in the Pacific coast and the highest in the northeastern cities. In general the larger the city the lower the rate. For cities of over 1,000,000 the lowest average rate for 250 kwh is found in Los Angeles ($4.99) and the highest in New York ($8.16). For cities between 500,000 and 1,000,000 the lowest rate for 250 kwh is found in Washington, D.C. ($4.87), the highest rate in Boston ($9.40). Among cities of 250,000 to 500,000, Cincinnati has the lowest rate for 250 kwh ($4.75) and Providence, Rhode Island, the highest ($9.07); for the group between 100,000 and 250,000, Tacoma, Washington, has the lowest rate ($3.20) and Lowell, Massachusetts, the highest ($9.32); of the cities between 50,000 and 100,000, Covington, Kentucky, shows the lowest rate ($4.75) and St. Petersburg, Florida, the highest ($10.08); for the cities from 25,000 to 50,000, Salem, Oregon, reports the lowest rate ($4.20) and Haverhill, Massachusetts, the highest rate ($10.04).

Increases or decreases in one or more of the typical bills between January 1, 1943, and January 1, 1944, are also shown in Table XV. During that year reductions were made in 21 cities of more than 50,000 and in 20 of the cities of from 25,000 to 50,000. Increases in rates were noted in two cities, and there was no change in the bills of the other 369 communities. During the year January 1, 1942, to January 1, 1943, reductions were made in only 15 cities of more than 50,000 and in eight cities of 25,000 to 50,000 population. Increases in rates were noted in two cities and there was no change in 387 communities.

Of the 412 urban places in the United States over 25,000 population, 32 are served exclusively by a publicly owned utility, 17 are served by both a public and a privately owned utility, and 363 are served only by a private utility.

Electric rate data has been gathered annually by the Federal Power Commission since 1924 for cities of more than 50,000 population and the steady decrease which has taken place in rates during that period is illustrated in the accompanying chart. In the cities over 50,000 the average monthly bill for 25 kwh has been reduced from $1.92 in 1924 to $1.33



Source: Federal Power Commission

Average Residential Electric Bills, Cities Over 50,000, 1924–1944 on January 1, 1944; for 100 kwh, from $6.18 to $3.78; and for 250 kwh, from $13.36 to $6.92. The index of the average bill (January 1, 1935=100) for 25 kwh has been reduced from 122.3 in 1924 to 83.1 in 1944; for 100 kwh, from 138.9 to 84.6; and for 250 kwh from 149.1 to 77.8.

TABLE XV

NET MONTHLY BILLS FOR RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE: 1944

This table shows, as of January 1, 1944, typical net monthly bills for residential electric service in all of the 412 urban places over 25,000, as reported by the Federal Power Commission. The charge for 25 kilowatt-hours represents the price of energy used principally for lighting; for 100 kilowatt-hours, the price of energy used principally for lighting and refrigeration; and for 250 kilowatt-hours, the price of energy used principally for lighting, refrigeration, and cooking. Special rates applicable to the appliances named were considered in computing the bills for the specified blocks of residential service in which the appliances are included. Where such rates are applicable, the charges shown will apply only when the customer uses the appliances named. A publicly owned utility is indicated "P," other rates being for privately owned utilities. Where two or more utility companies serve a community, their rates are shown separately, with the company serving a majority of customers listed first. In some cases two bills, indicated by "S" and "O" respectively, are shown for the same utility company. "O" designates the minimum bill under an objective rate plan, applicable only to customers who increase their consumption of electric energy over the amount used during the same month of the previous year. "S" designates the bill under a standard rate plan which does not depend upon an increase or decrease in the customer's consumption. In effect, bills under the "objective" rate plan are the minimum bills, those under the "standard" rate plan the maximum bills, for the energy uses shown. A bill which is lower than the same bill as of January 1, 1943, is indicated by a dagger (†), and bills that are higher by a double dagger (‡).

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh	City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
			Over 1,000,000				
Chicago, Ill.	$1.34	$3.65	$6.65	New York, N. Y*	$1.67	$4.79‡	$8.16‡
Detroit, Mich.	1.26	3.28	6.66	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.37	3.37	5.85
Los Angeles, Calif. P	1.03†	2.86†	4.99†				
			500,000 to 1,000,000				
Baltimore, Md.	1.06	3.78	7.68	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.25	3.80	6.35
Boston, Mass.	1.55	4.90	9.40		1.19	3.13	6.22
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.13	3.06	5.31	St. Louis, Mo.	1.07	2.85	5.70
Cleveland, Ohio	1.00	3.35	6.73	San Francisco, Calif.	1.15	2.92	5.42
P	.80	2.65	5.40	Washington, D. C.	.98	2.51†	4.87†
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.41	3.35	6.23				
			250,000 to 500,000				
Atlanta, Ga.	1.22†	3.50†	6.12†	Dallas, Tex.	.96†	3.26†	6.19†
Birmingham, Ala.	.81	2.75	6.13	Denver, Colo.	1.25	3.80	6.80
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.00	2.50	4.75	Houston, Tex.	.93†	3.09†	5.85†
Columbus, Ohio P	.98	3.40	6.25	Indianapolis, Ind.	1.25	3.85	6.95
	1.13	4.20	7.50	Jersey City, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60

TABLE XV.—NET MONTHLY BILLS FOR RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE—Continued

City	Lighting and Small Appliances	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking	City	Lighting and Small Appliances	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking
	25 kwh	100 kwh	250 kwh		25 kwh	100 kwh	250 kwh
250,000 to 500,000—continued							
Kansas City, Mo.	$1.25	$3.75	$7.50	Providence, R. I.	$1.64	$4.82	$9.07
Louisville, Ky.	.88	3.00	6.00	Rochester, N. Y.	1.49	4.11	7.41
Memphis, Tenn. P	.75†	2.50†	5.00†	St. Paul, Minn.	1.25	3.75	7.00
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.19	3.56	6.65	San Antonio, Tex. P	1.25	3.64	6.26
New Orleans, La.	1.50	4.40	8.10	Seattle, Wash. P	.88	2.95	5.20
Newark, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60		.88	2.95	5.20
Oakland, Calif.	1.15	2.92	5.42	Toledo, Ohio	1.15	3.50	6.50
Portland, Ore.	.87	3.00	5.30				
100,000 to 250,000							
Akron, Ohio	1.18	3.05	5.68	New Haven, Conn.	1.31	3.88	6.88
Albany, N. Y.	1.18	3.66	6.91	Norfolk, Va.	1.25	4.25	7.50
Bridgeport, Conn.	1.31	3.88	6.88	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.45	4.08	7.58
Cambridge, Mass.	1.15	3.40	6.90	Omaha, Neb.	1.02	3.64	7.42
Camden, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60	Paterson, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Canton, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60	Peoria, Ill.	1.25	3.13	5.75
Charlotte, N. C.	1.33	3.20	6.20	Reading, Pa.	1.60	4.35	7.60
Chattanooga, Tenn. P	.75	2.50	5.00	Richmond, Va.	1.25	4.25	7.50
Dayton, Ohio	1.20	3.88	7.38	Sacramento, Calif.	1.25	3.02	5.52
Des Moines, Iowa	1.00	3.51	6.65	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.35	3.75	7.00
Duluth, Minn.	1.25	3.70	6.70	San Diego, Calif.	1.29	3.04	5.69
Elizabeth, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60	Scranton, Pa.	1.25	3.85	7.10
Erie, Pa.	1.45	4.45	7.83	Somerville, Mass.	1.55	4.90	9.40
Fall River, Mass.	1.50	4.90	9.05	South Bend, Ind.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Flint, Mich.	1.15	3.20	5.95	Spokane, Wash.	.89	2.76	4.73
Fort Wayne, Ind. P	.87	3.50	5.90	Springfield, Mass.	1.18	3.66	7.41
	.87	3.50	5.90	Syracuse, N. Y.	1.18	3.66	6.91
Fort Worth, Tex.	1.10	3.96	7.58	Tacoma, Wash. P	.95	1.70	3.20
Gary, Ind.	1.25	4.00	7.75	Tampa, Fla.	1.13†	3.75†	6.75†
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.15	3.20	5.95	Trenton, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Hartford, Conn.	1.75	3.62	6.95	Tulsa, Okla.	1.45	4.20	8.30
Jacksonville, Fla. P	1.50	4.60	7.60		1.45	4.20	8.45
Kansas City, Kan. P	1.30	2.80	4.95	Utica, N. Y.	1.18	3.66	6.91
Knoxville, Tenn. P	.75	2.50	5.00	Wichita, Kan.	1.39	3.84	7.72
Long Beach, Calif.	1.19	3.29	6.14	Wilmington, Del.	1.50	4.50	8.00
Lowell, Mass.	1.84	4.82	9.32	Worcester, Mass.	1.22†	3.84†	7.59†
Miami, Fla.	1.78	4.49	7.13	Yonkers, N. Y.	1.65	5.15	8.70
Nashville, Tenn. P	.75	2.50	5.00	Youngstown, Ohio	1.18	3.05	5.68†
New Bedford, Mass.	1.28	3.89	7.46				
50,000 to 100,000							
Allentown, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24	Binghamton, N. Y.	1.50	4.12	7.12
Altoona, Pa.	1.65	4.20	7.70	Brockton, Mass.	1.72	4.35	8.63
Amarillo, Tex.	1.25	4.18	6.80	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1.25	4.48	8.23
Arlington County, Va.	1.00	3.40	7.25	Charleston, S. C.	1.45	3.92	6.67
	.98	3.10	5.65	Charleston, W. Va.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Asheville, N. C.	1.00	3.40	6.75	Chester, Pa.	1.47	3.94	6.79
Atlantic City, N. J.	1.65	4.98	8.83	Cicero, Ill.	1.46	4.20	7.20
Augusta, Ga.	1.22	3.50	6.12	Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	1.00	3.35	6.73
Austin, Tex. P	1.25	3.30	6.30	Columbia, S. C.	1.38†	3.56†	6.56†
Bayonne, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60	Columbus, Ga.	1.22	3.50	6.12
Beaumont, Tex.	1.38	4.30	7.30	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1.55	4.25	7.50
Berkeley, Calif.	1.15	2.92	5.42	Covington, Ky.	1.00	2.50	4.75
Bethlehem, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24	Davenport, Iowa	1.25	3.00	5.75

Table XV.—Net Monthly Bills for Residential Electric Service—Continued

50,000 to 100,000—continued

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
Dearborn, Mich.	$1.26	$3.28	$6.66
Decatur, Ill.	1.22	3.80	7.02
Durham, N. C.	1.33†	3.20†	6.20†
East Chicago, Ind.	1.25	4.10	7.85
East Orange, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
East St. Louis, Ill.	1.19	3.13	6.22
El Paso, Tex.	1.38	4.30†	7.30†
Evanston, Ill.	1.46	4.20	7.20
Evansville, Ind.	1.25	3.95	6.70
Fresno, Calif.	1.25	3.02	5.52
Galveston, Tex.	.93†	3.09†	5.85†
Glendale, Calif. P	1.08	2.91	5.04
Greensboro, N. C.	1.33	3.20	6.20
Hamilton, Ohio P	.94	3.13	6.13
	1.00	3.12	6.12
Hammond, Ind.	1.25	4.10	7.85
Harrisburg, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24
Highland Park, Mich.	1.26	3.28	6.66
Hoboken, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Holyoke, Mass. P	1.00	3.75	8.00
Huntington, W. Va.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Irvington, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Jackson, Miss.	1.28	3.95	7.56
Johnstown, Pa.	1.94	4.47	7.97
Kalamazoo, Mich. P	1.15	3.20	5.95
	1.00	3.00	5.75
Lakewood, Ohio	1.00	3.35	6.73
Lancaster, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24
Lansing, Mich. P	.95	2.70	5.45
Lawrence, Mass.	1.60	4.87	9.37
Lincoln, Neb. P	1.20	3.03	5.48
Little Rock, Ark.	1.48	4.10	8.10
Lynn, Mass.	1.53	4.30†	8.60†
McKeesport, Pa.	1.25	3.80	6.35
Macon, Ga.	1.22	3.50	6.12
Madison, Wis.	1.10	2.60	4.85
Malden, Mass.	1.50	4.35	8.85
Manchester, N. H.	2.00	5.00	8.00
Medford, Mass.	1.50	4.35	8.85
Mobile, Ala.	1.20	3.50	6.00†
Montgomery, Ala.	1.20	3.50	6.00†
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	1.70	5.20	8.70
New Britain, Conn.	1.67	3.99	7.25
New Rochelle, N. Y.	1.70	5.20	8.70

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
Newton, Mass.	$1.55	$4.90	$9.40
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1.13	3.06	5.31
Oak Park, Ill.	1.46	4.20	7.20
Pasadena, Calif. P	1.13	3.00†	5.25†
Passaic, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Pawtucket, R. I.	1.79	4.99	8.94
Phoenix, Ariz.	1.46	3.83	7.89
Pontiac, Mich.	1.26	3.29	6.66
Portland, Me.	1.85	4.70	7.70
Portsmouth, Va.	1.25	4.25	7.50
Pueblo, Colo. S	1.60	4.60‡	8.10
O	1.45	4.07	8.07
Quincy, Mass.	1.20†	3.66†	8.16†
Racine, Wis.	1.54	3.73	6.60
Roanoke, Va.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Rockford, Ill.	1.44	3.51	6.26
Saginaw, Mich.	1.15	3.20	5.95
St. Joseph, Mo.	1.60	4.05	8.30
St. Petersburg, Fla.	1.91	6.08	10.08
San Jose, Calif.	1.25	3.02	5.52
Santa Monica, Calif.	1.22	3.54	6.44
Savannah, Ga.	1.45	4.20	6.95
Schenectady, N. Y.	1.18	3.66	6.91
Shreveport, La.	1.50	4.00	8.00
Sioux City, Iowa	1.18	3.96	7.76
Springfield, Ill. P	1.25	3.02	4.80
	1.25	3.02	5.22
Springfield, Mo.	1.15	3.50	7.25
Springfield, Ohio S	1.25	4.35	7.00
O	1.20	3.70	6.70
Stockton, Calif.	1.25	3.02	5.52
Terre Haute, Ind.	1.50	4.25	8.00
Topeka, Kan.	1.19	3.48	4.79
Troy, N. Y.	1.18	3.66	6.91
Union City, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	1.47	3.94	6.79
Waco, Tex.	1.70	4.62	7.64
Waterbury, Conn.	1.67	3.99	7.25
Waterloo, Iowa	1.25	3.99	7.79
Wheeling, W. Va.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24
Winston-Salem, N. C.	1.33	3.20	6.20
York, Pa.	1.06	2.96	5.21

25,000 to 50,000

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
Abilene, Tex.	1.75	4.88	8.13
Alameda, Calif. P	1.15	2.92	5.40
Albuquerque, N. M.	1.31†	3.99†	7.55†
Alexandria, La. P	2.00	4.25	8.75
Alexandria, Va.	1.00	3.40	7.25
Alhambra, Calif.	1.22	3.54	6.44
Aliquippa, Pa.	1.25	3.80	6.35
Alton, Ill.	1.19	3.13	6.22

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1.27	3.94	7.19
Anderson, Ind. P	1.25	4.25	7.05
Ann Arbor, Mich.	1.26	3.28	6.66
Anniston, Ala.	1.20	3.50	6.00†
Appleton, Wis.	1.54	3.98	6.85
Arlington t, Mass.	1.55	4.90	9.40
Ashland, Ky.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Auburn, N. Y.	1.55	4.40	8.15

TABLE XV.—NET MONTHLY BILLS FOR RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE—Continued

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
25,000 to 50,000—continued			
Aurora, Ill.	$1.46	$4.35	$7.49
Bakersfield, Calif.	1.25	3.02	5.52
Bangor, Me.	2.00	4.70	7.70
Baton Rouge, La.	1.38	4.30	7.30
Battle Creek, Mich.	1.15	3.20	5.95
Bay City, Mich P	1.12	3.37	6.75
	1.12	3.37	6.75
Belleville, Ill.	1.22	3.80	7.02
Belleville, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Bellingham, Wash.	1.00	3.00	6.25
Belmont t, Mass. P	1.00	3.38	6.88
Beloit, Wis.	1.73	4.35	7.55
Belvedere tp, Calif.	1.22	3.54	6.44
Berwyn, Ill.	1.46	4.20	7.20
Beverly, Mass.	1.68	4.90	9.40
Beverly Hills, Calif.	1.19	3.29	6.14
Bloomfield, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Bloomington, Ill.	1.20	3.70	7.02
P	1.20	3.70	6.70
Boise City, Idaho	1.43	3.53	6.28
Bristol, Conn.	1.67	3.99	7.25
Brookline t, Mass.	1.55	4.90	9.40
Burbank, Calif. P	1.04†	2.87†	5.00†
	1.50	3.69	6.49
Burlington, Iowa	1.63	4.75	7.00
Burlington, Vt. P	1.66	4.37	8.41
	1.66	4.37	8.41
Butte, Mont.	1.34	4.11	7.61
Central Falls, R. I.	1.79	4.99	8.94
Chelsea, Mass.	1.55	4.90	9.40
Chicopee, Mass. P	1.30	3.18	6.18
Clarksburg, W. Va.	1.30	4.06	7.31
Clifton, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Clinton, Iowa	1.25	3.83	7.33
Colorado Springs, Colo. P	1.19	3.41	6.21
Concord, N. H.	1.78	4.48	7.43
Council Bluffs, Iowa	1.02	3.64	7.42
Cranston, R. I.	1.64	4.82	9.07
Cumberland, Md.	1.31	4.35	7.95
Danville, Ill.	1.22	3.80	7.02
Danville, Va. P	1.25	4.00	8.50
Dubuque, Iowa	1.25	3.75	7.25
East Cleveland, Ohio	1.00	3.35	6.73
P	.80	2.65	5.40
E. Providence t, R. I.	1.64	4.82	9.07
Easton, Pa.	1.60	4.35	7.60
Eau Claire, Wis.	1.70	4.23	7.43
Elgin, Ill.	1.46	4.35	7.49
Elkhart, Ind.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Elmira, N. Y.	1.50	4.12	7.12
Elyria, Ohio	1.40	4.03	7.53
Enid, Okla.	1.53	4.23	7.73
Everett, Mass.	1.50	4.35	8.85
Everett, Wash.	1.00	3.00	6.25
Fargo, N. D.	$1.43	$3.90	$7.60
Fitchburg, Mass.	2.05	4.95	9.45
Fond du Lac, Wis.	1.73	4.35	7.55
Fort Smith, Ark.	1.65	4.12	7.62
Gadsden, Ala.	1.20	3.50	6.00†
Galesburg, Ill.	1.22	3.80	7.02
Garfield, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Great Falls, Mont.	1.34	4.11	7.61
Green Bay, Wis.	1.60†	4.10†	7.30†
Greenville, S. C.	1.33	3.20	6.20
Hackensack, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Hagerstown, Md. P	1.18	3.45	7.70
	1.18	3.45	7.70
Hamtramck, Mich.	1.26	3.28	6.66
Haverford tp, Pa.	1.47	3.94	6.79
Haverhill, Mass.	1.99	5.47	10.04
Hazleton, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24
High Point, N. C.	1.60	4.00	7.50
Huntington Pk., Calif.	1.22	3.54	6.44
Hutchinson, Kan.	1.20	4.00	7.53
Inglewood, Calif.	1.22	3.54	6.44
Jackson, Mich.	1.15	3.20	5.95
Jamestown, N. Y. P	.80	2.55	4.80
Johnson City, Tenn.	1.00	3.45	6.45
Joliet, Ill.	1.46	4.20	7.20
Joplin, Mo.	1.45	3.70	7.20
Kearny, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Kenosha, Wis.	1.54	3.85	6.73
Kingston, N. Y.	1.65†	4.65	7.95
Kokomo, Ind.	1.50	4.25	8.00
La Crosse, Wis.	1.70	4.23	7.43
Lafayette, Ind.	1.50	4.25	8.00
Laredo, Tex.	1.91	5.01	8.51
Lebanon, Pa.	1.60	4.35	7.60
Lewiston, Me.	1.85	4.70	7.70
Lexington, Ky.	1.28†	3.78†	7.28†
Lima, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60
Lorain, Ohio	1.40	4.03	7.53
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	1.47	3.94	6.79
Lubbock, Tex. P	1.35	3.60	7.20
	1.35	3.60	7.20
Lynchburg, Va.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Mansfield, Ohio	1.40	4.03	7.53
Marion, Ind.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Marion, Ohio	1.13†	3.90†	7.15†
Mason City, Iowa	1.38	4.20	8.45
Massillon, Ohio	1.95	4.60	8.60
Maywood, Ill.	1.46	4.20	7.20
Melrose, Mass.	1.50	4.35	8.85
Meriden, Conn.	1.67	3.99	7.25
Meridian, Miss.	1.50	4.20	7.20
Miami Beach, Fla.	1.78	4.49	7.13
Michigan City, Ind.	1.50	4.30	8.05
Middletown, Conn.	2.25	4.50	8.35

Table XV.—Net Monthly Bills for Residential Electric Service—Continued

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
25,000 to 50,000—continued			
Middletown, Ohio	$1.13	$3.90	$7.50
Mishawaka, Ind. P	1.35	4.32	6.84
	1.25	3.85	7.60
Moline, Ill.	1.25	3.25	6.00
Monroe, La. P	1.50	5.25	9.75
Montclair, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Muncie, Ind.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Muskegon, Mich.	1.15	3.20	5.95
Muskogee, Okla.	1.53	4.23	7.73
Nashua, N. H.	2.00	5.00	8.00
New Albany, Ind.	1.50	4.25	8.00
New Brunswick, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
New Castle, Pa.	1.20	3.83	6.45
New London, Conn.	2.19	4.44	8.30
Newark, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60
Newburgh, N. Y.	1.65†	4.65	7.95
Newport, Ky.	1.00	2.50	4.75
Newport, R. I.	1.65	4.90	8.90
Newport News, Va.	1.55	4.84	8.88
Norristown, Pa.	1.47	3.94	6.79
North Bergen tp, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Norwalk, Conn.	1.67	4.29	7.50
P	1.25	3.50	7.50
P	1.13	4.18	8.24
Norwood, Ohio	1.00	2.50	4.75
Ogden, Utah	1.35	3.75	7.00
Orange, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Orlando, Fla. P	2.03	5.49	8.19
Oshkosh, Wis.	1.60†	4.10†	7.30†
Ottumwa, Iowa	1.63	4.75	7.00
Owensboro, Ky. P	1.20‡	3.80‡	6.80‡
Paducah, Ky.	1.28†	3.78†	7.28†
Parkersburg, W. Va.	1.30	4.06	7.31
Pensacola, Fla.	1.50	4.50	7.13
Perth Amboy, N.J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Petersburg, Va.	1.25	4.25	7.50
Pittsfield, Mass.	2.13	5.08	9.33
Plainfield, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Port Arthur, Tex.	1.38	4.30	7.30
Port Huron, Mich.	1.26	3.28	6.66
Portsmouth, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1.65†	4.65	7.95
Quincy, Ill.	1.40	3.99	7.49
Raleigh, N. C.	1.00	3.40	6.75
Revere, Mass.	1.65†	4.65†	9.15†
Richmond, Ind. P	1.25	3.25	6.25
Riverside, Calif. P	1.13	3.26	5.89
Rochester, Minn. P	1.04†	2.04†	3.84†
Rock Island, Ill.	1.25	3.25	6.00
Rocky Mount, N. C. P	1.00	3.40	6.75
Rome, Ga.	$1.22	$3.50	$6.12
Rome, N. Y.	1.34	3.88	7.13
Royal Oak, Mich.	1.26	3.28	6.66
Salem, Mass.	1.50	4.00	8.50
Salem, Ore.	.85	2.62	4.20
San Angelo, Tex.	1.75	4.88	8.13
San Bernardino, Calif.	1.28	3.76	6.76
Santa Ana, Calif.	1.28	3.76	6.76
Santa Barbara, Calif.	1.28	3.76	6.76
Sharon, Pa.	1.20	3.83	6.45
Sheboygan, Wis.	1.73	4.35	7.55
Sioux Falls, S. D.	1.31	3.99	7.03
P	1.24†	3.60†	6.75†
South Gate, Calif.	1.22	3.54	6.44
Spartanburg, S. C.	1.33	3.20	6.20
Stamford, Conn.	1.91	4.40	8.22
Steubenville, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60
Superior, Wis.	1.50	3.90	7.40
Taunton, Mass. P	1.25	3.88	6.88
Teaneck tp, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Torrington, Conn.	1.88	4.20	8.10
Tucson, Ariz.	1.18†	3.59†	7.26†
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1.20	3.50	6.00†
Tyler, Tex.	1.76	4.67	7.69
University City, Mo.	1.19	3.13	6.22
Waltham, Mass.	1.55	4.90	9.40
Warren, Ohio	1.40	4.03	7.53
Warwick, R. I.	1.64	4.82	9.07
Washington, Pa.	1.25	3.70	6.70
Watertown t, Mass.	1.55	4.90	9.40
Watertown, N. Y.	1.34	3.88	7.13
Waukegan, Ill.	1.46	4.20	7.20
Wausau, Wis.	1.60†	3.99	7.30†
Wauwatosa, Wis.	1.41	3.35	6.23
West Allis, Wis.	1.41	3.35	6.23
West Hartford t, Conn.	1.75	3.62	6.95
West Haven t, Conn.	1.31	3.88	6.88
West New York, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
West Orange, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
West Palm Beach, Fla.	2.03	5.04	8.05
White Plains, N. Y.	1.70	5.20	8.70
Wichita Falls, Tex.	1.56	4.82	8.13
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	1.25	3.80	6.35
Williamsport, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24
Wilmington, N. C.	1.43	4.11	7.61
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	1.70	4.35	8.60
Woonsocket, R. I.	1.79	4.99	8.94
Wyandotte, Mich. P	1.20	3.00	6.00
Yakima, Wash.	1.21	3.43	6.68
Zanesville, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60

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*The typical bill for New York City is that for a majority of consumers in four of the boroughs: Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens. In the borough of Richmond the typical bills are $1.48, $4.02, and $7.17 for 25, 100, and 250 kwh, respectively.

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Fire Administration

Developments in 1944

By Percy Bugbee

General Manager, National Fire Protection Association, Boston

Fire loss. The preliminary estimate for the fire loss in 1944 is $430,000,000. This estimate is conservative in that it does not include a number of large losses in War Department establishments that are not reported in the normal way. This loss compares with the loss in 1943 of approximately $370,000,000 and in 1942 of $310,000,000. Among the many factors that make for an increased fire loss in wartime are the increased concentration of values, rapid expansion of industrial operations, necessary use of unskilled workers, inferior construction, and inadequate fire protection.

The number of fires with loss of more than $250,000 is estimated in 1944 at approximately 130 as compared with 105 such fires in 1943, 80 in 1942, and 48 in 1941. One of the fires attracting great public attention in 1944 was one which started with a munition ship explosion at Bombay, India, on April 14. This may prove to be the largest individual fire loss in all history when complete official information is available. It appears that the loss of life may have been in the neighborhood of 1,000 with an additional 1,000 to 2,000 persons injured and an aggregate property damage in excess of $1,000,000,000. This fire was not caused by enemy action and could have been prevented.

Another fire which attracted nation-wide attention was the circus fire at Hartford, Connecticut, on July 6 which resulted in the death of approximately 170 persons. Like the terrible night club fire in Boston late in 1942, this fire focused the attention of municipal officials on the vital importance of making all places of public assembly safe from fire and panic. Locked exits, obstructed exits, inadequate exits, lack of automatic sprinklers where obviously necessary, flammable decorations and hangings, loose seats, needless accumulations of flammable goods or materials, promiscuous smoking in hazardous areas and other obvious factors, can all be taken care of in all places where large numbers of people congregate before and not after fire strikes. An aroused and intelligent public opinion is what is needed to see that all such places are really made safe for the men, women, and children who flock to them trusting that someone else has made sure that at least they have a reasonable chance to get out alive if an outbreak of fire occurs.

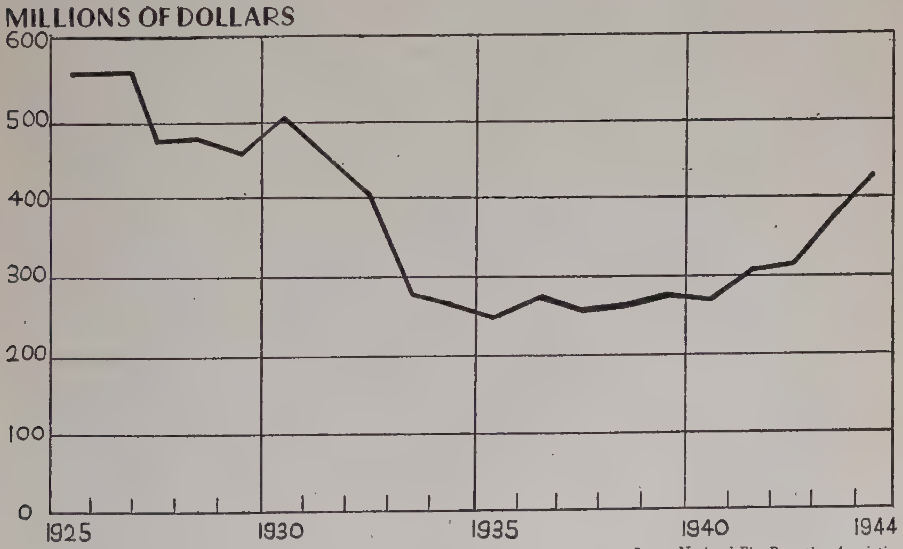
A series of gas explosions and fire largely destroyed the plant of the East Ohio Gas Company and an adjoining residential area in Cleveland on October 20 causing a loss of life of about 140 and a property damage that is estimated in the neighborhood of $5,000,000. This disaster involved liquefied natural gas and was a unique operation and not comparable with the storage of liquefied petroleum gases. The effect of this disaster, however, was to arouse great interest among all municipalities in storage of gases of all character.

During the past year there was a literal epidemic of bowling alley fires, a number of which caused loss of life as well as substantial property damage. The use of highly flammable lacquer for refinishing the surface of bowling alleys appears to have been an important factor.

Because of the large number of fires in which airplanes crashing into buildings or streets were involved, fire authorities in many cities have been forced to consider procedures for fighting such fires. The National Fire Protection Association created a committee on aircraft fire fighting and will issue an airplane crash fire fighting manual providing full information on this important and difficult subject.

Hazards and Public Interest. Some old and familiar fire hazards have been made acute because of war shortages. Nonflammable cleaning fluids have been scarce and flammable types of cleaning fluids have reappeared on the market with consequent serious life and fire hazard to people who use such materials for home dry cleaning purposes. Recently there has developed a shortage of safety matches with consequent increase in the use of strike-anywhere matches and an increase in fire hazard along with it.

A favorable factor in the over-all picture is the continued increase in general public interest in matters of fire safety. The widespread use of fire as a weapon



Source: National Fire Protection Association

TOTAL ANNUAL FIRE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES: 1925 TO 1944

The annual losses are shown in millions of dollars. The loss figure for 1944 is provisional.

of warfare, the number of spectacular fires that have occurred, and the vital need of preventing fire loss in these days of scarcity of materials all contribute to making the public somewhat more conscious of the devastation that fire can bring if it is not properly controlled.

Because of the heavily increasing fire losses, various agencies of the federal government have given increasing attention to fire waste control. Early in 1944 the Under Secretary of War created a board on fire prevention to consider all matters of fire protection and fire prevention affecting War Department owned properties and war industries. The War Production Board created a fire protection committee to expedite the manufacture and installation of necessary fire protection equipment for important properties. While the interest in civilian defense has necessarily continued to wane during 1944 and many civilian defense activities have been curtailed or eliminated, the Office of Civilian Defense has continued to foster and encourage the states war inspection service, a plan for voluntary fire inspections of industrial properties using fire insurance and other volunteer personnel under the supervision of state insurance commissioners and state fire marshals.

Personnel. The fire departments throughout the country have continued to suffer a serious manpower shortage and very many fire departments have been forced to operate at fires with insufficient personnel. The importance of maintaining adequate fire protection has not been fully appreciated by many selective service boards and another important factor has been the number of firemen leaving departments because of better opportunities at higher rates of pay in war industries and other occupations. A serious part of this situation that has not been fully appreciated has been the general tendency by many municipal fire departments to reduce fire inspection and fire prevention work and to eliminate or cut down on fire prevention bureau personnel. All of this contributes to increased fire losses.

Equipment. It appears that shortages of fire apparatus that were so evident a year ago have been eased to some extent and the general situation improved during 1944 although there are still many cities that need new and modern fire fighting equipment to replace old, worn-out equipment.

There was widespread interest among fire departments as to what is to become of the several thousand 500-gallon auxiliary fire service pumpers provided by the Office of Civilian Defense, particularly along the seaboard areas and in the big cities. The International Association of Fire Chiefs made a survey and received replies from 450 fire departments having this OCD equipment. Of these, 302 had mounted at least a portion of their OCD equipment so as to make it serviceable for emergency use. The War Department is absorbing a large quantity of these auxiliary pumping units for overseas fire fighting use and the idea of using a considerable proportion of the balance for rural fire fighting in communities that do not now have fire fighting equipment seems to meet with popular favor. Cities that have mounted and are using this supplementary equipment in their fire fighting operations will undoubtedly be permitted to keep at least some of it.

Fire chiefs and others interested in the fire service have appealed to the Federal Communications Commission to take steps to permit fire departments to operate independent emergency radio stations. The FCC has this matter under consideration and it appears likely that some provision will be made to assign frequencies to the large municipalities.

Standards. Interest in municipal ordinances and fire regulations was stimulated during 1944 by the publication of four volumes of National Fire Codes by the National Fire Protection Association. These volumes are: (1) *Flammable Liquids and Gases,* (2) *Fire Protection Appliances and Equipment,* (3) *Building Standards,* and (4) *Dust Explosions.*

Interest in municipal building codes appears to have been revived in 1944 and many cities are now considering new codes. This interest will undoubtedly continue to increase in the postwar period when present building restrictions are relaxed. A question has been raised in many cities as to the proper jurisdiction between building and fire departments with respect to matters of building construction and protection. Detroit recently made a contribution to the thinking on this subject in publishing a report on the proper jurisdiction for enforcement of regulations as between the building and fire departments.

Fire Prevention. New York State adopted amendments to the multiple dwelling law during 1944 in order to provide increased life safety from fire in existing lodging houses in New York City. The significant feature of this legislation (Chapter 553, 1944) is that it is retroactive and applies to existing hazardous structures rather than being limited in application to new buildings as is the case in many fire safety laws.

The NFPA contest for excellence in Fire Prevention Week observances by cities was participated in by hundreds of cities throughout the country and Chicago emerged as the winner with Memphis in second place and Jersey City in third place. In the Inter-Chamber Fire Waste Contest conducted by the National Fire Waste Council of the United States Chamber of Commerce for year-round fire prevention activities, Hartford, Connecticut, won the grand award for 1943.

An interesting and unique fire prevention contest took place in 1944 on a year-round basis between the cities of Dallas and Houston, Texas. Great popular interest in both cities was successfully aroused and many improvements instituted of lasting benefit to both communities. The contest had been close and the winner had not been announced by the end of January, 1945.

Postwar Planning. As in other fields, considerable attention was devoted by fire authorities to the many serious postwar problems in the field of fire administration. Every municipality should be at work preparing a long-term postwar plan for improving its fire protection services and reducing fire losses. Constructive suggestions in this field are set forth in an article entitled "Postwar Planning for Fire Administration" which appeared in *Public Management* for August, 1944, and also in the report on "Long-Range Planning for Fire Protection" that appeared in the *Advance Reports* of the 48th annual meeting of the NFPA published in April, 1944. Assuming the possibility that there may be future wars, American cities should be gradually rebuilt to make them immune to the dangers of sweeping fires and conflagrations; this is a long-range goal of the utmost importance.

Fire Department Statistics

The chief function of the city measured in terms of general fund expenditures and payroll is public safety—the work of the city's fire and police departments. Detailed statistics on police and fire departments in cities over 10,000 population have been compiled to assist city officials in analyzing their administrative problems. The details concerning personnel, including employee turnover and hours of work, and also equipment, fire losses, and insurance classification are shown in Table XVI-A for all cities over 25,000 and in Table XVI-B for all cities between 10,000 and 25,000. These data are analyzed and summarized in this article to enable the officials of a given city to make some comparison as to costs, performance, and accomplishments. The fire insurance classification data give some indication of the conflagration hazard, while the classification of the fire department measures the adequacy of fire department equipment and manpower by the standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Some measure of the results of the fire department's activity can be seen in the fire loss data. The economic classification given in Table IV will be useful as a guide in selecting cities for intercity comparison. For example, fire department expenditures in residential suburbs can be compared with similar expenditures in other residential suburbs, expenditures in manufacturing cities can be compared with expenditures in other manufacturing cities, etc.

Number of Fire Department Employees: The average city over 25,000 population employs 1.26 full-time fire department employees for every 1,000 residents (1940 census of population). This can be compared with an average of 1.33 police department employees for every 1,000 residents. The number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees, is shown for each city over 10,000 in Tables XVI-A and XVI-B. The number of volunteers and call men, excluding "sleepers," is shown for each city between 10,000 and 25,000 in Table XVI-B and for cities over 25,000 in notes at end of Table XVI-A. If full-time men number less than 50 per cent of the total reported personnel, the department is considered a volunteer department and excluded from the summary tables in this article showing personnel data. In 1945 one city between 100,000 and 250,000 population, seven between 50,000 and 100,000 population, 24 between 25,000 and 50,000 population, and 312 between 10,000 and 25,000 population have volunteer departments by this definition. Cities were asked to exclude civilian defense auxiliary firemen from the number of volunteers reported.

The trend of the number of full-time fire department employees per 1,000 population by city-size group for the years 1941-45 is shown in Table 1; the information for 1945 is shown in greater detail in Tables 2 and 3. According to information reported to the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK by city officials in the last five years, the number of full-time employees per 1,000 population has decreased from 1.32 to 1.26 and has remained consistently lower than the equivalent figure for police departments. The trends by city-size group reveal that all cities except those below 50,000 population have smaller departments now than they had in 1941; the size of departments in the very large cities, those over 500,000 popu-

TABLE I

FIRE DEPARTMENT TRENDS: 1941–1945*

Population Group	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
NO. FULL-TIME FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP.					
Cities Over 500,000	1.33	1.31	1.25	1.30	1.18
250,000 to 500,000	1.33**	1.39	1.38	1.25	1.30
100,000 to 250,000	1.45	1.43	1.44	1.31	1.38
50,000 to 100,000	1.39	1.45	1.42	1.37	1.35
25,000 to 50,000	1.26	1.27	1.30	1.29	1.29
10,000 to 25,000	1.06	1.06	1.09	1.15	1.07
All Over 10,000	1.32	1.33	1.30	1.30	1.26
ENTRANCE SALARY OF FIREMEN: MEDIAN					
Cities Over 500,000	$1,813	$1,843	$1,912	$2,000	$1,975
250,000 to 500,000	1,700**	1,720	1,787	1,965	2,028
100,000 to 250,000	1,685	1,728	1,800	1,944	1,980
50,000 to 100,000	1,620	1,655	1,800	1,910	2,025
25,000 to 50,000	1,563	1,620	1,710	1,890	1,965
10,000 to 25,000	1,485	1,500	1,584	1,740	1,800
MAXIMUM SALARY OF FIREMEN: MEDIAN					
Cities Over 500,000	$2,355	$2,355	$2,413	$2,676	$2,593
250,000 to 500,000	1,920**	1,980	2,101	2,310	2,376
100,000 to 250,000	1,980	2,040	2,134	2,280	2,298
50,000 to 100,000	1,800	1,890	2,072	2,100	2,200
25,000 to 50,000	1,800	1,860	1,980	2,100	2,148
10,000 to 25,000	1,620	1,680	1,800	1,914	1,980
FIRE CHIEF'S SALARY: MEDIAN					
Cities Over 500,000	$6,500	$6,850	$7,100	$7,200	$7,400
250,000 to 500,000	4,800**	4,950	5,000	5,200	5,200
100,000 to 250,000	3,658	4,000	4,065	4,200	4,225
50,000 to 100,000	3,300	3,346	3,600	3,622	3,840
25,000 to 50,000	2,700	2,750	2,950	3,000	3,150
10,000 to 25,000	2,100	2,041	2,250	2,400	2,544
EXPENDITURES FOR SALARIES AND WAGES PER CAPITA*					
Cities Over 500,000	$3.29	$2.93	$3.46	$3.57	$3.61
250,000 to 500,000	2.72**	2.83	2.91	2.88	3.12
100,000 to 250,000	3.05	2.93	3.06	3.18	3.33
50,000 to 100,000	2.80	2.75	2.83	2.96	3.46
25,000 to 50,000	2.38	2.40	2.59	2.81	2.96
10,000 to 25,000	1.74	1.74	1.92	2.31	2.13
All Over 10,000	2.87	2.92	3.02	3.16	3.28
TOTAL FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA*					
Cities Over 500,000	$4.00	$3.99	$3.65	$4.10	$4.02
250,000 to 500,000	3.31**	3.44	3.15	3.09	3.39
100,000 to 250,000	3.75	3.60	3.31	3.50	3.69
50,000 to 100,000	3.47	3.39	3.14	3.26	3.78
25,000 to 50,000	3.10	3.16	2.91	3.15	3.28
10,000 to 25,000	2.41	2.42	2.28	2.64	2.38
All Over 10,000	3.55	3.55	3.27	3.54	3.62

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* These data are summarized from "Fire Department Statistics" in the 1941–1944 editions of THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK; expenditure data covers the calendar years 1940–1944.

** This figure is for cities in the 200,000 to 500,000 population group used in 1941.

lation, decreased 11 per cent in the last five years; decreases in the other population groups were less than 5 per cent. The 1940 census of population figures are used throughout; it is probable that wartime increases in some cities would lower the average even more.

The greatest average decrease occurred in 1944 when the average for all cities declined from 1.30 to 1.26 (Table 1 and Table 2). During 1944 the average number of employees in cities over 500,000 declined from 1.30 to 1.18 and because of the size of large city departments this large reduction greatly affects the average for all cities. The small cities with populations of less than 25,000 as a group now have only 1.07 employees as compared with the high of 1.15 employees per 1,000 population in 1944, but all other city-size groups now have the same or slightly larger numbers of employees per 1,000 population.

TABLE 2

NUMBER OF FULL-TIME PAID FIRE EMPLOYEES AND ADDITIONS AND SEPARATIONS IN CITIES OVER 10,000

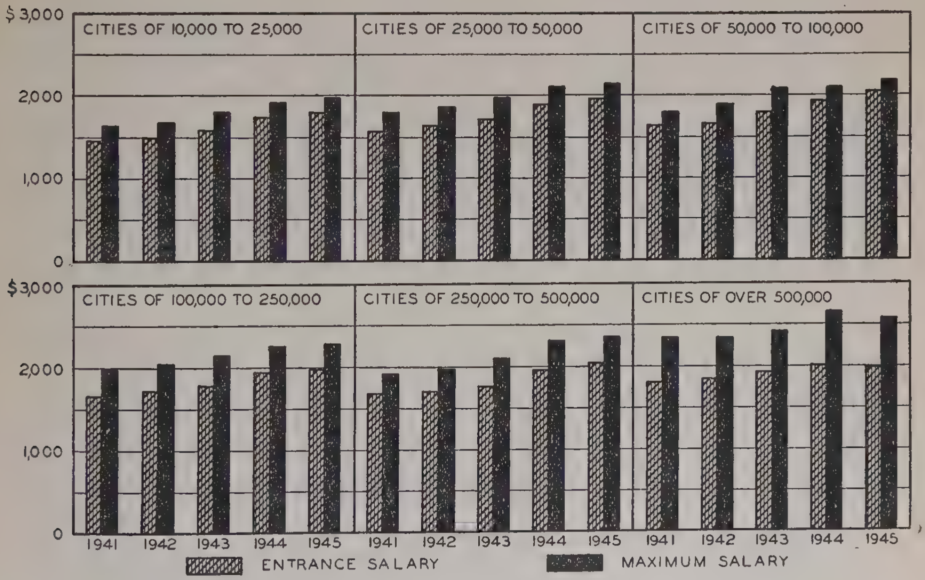
Population Group	Total Number of Fire Employees			Turnover Per 100 Employees		
	No. of Cities Reporting*	No. of Full-time Employees	No. Per 1,000 Pop.	No. of Cities Reporting	Additions	Separations
Cities over 500,000	14	22,368	1.18	13	3.7	14.2
250,000 to 500,000	20	6,778	1.30	18	4.8	9.8
100,000 to 250,000	53	7,489	1.38	49	5.5	10.2
50,000 to 100,000	97	6,681	1.35	89	5.0	11.7
25,000 to 50,000	180	6,241	1.29	167	7.7	12.5
All Cities over 25,000	364	49,557	1.26	336	4.9	11.9
10,000 to 25,000	311	5,004	1.18	325	9.4	15.5
All Cities over 25,000	675	54,561	1.07	661	5.3	12.6

* Excluded from the tabulation are the volunteer fire departments as defined in the summary.

Table 3 gives the lowest reported number of employees per 1,000 population, the highest, the median and the two quartiles by city-size groups. The median ranges from 1.32 employees for cities of 100,000 to 250,000 to 1.03 in cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population; this compares closely with 1944 when the range was 1.35 to 1.02 with the same city-size groups at the extremes. The median for all city-size groups, except those between 250,000 and 500,000 and the smallest cities, decreased in the last year continuing the wartime trend toward smaller city fire departments. There are wide variations within city-size groups, the city with the largest number of employees per capita in the size group between 50,000 and 100,000 has almost five times (3.40) as many employees as the city with the smallest (0.70); in the smallest city-size group the largest is 40 times as great (see Table 3).

Caution must be urged in comparing personnel figures of individual cities. The amount of property to be protected, the area, and kinds of fire risks vary greatly among cities of the same size. The number of hours the firemen are on duty should also be considered.

Turnover of Fire Personnel. Each city over 10,000 was asked to report the number of full-time fire department employees who had left municipal employment for all reasons in the last 12 months, including those granted military leaves, and the number of full-time employees appointed to the department in the same period including those returning from military leave. The turnover rate shown in Table 3 is the average of the separations and additions per 100 employees; it is one of the most useful indices for gauging departmental personnel policies. Excessive turnover—more than normal or average for all cities—is ordinarily an indication of unsatisfactory conditions somewhere in the service; lack of turnover on the other hand may point to stagnation in the service; any turnover involves expense in securing and training replacements. The draft and the wartime exodus to higher paying positions has increased the average turnover; in 1944 the median turnover rate for most cities was approximately eight per 100 employees. This is slightly lower than the average turnover rate for 1943 which was nine or more in all city-size groups, which in turn was lower than the high of 12 or more in 1942. The most acute problems seem to have been faced by cities of from 10,000 to 25,000 population; one fourth of the cities in this group (the upper quartile) had a turnover rate of more than 20 per cent in each of the three years, 1942, 1943, and 1944. Employees with three or more years' experience have become a progressively smaller part of the fire departments and cities have had to devise methods of utilizing their trained



TRENDS IN MEDIAN FIRE DEPARTMENT SALARIES, 1941 to 1945

The entrance salary is the total salary paid uniformed firemen during the first 12 months in the department; the maximum salary is the highest salary paid uniformed firemen holding no promotional rank. See Table 3 for median salaries reported for each population group based on information supplied to the YEAR BOOK by city officials late in 1944.

TABLE 3

FIRE LOSS, FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES, AND SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000[1]

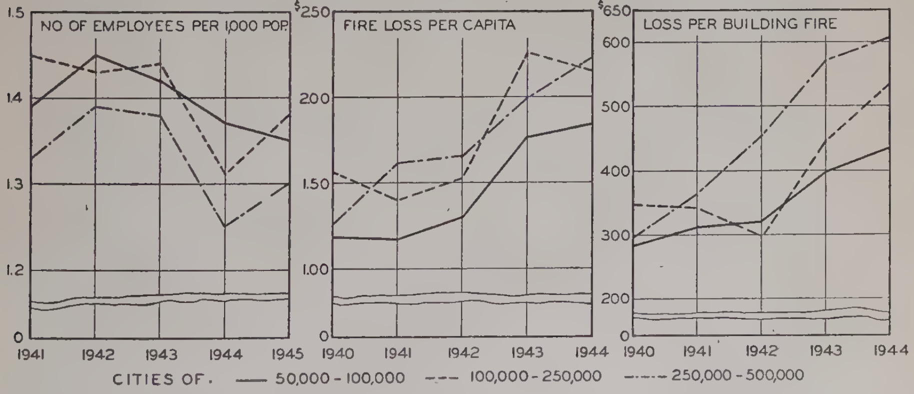
	Cities Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000
FIRE LOSS PER CAPITA (1944)[2]						
Number of Cities Reporting	8	18	38	84	148	...
Lowest	$1.28	$1.08	$ .92	$ .31	$ .11	...
Lower Quartile	1.44	1.42	1.66	1.09	1.08	...
Median	1.87	2.23	2.16	1.84	1.69	...
Upper Quartile	2.64	3.33	3.33	2.90	2.50	...
Highest	3.10	8.93	20.89	14.49	57.52	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL FIRE LOSS PER CAPITA (1940–44)[2]						
Number of Cities Reporting	7	18	37	80	143	...
Lowest	$ .92	$1.06	$ .76	$ .38	$ .43	...
Lower Quartile	.97	1.61	1.64	1.30	1.21	...
Median	1.91	1.95	2.22	1.81	1.97	...
Upper Quartile	2.21	2.44	2.90	2.37	2.85	...
Highest	2.75	4.47	3.48	7.07	29.80	...
FIRE LOSS PER BUILDING FIRE (1944)						
Number of Cities Reporting	7	19	38	84	142	...
Lowest	$312	$180	$110	$ 79	$ 35	...
Lower Quartile	451	452	403	256	206	...
Median	543	607	534	435	353	...
Upper Quartile	704	782	696	737	696	...
Highest	982	1,940	2,304	5,472	24,904	...
NO. OF BUILDING FIRES PER 1,000 POP. (1944)[2]						
Number of Cities Reporting	8	18	38	84	142	...
Lowest	2.5	1.9	1.8	0.7	0.7	...
Lower Quartile	3.2	2.7	3.5	3.2	3.2	...
Median	3.6	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.5	...
Upper Quartile	5.2	5.2	5.5	7.1	6.4	...
Highest	6.0	5.0	13.4	12.0	17.8	...
NO. OF FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (1945)[2]						
Number of Cities Reporting	14	20	53	97	80	368
Lowest	.87	.91	.77	.70	.29	.15
Lower Quartile	1.06	1.09	1.16	1.04	1.00	.82
Median	1.21	1.28	1.32	1.22	1.24	1.03
Upper Quartile	1.58	1.57	1.64	1.58	1.53	1.33
Highest	2.22	1.68	2.16	3.40	2.51	6.00
TURNOVER PER 100 EMPLOYEES (1944)						
Number of Cities Reporting	14	18	49	89	168	325
Lowest	4.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lower Quartile	5.5	4.1	4.5	3.6	4.4	3.8
Median	9.2	5.3	7.0	7.8	8.3	11.0
Upper Quartile	10.1	8.6	10.8	12.2	14.0	20.0
Highest	12.4	22.6	26.6	37.3	54.3	158.0
ENTRANCE SALARY OF FIREMEN (1945)						
Number of Cities Reporting	14	21	54	97	182	324
Lowest	$1,660	$1,643	$1,550	$1,290	$1,020	$1,140
Lower Quartile	1,889	1,895	1,833	1,795	1,772	1,580
Median	1,975	2,028	1,980	2,025	1,965	1,800
Upper Quartile	2,265	2,106	2,199	2,183	2,100	2,040
Highest	3,041	2,604	2,712	2,876	3,070	2,860
MAXIMUM SALARY OF FIREMEN (1945)						
Number of Cities Reporting	15	21	54	97	181	324
Lowest	$2,250	$2,010	$1,980	$1,380	$1,260	$1,320
Lower Quartile	2,400	2,160	2,160	1,990	1,965	1,740
Median	2,593	2,376	2,298	2,220	2,148	1,980
Upper Quartile	3,000	2,474	2,471	2,509	2,340	2,220
Highest	3,263	3,000	3,033	3,245	3,070	3,120
SALARY OF FIRE CHIEF (1945)						
Number of Cities Reporting	14	21	54	97	182	324
Median	$7,400	$5,200	$4,225	$3,840	$3,150	$2,544

[1] For explanation of medians and quartiles, see p. 11. [2] Rates based on 1940 census figures.

employees to the best advantage. As will be noted below, salaries have been increased in an effort to keep the force at full strength.

The turnover problem can be further analyzed in terms of the average number of appointments per 100 employees and the average number of separations per 100 employees shown in Table 2. The number of separations from the fire departments have been twice as great as the number of additions. Some cities have probably included in the separations those on military leave who were separated in previous years but whose leave was renewed during 1944 so to a certain extent the figure reported is a cumulative separation rate for the war years. Turnover in fire departments was smaller than in police departments of comparable size.

Hours of Work. Data on hours of work per week, hours of work on the day shift, number of days on shifts, days off per month other than change days, and days annual vacation with pay were obtained by the International Association of Fire Fighters from city officials early in 1945. All of these data are presented for cities over 25,000 in Table XVI-A; the hours of work per week and hours on day shift are shown for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 in Table XVI-B. Table 4 summarizes the information for all cities. The number of hours worked per week increases with the city size, the median for all cities is 84; this may be compared with the median for police departments of 48 as reported in the next section of this YEAR BOOK. The number of hours worked per week is determined by the number of hours worked per shift, and the days off during the week; fire departments operate on a number of combinations of shifts with varying hours for day and night shifts, and days on shifts in order to man fire equipment at all hours of the day and night and at the same time secure some relief for firemen from duty. All city fire departments except 22 operate on a two-platoon system; 10 cities below 50,000 operate on a single-



FIVE-YEAR TRENDS IN THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POPULATION, MEDIAN FIRE LOSS PER CAPITA, AND MEDIAN LOSS PER BUILDING FIRE FOR CITIES BETWEEN 50,000 AND 500,000

See Tables 1 and 3 for figures on which these charts are based and for averages for other population groups.

platoon system with one day off in three, and 12 operate on a three-platoon system and commonly divide the day into three eight-hour shifts, the firemen alternating between each of the shifts. Of the 518 cities that operate on the two-platoon system, 352 or 67 per cent, use the 24-hour-on, 24-hour-off shift; 153, or 20 per cent, of the cities use a 10-hour day shift, 14-hour night shift. Other combinations of hours on the day shift and hours on the night shift were reported in the remaining cities. The 24-hour off system is used more by smaller cities than large cities.

Days Annual Paid Vacation. The median number of days annual paid vacation is either 14 or 15 in all city-size groups (see Table 4). The range in days vacation for fire and police employees is closely comparable. Data for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population are not shown in Table XVI-B. Five-sixths, or 153 of the 186 cities in that size group which reported on vacations, reported either 14 or 15 days, 11 reported more than 15 days, and 22 reported less than 14.

TABLE 4

AVERAGE HOURS PER WORK WEEK, PLATOON SYSTEM, HOURS ON DAY SHIFT, AND DAYS ANNUAL PAID VACATION FOR UNIFORMED FIREMEN IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1945*

Population Group	Work Week		Platoon System									Days Annual Paid Vacation	
					Two Platoon, by No. Hours on Day Shift								
	Range	Median	Single Platoon	Three Platoon†	24	8	9	10	11	12	14	Range	Median
Cities over 500,000...	48–84	72	0	1	6	0	0	7	0	0	0	14–26	14
250,000 to 500,000....	56–84	72	0	1	15	0	0	7	1	0	0	10–21	15
100,000 to 250,000....	70–84	78	0	0	30	0	0	22	3	0	0	12–21	14
50,000 to 100,000.....	70–84	84	0	1	64	0	1	34	1	1	0	0–21	14
25,000 to 50,000......	48–84	84	6	2	109	0	1	46	4	0	0	0–30	14
10,000 to 25,000......	44–84	84	4	7	128	1	0	37	8	3	1	0–21	14
All over 10,000.......	44–84	84	10	12	352	1	2	153	17	4	1	0–30	14

* These data were gathered early in 1945 from city officials by the International Association of Fire Fighters.

† In all cities but one working on a single platoon system, the average number of hours on the day shift is 8, in that one city the shift is 24-hours on, 48 off.

Fire Department Expenditures. The upward trend in salaries is reflected in the general increases in per capita expenditures for salaries and wages which increased from $2.87 to $3.28, or 14 per cent, in all cities over 10,000 in the five-year period 1940-44; wartime shortages of materials and equipment have kept down or reduced other expenditures. Total expenditures in five years increased from $3.55 to $3.62, or only 1 per cent. These trends shown in Table 1 are summarized from reports made to the YEAR BOOK in each of the five years on expenditures for (1) fire department salaries and wages, (2) the amount paid by the city into retirement system funds for firemen, (3) the amount paid for hydrant rental (water service), and (4) all other fire expenditures including new equipment. Table XVI-A and XVI-B show for each city over 10,000 the salary and wage expenditure, the total expenditure for the department, and the city's contribution to the retirement fund. The total expenditure figure includes salaries and wages, equipment and capital expenditures, and all other expenditures except for retirement and hydrant rental. Practice differs from one city to another with respect to hydrant rentals, and there is no uniformity in provisions for retirement systems. The "Retirement" column includes all ascertainable payments by the city into the retirement fund from whatever source derived. Every effort has been made, however, to exclude from this column direct benefits paid to retired employees, although such amounts are included in total expenditures; also excluded are payments into the city pension funds by states. In cities having combined police and fire funds, payments were allocated to the fire and police departments in the ratio of total wage expenditures. In those cities having city or state funds for several classes of employees for which it is impossible to allocate payment for the fire department no amount has been shown in the "Retirement" column; however, some indication (see code at beginning of Table XVI-A) has been made in the column as to the existence and/or type of retirement system; the column may thus be used to determine whether individual cities have retirement systems and if the city contributes. (Additional information on fire retirement systems is presented in the personnel section of this YEAR BOOK.)

Table 5 analyzes 1944 expenditures for salaries and wages and total 1944 expenditures per capita for the several population groups. Total per capita expenditures vary consistently with the size of the city, ranging from $4.02 per capita in those cities of more than 500,000, to $2.38 per capita in cities from 10,000 to 25,000. While the total number of employees decreased a little more than 3 per cent during the year 1944 total salaries and wages paid in 1944 increased approximately 3 per cent over 1943. The per capita expenditures for salaries and wages, which averaged $3.16 for 1943, increased 12 cents to $3.28 for 1944. The average total per capita expenditure for all cities over 10,000 was $3.62, which is an increase of eight cents over 1943. Salaries and wages made up 91.0 per cent of this total as compared with 89.2 per cent in 1943.

TABLE 5

FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1944 AND RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting*	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Fire Department Expenditures: 1944				% Salaries and Wages of Total	Retirement	
			Salaries and Wages		Total				
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita		No. of Cities with System	Per Cent of Cities Making Payment
ities over 500,000	14	22,368	$80,743	$3.61	$89,847	$4.02	89.8	14	93
50,000 to 500,000	22	7,627	23,795	3.12	25,846	3.39	90.2	22	96
00,000 to 250,000	53	7,570	25,217	3.33	27,691	3.69	92.3	54	85
,000 to 100,000	96	6,621	22,908	3.46	25,028	3.78	91.5	95	85
,000 to 50,000	166	6,144	18,156	2.96	20,162	3.28	90.1	181	85
,000 to 25,000	264	5,172	10,993	2.13	12,298	2.38	89.4	408	70
ll Cities over 10,000	618	55,502	$182,812	$3.28	$200,872	$3.62	91.0	774	75

* Excluded from the tabulation are the volunteeer fire departments as defined in the summary.

The ratio of salaries and wages to total expenditures remained within 1 or 2 per cent of the figure for 1943, except in the cities between 250,000 and 500,000 population. Salary increases during 1944 more than offset the curtailment in other expenditures. This has implications for the postwar period when cities will need to adjust budgets to buy new equipment.

Salary and wage expenditures for police departments are generally higher than for fire departments because of the larger number of employees in the former. In the cities over 500,000, police department expenditures are 75 per cent higher per 1,000 population than fire department expenditures. Cities between 25,000 and 100,000 population have larger fire than police departments and therefore greater expenditures.

Of the 662 cities between 10,000 and 25,000, 312, or 47 per cent, reported having more volunteer than full-time paid firemen. No expenditures for salaries and wages are shown for these cities in Table XVI-B, but rather a code designation explained at the beginning of Table XVI-A has been used to indicate the method of payment to volunteer firemen. Of the 300 cities reporting the method of payment to volunteer firemen, 12 per cent pay lump sums to the companies, 17 per cent pay a monthly or annual salary, 17 per cent pay on the basis of hours worked, 16 per cent pay on the basis of the number of fires, and 32 per cent make no payment whatsoever. Six per cent reported a combination of two or more methods of payment, the most popular being a small annual or monthly salary plus some compensation for the actual number of hours worked at fires. Thirty-two of the 410 cities over 25,000 population also reported having more volunteer than full-time paid firemen.

Fire Department Salaries. Salaries paid to uniformed fire department employees have increased steadily in the five-year period, 1941-1945, as can be seen in Table 1 which shows the median entrance salary of full-time firemen (the total salary paid during the first 12 months in a department); the median maximum salary (the highest yearly salary paid to full-time firemen who had no promotional rank); and the median fire chief's salary for each of the five years by city-size group. These data are summarized from reports made to the YEAR BOOK each year; data for individual cities for 1945 are shown in Tables XVI-A and XVI-B and details of ranges within city-size groups for 1945 are summarized in Table 3. The median entrance salary in all city-size groups is now at least 15 per cent higher than it was in 1941; in cities from 50,000 to 100,000 it is $405, or 25 per cent, higher; in cities between 25,000 and 50,000 $402, or more than 20 per cent, higher; and in cities between 10,000 and 25,000 $315, or 21 per cent, higher (see Table 1). These increases have lessened the range between salaries paid in the largest cities and those paid in the smaller cities from $328 to less than $200. The median maximum salary is at least 10 per cent higher than five years ago in all city-size groups; it is $456, or 24 per cent, higher in cities between 250,000 and 500,000 and is $360, or 22 per cent, higher in cities from 10,000 to 25,000 population. The median chief's salary has increased from eight to 21 per cent in the same period.

With the exception of cities in the largest population group, salaries in all city-size groups were increased moderately in the year 1944. Increases in median entrance salaries ranged from $36, or 2 per cent, in cities from 100,000 to 250,000 to $115, or 6 per cent, in cities of from 50,000 to 100,000. Increases in median maximum salaries were slightly smaller and ranged from $18, or 1 per cent, in cities of 100,000 to 250,000 to $100, or 5 per cent, in cities of from 50,000 to 100,000.

The wide range between the present lowest salary, both entrance and maximum for firemen, and the highest in the same city-size group is shown in Table 3. For example, the lowest salary paid a beginning fireman in cities of 25,000 to 50,000 is $1,020 and the highest $3,070; the lowest maximum salary paid in the same city-size group is $1,260 and the highest $3,070.

Method of Appointment of Fire Chiefs. Tables XVI-A and XVI-B show for each city the authority making the original appointment of the fire chief, regardless of confirmations which may be required. These data were obtained from the cities early in 1945. In 28 per cent of the 1,061 cities reporting the fire chief is appointed by the city council, in 27 per cent by the mayor, in 11 per cent by the fire or safety board, in 17 per cent by the city manager, and in 10 per cent by the fire or safety commissioner; in less than one-half of 1 per cent of the cities he is elected by the people, and in 7 per cent he is elected by members of the volunteer fire department.

Number of Pieces of Fire Equipment. Cities were asked to report (1) the number of pumpers of 500 gallons-per-minute capacity or larger, (2) the number of hose wagons and pumpers under 500 gallons-per-minute capacity, (3) the number of city service ladder trucks, (4) the number of aerial ladder trucks, and (5) the number of quadruple combinations. These data are shown in this order in Table XVI-A, but only the total number of equipment units is shown in Table XVI-B. No attempt has been made to summarize these data because of the varying capacities of the different pieces of equipment, varying building heights within different cities, and other factors. The equipment needs of a city depend upon the kinds of areas to be protected and the types of risks located therein.

Table XVI-A indicates which cities over 25,000 have one-way and two-way radio equipment on some of the five types of apparatus listed. Forty cities reported two-way radio only on fire equipment, 37 reported one-way radio only, and 19 reported having both.

Fire Losses. Data on per capita fire losses in 1944, average annual per capita fire losses for 1940 to 1944 inclusive, fire loss per building fire in 1944, and number of building fires per 1,000 population are shown in Table XVI-A for cities over 25,000 and are summarized in Table 3. The number of building fires per 1,000 population indicates roughly the effectiveness of fire prevention activities, while the loss per building fire gives some indication of the fire department's effectiveness in fighting fires. All fire loss data were obtained from fire chiefs early in 1945 by the National Fire Protection Association and supplied to the YEAR BOOK. In reducing fire loss figures to a per capita basis the 1940 census figures were used. Those cities which had a large influx of population with war activities may therefore show a higher per capita average loss than if accurate 1944 population figures were used.

The fire loss data are useful in determining the trend of fire losses in given cities and in making comparisons between cities. Such comparisons, however, can be valid only to the extent that the basic data are complete and accurate. The fire loss figures on which the tabulation on Table XVI-A is based, though far from perfect, are the best available and are obtained from the losses as compiled by the respective fire departments. For some of the cities the figures are accurate and reliable. However, there is considerable variation in the diligence with which they are compiled, and in some cases the figures may be 40 per cent or more under the actual totals which might be obtained if all fire losses were recorded.

Fire losses are perhaps the best single measure of fire department effectiveness, but they must be interpreted with due regard to the many factors, besides the fire department's efforts, which affect first risks; climatic conditions, exposure hazards, building construction, contents and type of occupancy, and the moral hazard. A record of the per capita fire loss of a single city over a period of years offers a valid statement of the trends of fire losses in that city. Comparisons between cities on the same basis are far less reliably indicative, for there may be wide variations in fire risk among cities of the same size. The per capita figures, however, show the amount of fire loss in simple terms and are therefore useful in drawing attention to the fire loss problem, in stimulating the investigation of fire causes, and in developing a collective interest in improved fire defenses. Per capita fire loss figures are helpful in judging whether or not the loss record of the city has been generally high, average, or low; they should not be used to try to prove much more about the fire situation of the city. In making intercity comparisons the five-year average will be found more reliable than the index for 1944 since a single large fire can greatly affect the one-year loss figure.

The loss per building fire is obtained by dividing the total losses by the number of fires in buildings. This is believed to give a more useful index than if the total losses were divided by the total of all fires or alarms. Every fire department answers many alarms for emergencies other than fires, and in a typical city at least one-half of all the actual fires are trivial in nature, such as dumps, automobiles, grass, rubbish outdoors, and the like. On the other hand, practically all of the fire losses occur in buildings. It is believed, therefore, that the loss per building fire is a figure which, taken with other information, may help to appraise the general fire situation in a given city. Effective fire-fighting will tend greatly to lower this index, but the average loss will also reflect to some degree the relative fire hazard of the city.

The median 1944 per capita loss ranged from $1.69 in cities from 25,000 to 50,000 to $2.23 in cities between 250,000 to 500,000. While total fire losses increased during 1944, the average per capita did not increase in all city size groups. The five-year annual fire loss per capita ranged from $1.81 in cities from 50,000 to 100,000 to $2.22 in the next largest population group. (See the article "Fire Administration" elsewhere in this Year Book.) The median number of building fires remained the same for nearly all population groups, but the fire loss per building fire was from six to 80 cents higher.

Fire Insurance Classification. Fire insurance rates on property in a city depend in part upon the fire insurance class of the municipality. The classification of a city is determined by rating engineers through the use of the Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in making an engineering appraisal of fire protection facilities. For the cities of more than 25,000 population the classification is determined by engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, while the classification for the smaller cities is determined by engineers of the state rating organizations, which are private agencies, except in Texas where the rating is done by a state agency. The Texas Fire Insurance Department has its own grading system which is applied in all cities in that state regardless of size. But in all other states the Grading Schedule of the National Board or some modification of it is used.

The classification of a city is determined by the number of points of deficiency assessed because conditions are below the standards prescribed in the Schedule. Points of deficiency are charged for each defect and the city with the highest number of deficiency points has the lowest grading. The city in which fire protection facilities are considered most able to cope with fire and in which the fire hazard is the least is the one receiving the lowest number of deficiency points. The total possible number of points of deficiency is 5,000 distributed over nine major items: water supply, fire department, fire alarm, police, building laws, hazards, structural conditions, climatic conditions, and divergence in grading of water supply and fire department. A city is then placed in one of 10 classes according to the total points of deficiency charged against its fire defenses. For example, if the total number of points of deficiency falls between 0 and 500 points the city is in class 1, between 501 and 1,000 points in class 2, between 1,001 and 1,500 points in class 3, et cetera.[1]

Tables XVI-A and XVI-B present for the cities over 10,000 population the total insurance class, total number of points of deficiency charged against the nine factors listed above, the number of points of deficiency charged against the fire department, and the year in which the city was last graded. The distribution of cities according to the total classification and the classification of the fire department is shown in Table 6 for all cities for which information was available. Sixty per cent of the cities over 25,000 are in classes 3 and 4, with 7.2 per cent in class 2, and 10 per cent in class 6. With respect to the cities between 10,000 and 25,000, only 13 per cent are in classes 3 and 4, while nearly 55 per cent are in classes 6 and 7. There is no city in class 1, chiefly because of the deficiency points resulting from failure of the cities to provide specified restrictions on building construction. Another important reason in some cities is the number of deficiency points charged under "climatic conditions."

The fire department, as indicated above, is one of the nine factors considered in grading a city's fire defenses and its relative value is 1,500, or 30 per cent, of the total possible number of points of deficiency. Therefore the range in the points of deficiency that may be charged against a fire department is 0 to 1,500. If the fire department of a city has a deficiency falling between 0 and 150, the city is in class 1 so far as the fire department is concerned, which is the highest or best rating. The fire department may be in class 1, but the total fire insurance class for a city may be 2, 3, or 4 because of greater deficiency charges against other items in the Grading Schedule. The number of points of deficiency for each fire department is shown in Tables XVI-A and XVI-B. The class for any fire department can be determined from the following: class 1—0 to 150 deficiency points; class 2—151 to 300; class 3—301 to 450; class 4—451 to 600; class 5—601 to 750; class 6—751 to 900; class 7—901 to 1,050; class 8—1,051 to 1,200; class 9—1,201 to 1,350; and class 10—1,351 to 1,500 points of deficiency. The distribution of cities over 25,000, according to class of the fire department (Table 6), shows 40 per cent falling in classes 3 and 4, with only the fire departments of Detroit and Milwaukee in class 1 and of 30 other cities in class 2. For the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population, only the fire department of Bristol, Pennsylvania, is in class 2, and the fire departments of four cities are in class 3; Albany and Athens, Georgia; North Tonawanda, New York; and Modesto, California.

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[1] For detailed information on how insurance rates are established, an explanation of the procedure in determining a city's classification, and the relation of the classification to insurance rates, see Chapter 2 of *Municipal Fire Administration* (International City Managers' Association, 1942). This volume also contains a list of rating bureaus and the complete Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters as revised in 1942.

TABLE 6

DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES OVER 10,000 ACCORDING TO TOTAL FIRE INSURANCE CLASSIFICATION AND TO CLASSIFICATION OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

Fire Insurance Class	Total Fire Insurance Classification							Total Class—Cities 10,000 to 25,000	Classification of Fire Department	
	All Cities Over 25,000		Cities over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000		Cities Over 25,000	Cities 10,000 to 25,000
	Number in Each Class	Per Cent in Each Class								
1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
2	28	7.2	7	7	6	4	4	0	30	1
3	104	26.7	5	11	29	39	20	4	66	4
4	128	33.0	1	5	14	38	70	65	70	22
5	90	23.1	0	0	5	18	67	155	64	57
6	39	10.0	0	0	1	4	34	207	56	125
7	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	75	34	101
8	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	12	16	83
9	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	30
10	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Reporting	389	100.0	13	23	55	103	195	518	340	434
Not reporting	21		1	0	0	3	17	144[1]	70	228[2]

[1] This figure includes the cities over 10,000 in Texas, New Jersey, and New Hampshire for which a different grading scale is used (see notes 1, 2, and 4 at end of Table XVI-B).

[2] This figure includes the cities over 10,000 in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, and Vermont, for which total class, but not fire department classification, data are available (see notes at end of Table XVI-B).

Changes in the total fire insurance classification of cities and in the class of the fire department which resulted from regradings made during 1944 are discussed below, first for cities over 25,000, and second for cities between 10,000 and 25,000.

1. Cities over 25,000. The fire defenses of only 12 cities of 25,000 or more population were regraded during 1944 by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which compares with eight cities in 1943 and an annual average of approximately 25 cities of 25,000 or more regraded by the National Board during the 14-year period from 1930 to 1943. Nine of the cities regraded in 1944

had been graded previously sometime during the 10 years from 1934 to 1943. The average number of years since the previous grading for the 12 cities was 8.7 years with a range of one to 14, as compared with an average of 8.0 years for the eight cities regraded in 1943 and 7.4 years for the cities graded in 1942.

As the result of the new grading in 1944, three of the 12 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, and in two of these cities the reduction was sufficiently large to place the city's fire defenses in a better class: Topeka, Kansas, from class 4 to class 3, and Santa Monica, California, class 5 to class 4. A third city, Tulsa, Oklahoma, received a reduction in the number of points of deficiency but not sufficient to put it into a better class. Nine of the 12 cities over 25,000 that were regraded in 1944 received a greater number of points of deficiency, and in two cities the additional points were sufficient to put the city into a poorer class; Little Rock, Arkansas, class 4 to class 5, and Lima, Ohio, class 5 to class 6. The seven cities that received additional points of deficiency but not enough to put them into a poorer class are: Bakersfield, California; Maywood, Illinois; Jackson and Pontiac, Michigan; Cleveland Heights and Zanesville, Ohio; and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Information received for two cities indicates that surveys made prior to 1944 but not reported in previous editions of the YEAR BOOK resulted in changing Jamestown, New York, from class 4 to class 3 in 1941, and Toledo, Ohio, from class 4 to class 3 in 1942.

The fire departments in two of the 12 cities over 25,000 that were regraded in 1944 received a sufficient reduction in points of deficiency to put the fire department into a better class: Santa Monica, California, class 5 to class 4, and Cleveland Heights, Ohio, from class 4 to class 3. In six other cities the points of deficiency were increased enough to put the fire department into a poorer class: Jackson, Michigan, class 4 to class 6; Lima, Ohio, class 7 to class 8; Little Rock, Arkansas, class 3 to class 5, Pontiac, Michigan, class 5 to class 6; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, class 4 to class 5; Tulsa, Oklahoma, class 3 to class 4. In the four remaining cities the points of deficiency for the fire department were increased in Bakersfield, California, Maywood, Illinois, and Zanesville, Ohio, and decreased in Topeka, Kansas, but not sufficient in any city to change the class of the fire department.

2. Cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Thirty-two cities with a population of 10,000 to 25,000 were regraded in 1944 as compared with 45 in 1943, 32 in 1942, and 44 in 1941. This regrading was done by the rating organization (not the National Board of Fire Underwriters) operating in the several states. Of these, 18 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, and in three cities this reduction was sufficient to put the city in a better class; Brunswick, Georgia, class 7 to class 6; Fort Scott, Kansas, class 7 to class 6; and Braintree, Massachusetts, class 5 to class 4. Fifteen cities received a reduction in deficiency points but not sufficient to put them into a better class: Dothan, Alabama; Salinas, California; Fort Myers, Florida; Waycross, Georgia; Centralia, Dixon, LaGrange, and Mattoon, Illinois; Bowling Green, Kentucky; Elizabeth and Salisbury, North Carolina; El Reno, Oklahoma; Greenwood, South Carolina; Martinsville, Virginia; and Beaver Dam, Wisconsin.

Fourteen cities between 10,000 and 25,000 received an increase in the total number of points in deficiency as a result of the new grading in 1944, and in three of these the increase was sufficient to put the city into a poorer class: Roselle, New Jersey, C to D; Huron, South Dakota, class 7 to class 8; and Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin, class 6 to class 7. Eleven other cities receiving an increase in the total number of points of deficiency but remaining in the same class were: El Dorado, Arkansas; Moultrie, Georgia; Melrose Park, Illinois; El Dorado, Leavenworth, and Ottawa, Kansas; Burlington and Shelby, North Carolina; Florence, South Carolina; Staunton, Virginia; and Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

All except seven of the cities regraded in 1944 had been graded previously during the 10 years 1934-43, and the average number of years since the previous grading was 5.5 years as compared with 5.7 years for the cities regraded in 1943.

For 30 cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population for which data are available, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department was decreased in 13 cities, and this was sufficient in four of these cities to put the department into a better class: Brunswick, Georgia; LaGrange and Dixon, Illinois; and Salisbury, North Carolina. In 17 of the 30 cities the fire department received a greater number of points of deficiency, sufficient in eight cities to put the department into a poorer class: Salina, California; Melrose Park, Illinois; Leavenworth and Ottawa, Kansas; Burlington and Shelby, North Carolina; El Reno, Oklahoma; and Huron, South Dakota.

Rating Bureaus. Information about the classification of a city's fire defenses can be obtained only from the state or regional rating organization having jurisdiction. The National Board of Fire Underwriters does not include this information in its survey report to officials of cities over 25,000 population but prints such information on a single summary sheet for each city, these sheets being made available to company members and to insurance rating agencies. The rating organizations in some areas are reluctant to make available the summary of gradings on cities. For example, the rating agency for New England states, excluding New Hampshire, did not make available any grading data for cities in the states of Maine, Rhode Island (except Providence), and Vermont, and furnished only the total class for cities in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Table XVI-A

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000: 1945

This table includes all municipalities over 25,000. All these data were reported to the Year Book late in 1944 and early in 1945 by city officials, except the data on hours of work which were obtained from city officials early in 1945 by the International Association of Fire Fighters, fire loss data which were obtained from city officials in March 1945, by the National Fire Protection Association, and the insurance grading data which were supplied by the several rating agencies or by state officials in February, 1945, except as indicated in notes at end of Table XVI-B. ¶Under **Number of Employees,** the figure is the number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees. The letter "v" after the figure, in Table XVI-A only, indicates the city has some volunteer firemen and the number is shown in a note at the end of this table. The **Turnover Per 100 Employees** is the average of additions and separations for the year per 100 employees. ¶Under **Hours on Day Shift, SP** indicates single platoon, one day off in four; **3P** indicates three-platoon system; all others are two-platoon system using either 24 hours on, 24 hours off, or other plan secured by subtracting the number of hours shown from 24. **Days on Shift,** "w" indicates shifts alternate weekly. **Days Off Per Month** are days off other than the regular change days. ¶Under **Number of Pieces of Equipment,** the first number is the number of pumpers of 500 gallons per minute capacity or larger, the second is the number of hose wagons and pumpers under 500 gallons per minute, the third is the number of city service ladder trucks, the fourth is the number of aerial ladder trucks, and the fifth is the number of quadruple combinations. All other equipment is excluded. ¶Under **Radio** an asterisk (*) after number of pieces of equipment indicates that some of the equipment has one-way radio; a double dagger (‡) that some of the equipment has two-way radio; and a section mark (§) that some of the equipment has one-way and some two-way radio. ¶**Expenditures** are for calendar year 1944 or last fiscal year, whichever was reported; **L** indicates less than $500. No expenditures for salaries and wages are shown if more than one-half are volunteers, see notes beginning Table XVI-B. **Total Expenditures** include equipment and all other except retirement and hydrant rental. **Retirement,** amount shown is the payment by the city into the pension or retirement fund, and does not include benefits paid from the fund or direct appropriations by the city to retired employees. ¶The 1940 population figures were used in computing all fire loss data. A section mark (§), in Table XVI-A only, indicates that the average fire loss was computed from only three or four of the last five years. ¶Under **Total Fire Insurance Class** . . . the four figures in order are the total or final fire insurance class, the total points of deficiency for the city, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department only, and year last grading was made. See notes end of Table XVI-B. A (†) indicates 1944 figures; leaders (. . . .) data unknown.

Fire Chief—How Appointed

A—by city manager
B—by fire or safety board
C—by city council
D—elected by fire department
E—elected by the people
M—by mayor
S—by fire or safety comr.
‡—city has commission govt.

Retirement Expenditures (if no payment shown)

AU—payment to retirement system by city, amt. not known
NP—no payment by city although retirement system exists
NS—no regular retirement plan
U—retirement system exists but unknown if city contributes
AP—Adopted system in 1944

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees, Turn-over Per 100 Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Hrs. Day Shift, Days on Shift, Days Off Per Month	Days Annual Vacation With Pay	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment, Radio Equipment (See Code)	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1944 (in thousands)			FIRE LOSS				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retirement	Per Capita 1944	Ave. Per Capita 1940–44	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1944	
Over 1,000,000																
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	2,916– 9	72	24–1–4	20	$2,697–3,000	$8,964M	144– 9– 6– 45–7	$9,170	$9,601	$2,277	$1.76	$1.59	3.2	$548§	3–1189 289 39
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	1,488–11	73	24–1–4	20	3,041–3,263	9,320B	87– 0– 14– 21–0*	5,467	5,921	904	3.10	2.19	4.4	704	2– 632 100 35

TABLE XVI-A—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees, Turn-over Per 100 Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Hours on Day Shift, Days on Shift, Days Off Per Month	Days Annual Vacation With Pay	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment, Radio Equipment (See Code)	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1944 (in thousands)			FIRE LOSS				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retirement	Per Capita 1944	Ave. Per Capita 1940-44	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1944	
Over 1,000,000—continued																
Los Angeles, Calif....	1,504	1,484v–10	72	24–1–4	15	$2,640–3,000	$8,400B	88– 42–14– 8–1	$4,904	$5,148	$632	....	....	...	...	3–1402 212 35
New York, N.Y......	7,455	8,733v–10	48	3P–4	21	1,660–3,000	12,500M	302–130– 2–157–0§	30,779	36,367	82	$1.39	$1.40	...	...	no grading
Philadelphia, Pa......	1,931	2,153– 4	72	10–3–4	14	2,225–2,590	8,200M	72– 39– 0– 29–1	5,800	5,819	NP	2.49	2.21	2.5	$982	2– 614 216 31
500,000 to 1,000,000																
Baltimore, Md.......	859	1,497– 6	84	10–4–0	20	2,000–2,400	6,000M	52– 10– 3–21–3	3,633	3,987	360	2.68	2.75	6.0	451	2– 739 183 32
Boston, Mass........	771	1,714–12	84	10–3–0	14	1,800–2,300	6,500S	66– 57–12– 30–0	3,302	4,426	249	2.76†	3.95†	...	...	2-note 3
Buffalo, N.Y.........	576	878– 5	72	10–3–4	14	1,950–2,250	7,000M	34– 0– 1– 13–1*	2,154	2,282	523	1.98	1.91	3.7	543	2– 993 290 40
Cleveland, Ohio......	878	1,051–10	72	24–1–4	14	1,923–2,676	6,672S	38– 1– 1– 15–0	2,647	2,768	413	2.81†	2.32†	3.3†	864†	3–1460 718 31
Milwaukee, Wis......	587	741– 9	84	24–1–0	15	2,185–2,545	6,885B	34– 0–12– 3–0§	2,117	2,353	168	1.61	1.24	5.5	292	2– 855 122 34
Pittsburgh, Pa	672	855– 9	72	10–w–4	14	1,902–2,595	6,500M	55– 14–12– 15–0	2,185	2,214	395	0.96	1.12	4.0	243	3–1341 440 24
St. Louis, Mo........	816	882– 9	84	24–1–0	21	1,854–2,400	5,808S	43– 12– 5– 18–0	2,692	2,855	197	1.59	.92	3.4	468	4–1553 501 32
San Francisco, Cal....	635	1,139–10	67	10–7–5	14	2,700–3,000	7,800B	47– 13–12– 4–0	3,550	3,583	902	....	....	5.5	...	3–1081 207 38
Washington, D.C.....	663	808– 4	72	10–w–4	26	1,900–2,400	8,000C	30– 30– 0– 15–0	2,343	2,523	502	1.28	.97	3.3	312	2– 891 203 ..
250,000 to 500,000																
Atlanta, Ga.........	302	326– 6	84	10–7–0	20	2,001–2,415	5,625C	20– 0– 5– 5–0*	840	896	94	1.37†	1.35†	4.5†	301†	3–1419 431 33
Birmingham, Ala.....	268	287–11	84	24–1–0	14	2,100–2,340	5,359C	27– 0– 1– 3–0	672	738	63	4.16	2.20	6.6	629	3–1482 523 39
Cincinnati, Ohio......	456	633– 7	72	24–1–4	15	1,917–2,347	6,400A‡	47– 0– 7– 11–1‡	1,581	1,660	287	2.11	1.91	4.1	510	2– 909 162 43
Columbus, Ohio......	306	308– 4	72	24–1–4	15	2,112–2,376	4,950S	30– 4– 4– 3–1§	756	793	221	1.08	1.09	6.0	180	4–1695 391 33
Dallas, Tex..........	295	458– 5	72	24–1–4	15	1,752–2,154	5,000A	24– 0– 6– 2–0*	975	1,161	78	4.28	4.47	2.2	1,940	3–1225 351 31
Denver, Colo........	322	392– 6	72	24–1–0	15	2,001–2,208	4,830M	18– 2– 7– 4–1*	908	1,003	106	1.69†	1.47†	4.7†	358	4–1546 422 38
Houston, Tex........	385	492–23	72	10–. . –4	15	2,070–2,160	6,000A	28– 0– 8– 2–0	1,057	1,161	30	3.04	2.40	4.3	706	4–1672 278 29
Indianapolis, Ind.....	387	608–. .	84	24–1–0	15	2,100–2,400†	5,200†M	31– 2–12– 4–0*	1,447	1,523	273	1.43	1.73	5.5	259	3–1088 230 36
Jersey City, N.J......	301	....	84	10–3–0	15	....	.....C‡	....	.....	....	...	0.52	2.25	4.3	121	2– 941 169 35
Kansas City, Mo.....	399	353–39	84	24–1–0	21	1,830–2,280	4,980S	37– 1– 5– 10–0	851	938	100	3.73	2.53	4.7	790	3–1409 326 35
Louisville, Ky........	319	355– 7	84	24–1–0	12	1,770–2,010	5,000S	26– 1– 4– 0–5	665	811	55	1.39	1.26	5.4	256	3–1332 387 41
Memphis, Tenn......	293	....	84	11–15–0	10	....	.....C‡	....	770	920	NP	2.34	2.11	4.6	512	2– 968 273 34
Minneapolis, Minn....	492	441–14	72	24–1–4	15	2,004–2,484	5,204C	17– 9– 1– 6–4	1,188	1,240	182	1.88	1.95	1.9	1013	3–1116 175 37
New Orleans, La.....	495	661–14	84	10–3–0	15	2,028–2,028	6,000M‡	41– 3– 7– 4–0	1,416	1,540	39	3.06	2.31	4.3	722	4–1593 451 34
Newark, N.J.........	430	700– 5	84	10–3–0	14	2,100–3,000	6,000S‡	27– 12– 0– 12–0	1,987	2,132	269	2.01	1.73	2.6	779	2– 870 227 32
Oakland, Calif.......	302	383– 7	84	24–1–0	15	2,604–2,880	6,330A	22– 8– 6– 1–0	1,118	1,244	158	2.55	3.46	4.5	563	4–1748 371 39
Portland, Ore........	305	513v– 8	78	24–1–2	21	2,358–2,688	5,208M‡	25– 13– 4– 4–0§	1,548	1,680	108	8.93	4.22	10.5	850	2– 931 170 39
Providence, R.I......	254	399– 4	84	10–w–0	14	1,929–2,205	5,200B	31– 0– 9– 8–0	896	1,032	170	1.27	1.77	2.7	477	2– 829 268 30
Rochester, N.Y.......	325	485– 3	70	10–5–4	15	1,985–2,400	5,200S	22– 3– 4– 6–1	1,157	1,230	192	1.57	1.26	2.7	584	3–1042 312 36
St. Paul, Minn.......	288	333– 3	72	24–1–4	15	2,158–2,468	5,000S‡	18– 2– 4– 4–1*	891	937	98	2.35	1.95	3.5	670	3–1485 377 41
San Antonio, Tex.....	254	324– 5	72	24–1–4	15	1,750–2,100	4,200S‡	25– 2– 4– 2–0‡	597	632	53	1.32	1.06	3.3	402	3–1189 256 32
Seattle, Wash........	368	609– 0	72	24–1–4	15	2,340–2,580	6,000M	34– 2– 8– 3–0‡	1,600	1,666	279	2.03†	1.36†	3.0†	667†	2– 993 300 36

Toledo, Ohio........	282	353- 4	56	24-3-0	14	2,040-2,460	4,260A	18-	3-	5-	2-0‡	875	909	135	3.12	1.82	4.1	756	3-1463	609	42
100,000 to 250,000																					
Akron, Ohio.........	245	189- 7	72	24-1-4	14	2,058-2,418	4,860M	16-	2-	1-	2-0§	444	488	70	1.42†	1.33†	4.0†	355†	3-2092	924	41
Albany, N.Y.........	131	232- 5	84	24-1-0	16	1,800-2,000	4,750S	11-	0-	0-	5-0	432†	473†	14†	1.83	1.96	7.3	253	2- 971	295	38
Bridgeport, Conn.....	147	199- 8	84	10-6-0	14	1,740-2,300	5,500B	15-	3-	3-	3-1	529	584	166	4.12	3.00	3.6	1,126	3-note 3		
Cambridge, Mass.....	111	240- 3	70	10-10-4	14	2,082-2,490	4,800A	9-	8-	0-	4-0‡	539	580	12	2.84†	2.21†	8.8†	325†	3-note 3		
Camden, N.J.........	118	167-17	84	10-3-0	14	1,850-2,400	4,125S‡	10-	6-	1-	3-0	362	423	78	2.69	2.09	3.9	699	4-1503	528	40
Canton, Ohio........	108	114- 9	72	24-1-4	14	1,890-2,280	3,490M	7-	1-	1-	1-1	271	282	53	1.22	2.13	2.3	542	5-2057	773	35
Charlotte, N.C.......	101	122-19	84	10-7-0	15	2,086-2,325	4,416C	9-	0-	3-	1-0	333	337	NP	4.10	2.50	7.7	536	3-1384	371	40
Chattanooga, Tenn....	128	163-12	75	11-7-1	15	1,920-2,100	3,300S‡	12-	0-	1-	1-2	342	376	36	2.03	2.22	4.8	422	3-1492	366	39
Dayton, Ohio........	211	222v-12	72	24-1-4	14	2,250-2,400	4,500A	16-	0-	3-	3-0	644	674	106	2.31	2.38	5.3	443	3-1301	462	41
Des Moines, Iowa....	160	157-27	72	24-1-4	15	2,088-2,160	4,000C‡	11-	4-	5-	1-0	428	465	105	4.07	2.31	4.8	855	4-1622	448	28
Duluth, Minn........	101	144-14	72	24-1-4	14	1,980-2,280	4,200S‡	8-	2-	3-	1-0	369	400	26	2.40	2.87	3.2	759	4-1751	540	40
Elizabeth, N.J.......	110	179- 5	84	10-4-0	17	2,215-2,550	4,725B	9-	3-	0-	3-0	521	549	85	2.00	1.28	3.2	624	3-1058	326	32
Erie, Pa.............	117	147- 2	72	10-7-4	15	1,980-2,280	3,720S‡	11-	0-	2-	2-0	361	393	NP	2.34†	1.06†	3.9†	597†	4-1752	696	41
Fall River, Mass.....	115	192- 1	70	10-10-4	14	2,207-2,207	4,200B	10-	1-	1-	4-0	453	477	38	1.46	2.66	3.1	478	2-note 3		
Flint, Mich..........	152	180- 6	72	24-1-4	14	2,196-2,376	5,000A	11-	0-	5-	2-0	450	488	22	2.19	1.45	5.0	443	4-1856	741	37
Fort Wayne, Ind......	118	147- 4	84	24-1-0	15	2,220-2,340	4,080M	11-	2-	1-	2-0§	373	390	82	1.22†	.62†	4.1†	299†	3-1445	448	34
Fort Worth, Tex.....	178	265- 9	72	24-1-0	15	1,836-2,172	4,800A	18-	6-	2-	2-0*	526	600	NP	4.05	2.54	5.9	684	3-1332	373	38
Gary, Ind...........	112	138- 4	84	24-1-0	19	2,355-2,580	4,020M	10-	0-	2-	3-0	352	...	28	.92	.76	5.5	169	4-1570	381	41
Grand Rapids, Mich..	164	217- 4	72	24-1-4	14	1,903-2,304	4,500A	12-	1-	3-	2-0	502	572	37	3.69	2.25	4.9	763	3-1294	277	36
Hartford, Conn.......	166	276- 9	72	10-w-4	14	2,370-2,550	5,600B	25-	0-	2-	4-0	793	842	134	1.70	1.37	2.5	695	2-note 3		
Jacksonville, Fla.....	173	197- 7	84	24-1-0	15	2,032-2,662	5,134C	13-	2-	2-	2-0‡	557	640	32	2.67	2.69	4.8	560	3-1392	415	39
Kansas City, Kan....	121	142-11	84	11-15-0	13	2,100-2,280	4,140M‡	12-	0-	3-	1-0	332	349	28	1.40	1.70	5.4	261	4-1929	559	41
Knoxville, Tenn......	112	144†-..	84	11-8-0	15	1,800-2,100†	3,600†S	12-	0-	1-	1-0*	299	332	33	1.11†	1.08†	7.4†	152†	3-1432	501	40
Long Beach, Calif....	164	264-15	72	24-1-4	12	2,712-3,033	5,100A	17-	1-	1-	0-1	739	771	14	1.56	.85	3.0	526	4-1701	399	33
Lowell, Mass........	101	176- 2	70	10-w-4	14	1,980-1,980	3,850A	13-	0-	2-	2-0	455	459	36	1.89	2.44	4.1	475	4-note 3		
Miami, Fla..........	172	204-18	84	24-1-0	21	2,112-2,520	5,250A	9-	2-	2-	1-1‡	486	526	AU	3.00†	1.29†	2.6†	1,711†	3-1464	461	37
Nashville, Tenn......	167	258- 4	84	24-1-0	20	2,040-2,040	4,200S	18-	0-	0-	4-0	562	651	47	3.32	3.00	6.1	549	3-1293	339	33
New Bedford, Mass...	110	187- 8	70	10-w-4	15	1,797-2,076	3,850M	8-	4-	1-	4-0	443	467	AU	2.01	1.80	5.6	362	2-note 3		
New Haven, Conn....	161	265- 6	84	10-6-0	14	2,135-2,465	6,000M	15-	10-	0-	5-1‡	654†	741	119†	4.18	3.22	4.9	849	3-note 3		
Norfolk, Va.........	144	239- 7	84	24-1-0	15	1,825-2,296	4,851A	20-	0-	0-	6-0	564	630	NP	5.69	3.32	7.9	584	4-1520	344	32
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204	220-14	78	10-15-2	14	1,800-2,100	4,200A	19-	9-	3-	3-0*	457	477	NP	2.48	1.39	2.7	916	4-1881	630	44
Omaha, Neb.........	224	256- 7	84	24-1-0	14	1,800-2,040	4,380C‡	12-	5-	5-	3-0	553	628	335	2.12	1.79	4.9	437	3-1394	367	30
Paterson, N.J........	140	165- 6	84	24-1-0	15	2,150-2,550	4,450B	13-	0-	0-	3-0	441	463	55	3.98	2.38	5.2	775	3-1185	368	33
Peoria, Ill...........	105	118- 6	84	24-1-0	14	2,280-2,280	3,180M	6-	6-	2-	2-1	186	223	2	1.89	2.93	9.0	209	5-2214	972	42
Reading, Pa.........	111	4v†-..	72	10-5-4	14	None-None†	2,520†D‡	22-	3-	1-	3-0†	U	177	NS	1.28†	1.01†	3.3†	389†	4-1081	698	28
Richmond, Va........	193	315- 5	84	24-1-0	15	1,795-2,107	4,158S	24-	24-	0-	7-0	667	863	10	1.24	.94	7.3	148	3-1387	533	33
Sacramento, Calif....	106	191- 4	70	24-1-5	14	2,340-2,700	4,800A	10-	7-	1-	2-0*	514	551	64	2.82	2.75	4.8	590§	3-1274	340	38
Salt Lake City, Utah.	150	159- 6	72	24-1-4	14	2,160-2,400	4,320S‡	10-	0-	1-	2-0	377	433	NP	1.47	2.95	13.4	110	5-2364	957	40
San Diego, Calif......	203	...-..	75	24-1-3	18	2,196-2,904	5,196A	22-	0-	1-	2-0	660	717	108	2,36	1.34	4.5	532	3-1392	396	42
Scranton, Pa.........	140	207- 2	84	10-w-0	15	1,880-2,240	3,200M	9-	5-	2-	1-0	465	502	NP	1.62†	1.53†§	3.6†	456†	4-1799	666	39
Somerville, Mass.....	102	156- 7	72	10-10-4	16	1,954-2,415	4,250M	7-	7-	1-	3-0	382	395	AU	2.22	2.12	2.9	767	4-note 3		
South Bend, Ind.....	101	128- 7	84	24-1-0	15	2,250-2,400	3,850M	11-	1-	1-	2-0	324	340	AU	1.72	2.40	3.4	344	3-1483	534	42
Spokane, Wash.......	122	158-11	84	24-1-0	14	1,992-2,400	3,780S‡	12-	3-	3-	1-0	371	412	93	2.61	2.12	6.1	426	3-1498	322	36
Springfield, Mass.....	150	320- 8	84	10-3-0	14	2,258-2,496	5,512B	12-	13-	1-	8-0‡	974	1018	7	8.98	3.48	3.9	2,304	2-note 3		
Syracuse, N.Y........	206	387- 1	72	10-5-4	15	1,800-2,160	5,500M	20-	2-	0-	9-0	773	820	105	1.72	1.89	2.7	539	3-1202	393	39
Tacoma, Wash.......	109	171- 9	84	10-6-0	14	2,220-2,460	3,900S‡	3-	1-	1-	2-0	483	555	75	2.13†	2.06†	13.2†	162†	3-1381	358	39

Table XVI-A—Fire Department Data for the 410 Cities Over 25,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees, Turn-over Per 100 Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Hours on Day Shift, Days on Shift, Days Off Per Month	Days Annual Vacation With Pay	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment, Radio Equipment (See Code)	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1944 (in thousands)			FIRE LOSS				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retirement	Per Capita 1944	Ave. Per Capita 1940–44	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1944	
100,000 to 250,000—continued																
Tampa, Fla.	108	106–20	84	24–1–0	14	$1,818–2,196	$4,200M	8– 0– 0– 1–0	$188	$208	$39	2.93	$1.98	3.7	$806	6–2700 1198 34
Trenton, N.J.	125	195– 6	72	10–3–4	15	1,950–2,400	4,400S‡	12– 0– 0– 4–0	544	576	83	1.83	1.68	3.9	475	3–1366 239 32
Tulsa, Okla.	142	145†–..	84	24–1–0	14	1,900–2,290†	4,140†M‡	12– 1– 0– 3–0‡	359	413	NP	1.49	1.01	3.8	393	3–1378 473 44
Utica, N.Y.	101	169–11	72	24–1–4	16	1,550–2,000	3,900S	14– 0– 2– 3–0	400	453	79	1.69	1.79	2.8	603	3– 941 170 40
Wichita, Kan.	115	144–19	84	24–1–1	14	1,800–2,220	3,500A	11– 2– 3– 1–1	364	391	24	2.13	1.79	5.2	414	3–1442 483 43
Wilmington, Del.	113	156–11	78	10–4–2	14	1,937–2,110	4,405B	7– 6– 0– 2–3	378	420	33	1.55	1.57	4.2	371	3–1067 211 30
Worcester, Mass.	194	346– 3	70	10–w–4	14	2,238–2,366	5,182M	13– 12– 7– 3–0	751	816	AU	3.36	3.05	1.8	1,884	2-note 3
Yonkers, N.Y.	143	164– 7	72	10–w–4	19	1,600–2,625	5,688A	8– 4– 1– 3–0	470	496	98	1.80	1.69	4.4	415	3–1124 309 33
Youngstown, Ohio	168	173– 6	72	24–1–4	14	1,920–2,220	4,000M	12– 2– 1– 2–1	374	394	62	1.25	1.15	3.5	359	5–2028 866 43
50,000 to 100,000																
Allentown, Pa.	97	81v–..	72	10–w–4	14	1,850–2,010†	2,900†S‡	10– 4– 0– 2–0	U	223	2	.40†	.49†	2.6†	151†	6–2504 1074 34
Altoona, Pa.	80	86–12	72	10–6–4	14	1,800–1,800	2,580C‡	10– 1– 2– 2–0	175	200	AU	.89	.58	5.2	170	5–2327 976 33
Amarillo, Tex.	52	58–16	72	10–w–4	15	1,860–1,860	3,360A	6– 0– 1– 1–1	118	125	NS	1.03	1.79	1.1	1,024	5–2119 519 30
Asheville, N.C.	51	61–12	84	10–w–0	10	1,799–1,935	3,300A	7– 0– 1– 2–0*	116	131	2	.66	1.84	1.6	412	4–1650 586 36
Atlantic City, N.J.	64	218–12	72	10–4–4	21	2,050–2,550	5,000S‡	9– 9– 0– 7–0	563	597	87	11.11†	3.34†	4.8†	2,342†	5–2013 776 40
Augusta, Ga.	66	100–12	84	24–1–0	10	1,920–1,920	3,600B	7– 0– 2– 1–0	205	230	NP	1.91	2.19	7.8	247§	4–1672 414 40
Austin, Tex.	88	115†–..	..	......	..	1,650–1,860†	3,960†A	12– 6– 0– 3–0§	297	323	9	1.29	1.43	3.6	330	4–1640 563 39
Bayonne, N.J.	79	200†–..	72	10–10–4	15	2,300–2,700†	5,700†S‡	10– 0– 0– 3–2	534	556	50	1.17	.98	10.5	112	3–1152 254 37
Beaumont, Tex.	59	75– 7	72	24–1–4	15	1,800–2,010	5,400A	6– 3– 1– 1–0§	172	187	NP	10.16	2.34	12.0	652	4–1518 499 32
Berkeley, Calif.	86	135–14	84	24–1–0	14	2,502–2,766	5,214A	10– 5– 1– 1–0*	327	358	41	1.94	1.35	4.7	416	4–1593 457 40
Bethlehem, Pa.	58	43v†–7	72	10–1–4	14	1,800–2,100†	2,640C‡	6– 4– 0– 2–0	G	92	3	.95	2.19	2.1	463	6–2612 1083 35
Binghamton, N.Y.	78	146– 7	84	24–1–0	14	2,050–2,450	4,300M	8– 1– 1– 2–0	334	388	24	5.03	3.66	4.2	2,813	4–1646 247 38
Brocton, Mass.	62	118– 9	84	10–3–0	14	1,800–2,200	4,000M	6– 6– 1– 2–0	283	296	AU	2.83	3.40	4.4	646	3-note 3
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62	55–10	84	24–1–0	14	1,863–2,160	3,381C‡	4– 4– 1– 1–2*	144	157	26	5.20	2.14	5.0	1,035	3–1373 460 37
Charleston, S.C.	71	94†–..	72	24–1–4	15	1,640–1,814†	3,721†B	8– 0– 1– 1–0	177	189	NP	3.60†	1.78†	8.2†	439†	5–2178 777 39
Charleston, W.Va.	68	68– 2	84	24–1–0	14	1,770–1,890	3,120M	8– 1– 0– 1–1	130	147	11	4.19	1.74	7.2	581	5–2130 793 35
Chester, Pa.	59	15v–..	..	......	..	None–None	1,000M‡	9– 1– 0– 2–1	....	65	NS	...	...	...	...	5–2423 1005 34
Cicero, Ill.	65	60–11	84	24–1–0	20	2,310–2,660	4,400M	6– 1– 0– 1–0	207	225	20	.72	1.01	2.6	280	4–1711 510 37
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	55	53– 0	84	24–1–0	14	1,980–2,679	4,160A	4– 0– 0– 1–1	140	151	7	.31	.45	1.2	242	4–1533 394 43
Columbus, S.C.	62	83–19	72	11–w–4	15	1,680–1,920	3,600C‡	7– 1– 1– 1–0	168	188	NP	1.84	1.55	7.2	257	4–1619 672 38
Columbus, Ga.	53	76–..	84	24–1–0	14	1,860–2,276	3,996†C	6– 1– 2– 0–0	158	167	NP	1.02†	1.39†	6.5†	156†	3–1430 550 40
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	50–35	72	24–1–4	15	1,980–1,980	3,600C‡	4– 3– 0– 2–0*	102	168	NS	3.54	2.01	4.4	806	6–2897 1173 37
Covington, Ky.	62	75– 4	84	24–1–0	14	1,740–2,040	3,180A	7– 1– 0– 1–0	160	168	11	1.25	1.34	5.2	240	4–1803 665 39
Davenport, Iowa	66	62–24	84	24–1–0	15	2,148–2,497	3,600M	7– 0– 0– 1–1	156	168	AU	1.04	1.66	4.1	252	3–1477 596 30
Dearborn, Mich.	64	97– 9	72	10–3–4	22	2,876–3,245	5,400M	5– 1– 2– 1–0	343	351	20	14.49	6.85	7.4	1,973	3–1272 460 41
Decatur, Ill.	59	60–10	84	24–1–0	14	2,220–2,220	3,120B‡	5– 2– 1– 1–0‡	140	143	5	1.71	1.94	5.8	295	5–2073 654 37
Durham, N.C.	60	59– 8	84	24–1–0	14	1,560–2,280	4,000A	6– 0– 1– 1–0	123	133	NP	5.81	1.83	5.7	1,028	3–1205 528 28

East Chicago, Ind.	55	58- 3	84	24-1-0	15	2,460-2,460	3,600M	3-	0-	0-	1-0	149	154	20	1.55	3.62	9.5	163	5-2340	767	38
East Orange, N.J.	69	80- 6	84	10-w-0	14	1,950-2,500	5,000M	6-	1-	0-	3-0	243	295	33	.90	.85	3.0	304	2- 813	169	34
East St. Louis, Ill.	76	68- 7	84	24-1-0	15	2,100-2,100	3,300B‡	7-	1-	0-	2-1	168	214	251	1.42	1.30	6.0	236	4-1963	639	38
El Paso, Tex.	97	95-13	72	24-1-4	15	1,920-2,220	3,960C‡	11-	1-	1-	2-1*	215	225	19	2.24	6.11	3.6	626§	3-1307	310	32
Evanston, Ill.	65	73-10	84	24-1-0	20	2,340-2,592	5,100M	7-	0-	0-	2-0	206	217	19	.71	2.93	3.7	193	3-1482	334	35
Evansville, Ind	97	158- 3	84	24-1-0	14	2,100-2,280	4,080M	13-	1-	3-	1-0	368	385	61	1.92†	1.62†	11.4†	169†	3-1343	422	33
Fresno, Calif.	61	149- 8	84	24-1-0	15	2,220-2,700	4,500M‡	7-	4-	1-	1-0	366	391	14	4.56	2.45	2.9	1,565	3-1384	187	33
Galveston, Tex.	61	103- 2	72	10-w-4	15	1,800-1,800	3,000C‡	7-	2-	2-	1-0	191	233	NP	2.08	2.94	6.0	349	4-1964	489	24
Glendale, Calif.	83	88- 6	72	24-1-4	14	2,304-2,760	5,040A	8-	2-	0-	1-1‡	231	282	NS	3.36	1.03	4.3	783	3-1412	343	37
Greensboro, N.C.	59	65-16	84	10-w-0	14	1,817-2,006	4,100A	7-	1-	1-	1-0	138	149	NS	2.61	1.94	3.5	743	4-1696	782	39
Hamilton, Ohio	51	63- 5	72	24-1-4	14	2,009-2,148	3,300A	5-	0-	0-	1-1	136	145	22	1.26	1.64	4.1	305	4-1809	675	36
Hammond, Ind	70	71- 4	84	24-1-0	15	2,460-2,580	3,780M	6-	0-	1-	1-0	208	218	20	2.53	2.12	4.5	570	4-1845	465	36
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	86v- 1	72	9-6-14	14	1,692-2,004	3,124S‡	8-	7-	0-	3-0	165	194	AU	1.66	1.89	3.1	537	4-1937	783	26
Highland Pk., Mich.	51	80- 4	72	24-1-4	20	2,792-3,105†	4,405†B ‡	4-	1-	0-	2-0	262	277	21	1.27	1.31	4.3	299	3-1225	379	33
Hoboken, N.J.	50	113-10	70	10-6-4	14	2,125-2,500	5,250S‡	6-	6-	0-	3-0	....	....	U	1.46	2.38	5.7	445	3-1436	311	33
Holyoke, Mass.	54	123- 9	70	10-10-4	15	2,388-2,518	4,600M	9-	3-	1-	2-0	321	348	AU	2.43	3.18	9.7	250	2-note 3		
Huntington, W.Va.	79	96- 1	78	24-1-2	15	2,028-2,064	2,970M	9-	0-	1-	1-0	196	210	12	7.68	2.97	3.7	2,061	5-2057	895	35
Irvington, N.J.	55	60-15	84	10-6-0	17	2,200-2,500	5,200S‡	6-	0-	1-	2-0*	....	....	AU	1.65	1.10	2.9	563	2- 808	182	40
Jackson, Miss.	62	62- 7	84	24-1-0	10	1,710-2,040	3,300C‡	7-	1-	1-	2-0§	124	132	10	4.86	1.77	4.9	996	3-1461	499	30
Johnstown, Pa	67	75-20	72	10-w-4	14	1,824-2,088	3,000C‡	9-	1-	0-	1-0	165†	176†	11†	.33	.57	4.2	79	4-1611	640	41
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	86- 0	72	24-1-4	14	2,150-2,360	3,900A	6-	0-	1-	1-0	208	218	AU	2.75	2.39	4.7	594	3-1249	362	38
Lakewood, Ohio	69	62- 3	72	24-1-4	14	2,160-2,820	4,440M	3-	0-	1-	1-0	180	206	30	.39	.67	1.1	359	3-1290	264	34
Lancaster, Pa.	61	54- 2	72	10-3-4	14	1,700-2,000	3,500S‡	7-	1-	1-	1-0	114	121	NP	.95	.94	1.7	564	5-2390	850	33
Lansing, Mich	79	107-10	72	24-1-4	14	2,332-2,682	4,860B	8-	0-	1-	2-0	266	300	72	4.71	1.83	3.1	1,545	4-1580	467	33
Lawrence, Mass.	84	146- 4	70	10-4-4	14	2,184-2,184	3,000S	8-	0-	2-	2-0	310†	346†	NP	1.22	2.80	3.0	410	3-note 3		
Lincoln, Neb.	82	88-24	84	24-1-0	14	1,560-1,764	3,180C	8-	0-	2-	1-0	178	192	40	4.75	1.57	4.8	986	4-1913	386	32
Little Rock, Ark.	88	71-18	84	24-1-0	15	1,770-1,980	3,570M	9-	0-	2-	1-0	167†	181†	33†	2.52	2.78	5.7	445	5-2245	703	44
Lynn, Mass.	98	216-15	84	10-10-0	16	2,194-2,420	3,800M	13-	0-	0-	4-1*	465	491	53	...	...	...	...	3-note 3		
McKeesport, Pa.	55	58- 4	72	10-w-4	14	2,065-2,496	3,000C‡	5-	0-	1-	1-0	148	170	NP	1.06	1.43	4.6	230	6-2588	1015	33
Macon, Ga.	58	78-14	84	24-1-0	15	1,560-1,950	3,045†C	6-	0-	2-	2-0	174	196	12	8.86	2.70	4.6	1,942	4-1984	668	39
Madison, Wis.	67	100-12	84	24-1-0	14	2,040-2,316	3,828B	6-	0-	3-	1-1	227	244	14	1.20	.75	5.5	219	3-1461	528	40
Malden, Mass.	58	111- 1	70	10-w-4	16	2,230-2,449	3,314S	3-	4-	1-	2-0*	297	315	AU	2.43	2.62	5.2	466	3-note 3		
Manchester, N.H.	78	121v- 1	..	......	..	1,600-1,800	4,500B	10-	3-	2-	3-1	232	277	4	1.80	2.31	4.8	378	3-1387	384	25
Medford, Mass.	63	104-10	70	10-3-4	16	2,152-2,452	3,800M	6-	1-	1-	1-0	260	269	3	1.45	1.57	3.3	445	3-note 3		
Mobile, Ala.	79	94-18	84	24-1-0	14	1,860-1,920	3,900C‡	9-	1-	0-	2-1	219	266	AU	2.05	1.69	11.2	201§	5-2343	1011	35
Montgomery, Ala.	78	118- 8	84	24-1-0	10	1,290-1,380	3,600M‡	11-	2-	1-	2-0	...	...	NP	2.57	1.82	5.1	506	4-1706	534	33
Mount Vernon, N.Y.	67	61v- 5	72	10-7-4	20	1,800-3,000	5,200S	6-	0-	0-	3-0	U	180	25	.48	1.25	2.4	200	3-1409	569	33
New Britain, Conn.	69	85- 3	84	10-4-0	14	2,085-2,476	4,500B	6-	1-	1-	1-0	277	284	5	.80	3.33	2.3	359	4-note 3		
New Rochelle, N.Y.	58	95- 5	84	10-3-0	17	1,850-3,000	6,000S	6-	1-	0-	3-0	258	271	25	.67	1.23	3.7	183	3-1224	247	33
Newton, Mass.	70	132- 2	84	10-w-0	14	1,790-2,190	4,000M	9-	0-	1-	1-1	285	321	AU	.63	1.92	3.0	681	2-note 3		
Niagara Falls, N.Y.	78	131- 2	84	24-1-0	14	1,800-2,500	4,782A	9-	2-	1-	3-0	381	397	AU	.99	1.20	2.7	371	3-1457	439	35
Oak Park, Ill.	66	46-14	84	24-1-0	20	2,518-2,667	5,170M	4-	0-	0-	2-0‡	134	137	AU	.32	.38	3.4	96	3-1498	541	33
Pasadena, Calif.	82	104-10	72	24-1-4	12	2,181-2,541	5,061A	9-	4-	1-	2-0‡	300	318	65	1.34	1.09	3.2	425	3-1479	244	36
Passaic, N.J.	61	96-13	84	24-1-0	17	2,400-2,800	3,900S‡	6-	3-	0-	2-0	268	280	35	2.00	4.83	3.6	563	4-1707	650	38
Pawtucket, R.I.	76	67†-..	84	10-3-0	14	1,820-1,820†	2,850†S	3-	3-	2-	1-0	128†	139†	NP	1.81	2.41	3.7	490	not available		
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	94- 8	84	24-24-0	15	2,063-2,613	4,800A	9-	0-	0-	2- 0*	291	330	10	3.04	1.50	6.0	511	4-1948	486	38
Pontiac, Mich.	67	74- 3	72	24-1-4	14	2,352-2,544	4,200A	5-	0-	2-	1-0	1954	2064	NS	1.84	3.43	5.9	311	4-1824	753	44
Portland, Me.	74	92v-10	SP	24-1-1	16	2,025-2,250	4,100A	10-	0-	2-	3-0‡	209	267	28	2.90	2.14	4.7	613	not available		
Portsmouth, Va.	51	46v- 5	84	24-1-0	10	2,032-2,395	3,300A	7-	0-	1-	1-0	111	124	NP	4.06	2.24	4.7	718	5-2453	1108	35

Table XVI-A—Fire Department Data for the 410 Cities Over 25,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees, Turn-over Per 100 Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Hours on Day Shift, Days on Shift, Days Off Per Month	Days Annual Vacation With Pay	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment, Radio Equipment (See Code)	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1944 (in thousands)			FIRE LOSS				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retirement	Per Capita 1944	Ave. Per Capita 1940–44	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1944	
50,000 to 100,000—continued																
Pueblo, Colo	52	56– 4	84	24–1–0	14	$2,100–2,100	$2,880C‡	0– 5– 1– 1–1	$99	$141	$3	$1.12	$.68	7.1	$157	4–1957 644 38
Quincy, Mass	76	137–15	72	10–4–4	14	2,200–2,400	4,000M	7– 1– 3– 1–0*	277†	295†	21†	4.43	3.72	4.6	958	3-note 3
Racine, Wis	67	74– 3	84	24–1–0	15	1,920–2,280	3,900B	5– 0– 2– 1–1	172	185	24	1.81	1.86	4.7	387	4–1734 777 41
Roanoke, Va	69	118– 5	84	24–1–0	..	1,680–1,980	3,780A	11– 0– 2– 0–0	242	257	8	4.12	1.90	5.2	786	3–1483 327 36
Rockford, Ill	85	96– 2	84	24–1–0	15	2,400–2,580	4,300B	9– 0– 2– 1–0	247	260	13	3.32	1.70	3.8	872	4–1675 510–43
Saginaw, Mich	83	116– 4	72	24–1–4	14	2,040–2,280	4,620A	11– 1– 2– 2–0	269	288	26	5.56	2.49	4.3	1,293	3–1497 378 34
St. Joseph, Mo	76	97–10	84	12–2w–0	15	1,500–1,590	2,940M	9– 4– 1– 1–0	172	183	2	1.43	1.97	3.3	428	4–1883 500 33
St. Petersburg, Fla	61	54– 9	84	24–1–0	15	1,680–2,100	4,000A	8– 6– 0– 1–0§	122	132	3	2.31†	1.44†	2.8†	817†	4–1997 726 39
San Jose, Calif	68	84– 4	84	10–3–0	15	2,160–2,520	3,840A	7– 6– 1– 0–0‡	215	251	6	2.47	1.23	5.3	468	5–2200 588 37
Santa Monica, Cal	54	51–37	78	24–1–2	15	2,538–2,772	4,356M‡	6– 1– 0– 1–0‡	133	165	AP	1.48	1.52	3.7	397	4–1827 492 44
Savannah, Ga	96	127– 9	84	24–1–0	15	1,680–1,960	3,900M	10– 2– 1– 2–0	209	240	AU	1.88†	1.42†	7.9†	241†	4–1890 622 33
Schenectady, N.Y	88	163v– 7	72	24–1–4	19	2,000–2,350	4,500A	15– 0– 1– 4–0	U	419	38	2.12	1.94	3.2	666	3–1431 478 41
Shreveport, La	98	110– 7	81	24–1–1	15	1,680–1,980	4,610C‡	11– 0– 1– 2–0§	249	299	36	4.86	2.96	3.3	1,456	3–1462 531 35
Sioux City, Iowa	82	77–15	84	24–1–0	16	1,690–2,100	3,120S‡	8– 3– 2– 1–0	186	200	33	2.27	1.67	7.8	291	4–1548 486 33
Springfield, Ill	76	84–11	84	24–1–0	15	2,100–2,100	3,300S‡	7– 0– 1– 1–1	191	203	46	1.59	2.42	5.7	276	4–1976 734 38
Springfield, Mo	61	75–17	84	24–1–0	15	1,725–1,860	2,820M‡	5– 2– 1– 1–0	136	148	NS	.66	1.35	7.1	93	5–2256 896 34
Springfield, Ohio	71	73– 1	72	24–1–4	15	2,130–2,400	4,500A	7– 1– 2– 1–0	179	193	21	2.33	1.50	6.5	359	5–2014 732 29
Stockton, Calif	55	96†– 3	78	10–w–2	15	2,200–2,670	4,320A	10– 0– 1– 1–1	303	328	18	4.41	2.96	5.1	871	3–1468 441 40
Terre Haute, Ind	63	116v–35	84	24–1–0	14	2,100–2,280	3,480M	10– 0– 3– 1– 1	266	281	23	2.24	2.19	9.7	231	3–1426 578 35
Topeka, Kan	68	80– 6	84	10–w–0	21	1,572–1,956	3,240S‡	6– 1– 1– 1–0‡	171	188	35	.88	1.30	5.8	152	3–1499 535 44
Troy, N.Y	70	145– 8	84	24–1–0	15	1,800–2,000	3,350S	12– 1– 0– 3–0	296	320	19	3.66	2.24	4.7	787	3–1132 417 31
Union City, N.J	56	118– 5	..	..–.–.	..	2,100–2,500	4,200S‡	7– 1– 1– 2–0	308†	325†	44†	2.27	2.02	2.6	891	3–1379 413 35
Upper Darby tp, Pa	57	9v–28	..	..–.–.	..	2,000–2,000	2,247C	10– 3– 2– 1–0	G	28	NS	2.88	9.35	2.3	1,251§	6–2620 1112 37
Waco, Tex	56	86–17	72	24–1–4	15	1,950–1,950	3,600C	9– 0– 1– 2–0*	178	184	9	3.30	3.23	5.5	605	5–2080 476 38
Waterbury, Conn	99	200– 3	72	10–w–4	14	1,916–2,098	6,000B	11– 1– 0– 3–0	482	539	42	2.55	7.07	4.8	5,472	4-note 3
Waterloo, Iowa	52	51– 8	84	24–1–0	14	1,980–2,100	3,180M	5– 1– 1– 1–0	120	127	4	2.12	2.17	4.6	456	3–1416 465 29
Wheeling, W.Va	61	80– 4	84	24–1–0	14	1,980–2,110	3,060A	8– 1– 1– 1–0	160	186	12	4.89	2.38	4.9	999	4–1833 644 38
Wilkes Barre, Pa	86	96– 7	72	10–1–4	15	2,070–2,070	3,680C‡	7 –6– 2– 3–0	213	237	AU	1.31	1.74	2.2	601	4–1959 554 28
Winston Salem, N.C	80	79– 3	84	10–w–0	14	1,480–1,920	3,300M	7– 0– 1– 1–0	148	158	NP	1.33	1.16	.7	2,001	4–1901 657 34
York, Pa	57	41v– 1	84	24–1–0	14	1,900–2,100	2,600C‡	8– 9– 1– 1–0	G	87	NS	1.55	1.19	2.4	640	5–2269 851 36
25,000 to 50,000																
Abilene, Tex	27	36– 7	..	..–.–.	..	1,620–1,776	2,760M‡	5– 2– 1– 1–0§	59	68	NP	4.29	5.52	3.3	1,298	4–1933 478 38
Alameda, Calif	36	65– 8	84	24–1–0	14	2,472–2,760	4,260A	5– 0– 1– 1–0‡	168	185	29	2.38	1.00	2.8	844	4–1662 399 43
Albuquerque, N.M	35	34–37	84	10–w–0	12	1,704–1,992	3,660A	4– 0– 0– 1–1	68	74	NS	1.70†	1.69†	4.6†	374†	6–2596 838 30
Alexandria, La	27	60–17	84	10–w–0	15	1,800–1,920	4,200M‡	4– 1– 1– 1–0‡	..	..	NS	1.62	2.30	7.4	220	4–1404 500 34
Alexandria, Va	34	23v– 9	84	10–w–0	14	1,850–2,660	4,200A	7– 0– 0– 1–1‡	60	90	NS	1.15	.69	4.1	189§	5–2329 575 36
Alhambra, Calif	39	39–13	72	24–1–0	15	2,100–2,340	3,480A	4– 0– 0– 0–1‡	...	92	NS	.96†	.56†	4.6†	226†	4–1548 503 37

Aliquippa, Pa.	27	11v- 9	..	..-.-.	..	2,078-2,238	3,300C	4-	0-	0-	1-0	26	28	2	.93	.54	3.0	306	not graded		
Alton, Ill.	31	19-16	84	24-1-0	0	2,100-2,100	2,940M	3-	0-	0-	0-0	44	50	8	2.50	2.70	5.1	491	6-2647	1074	38
Amsterdam, N.Y.	33	50- 9	84	24-1-0	14	1,824-2,088	2,814S	2-	2-	1-	1-0	108	116	AU	3.00	3.66	4.2	715	4-1830	679	41
Anderson, Ind	42	73- 2	72	24-1-3	15	2,355-2,400	4,000M	5-	0-	1-	1-0	187	217	8	.86	1.69	3.3	258	5-2387	718	38
Ann Arbor, Mich.	30	36- 6	72	24-1-4	15	1,980-2,412	3,680B	4-	0-	2-	1-0	89	103	8	2.33	2.60	4.0	585	5-2262	862	41
Anniston, Ala.	26	22- 5	84	24-1-0	10	1,920-2,160	3,120C‡	4-	0-	1-	0-0	43	48	3	11.25	4.33	9.8	1,149	6-2910	952	38
Appleton, Wis.	28	33- 6	84	24-10-0	15	1,815-2,055	3,000B	3-	1-	1-	0-0	66	78	8	3.48	1.82	6.7	524	5-2049	726	36
Arlington t, Mass.	40	..-..	84	24-1-0	15	....	3,600†C	.-	.-	.-	.-.	127	143	NP	...	...	...	...	3-note 3		
Ashland, Ky.	30	..-..	84	24-1-0	14	....	C	.-	.-	.-	.-.	...	...	AU	...	...	...	...	5-2116	936	33
Auburn, N.Y.	36	4- 4	84	10-w-0	15	1,733-2,090	3,278C	4-	1-	1-	1-0	117	122	AU	.85†	.56†	3.6†	214†	4-1624	445	38
Aurora, Ill.	47	39-21	84	24-1-0	15	2,100-2,100	3,300M	4-	0-	0-	1-1	80	95	1	1.76	1.39	5.0	353	5-2104	912	37
Bakersfield, Calif.	29	56-22	84	24-1-0	15	2,370-2,550	4,110A	8-	2-	1-	1-0*	146	163	21	15.10	5.54	3.2	4,749	4-1866	318	43
Bangor, Me.	30	43-45		SP.		1,825-1,825	3,000A	5-	1-	3-	1-0	104	117	NP	3.07†	2.30†	19.8†	155†	not available		
Baton Rouge, La.	35	43- 0	84	10-w-15	..	1,560-2,148	4440M‡	7-	3-	0-	1-0	...	...	AU	1.50	1.50	5.7	266	3-1410	568	34
Battle Creek, Mich.	43	59-13	73	24-1-4	14	2,206-2,438	4,080C‡	6-	1-	1-	2-0*	165	189	8	3.85	1.64	6.2	626	3-1437	486	33
Bay City, Mich.	48	.88- 3	72	24-1-4	14	2,100-2,320	3,454C	7-	2-	2-	1-0	222	240	NP	3.51	3.06	3.7	962	4-1925	532	39
Belleville, Ill.	28	24-13	84	24-1-0	7	2,100-2,100	2,220M	4-	0-	1-	0-0	30	42	1	1.11	.96	4.0	276	4-1802	548	35
Belleville, N.J.	28	27- 1	84	10-3-0	14	2,000-2,800	4,200S‡	5-	1-	0-	1-0	78	85	7	1.95	1.28	2.3	857	4-1610	725	38
Bellingham, Wash.	29	45-33	72	10-6-4	15	2,100-2,280	3,000M	3-	2-	0-	1-0§	103	111	6	1.76	2.29	10.7	166	4-1624	695	32
Belmont t, Mass.	27	39v- 6	..	......	..	2,000-2,310	4,200C	3-	1-	1-	1-0	110	117	18	1.04	1.32	5.4	193	4-note 3		
Beloit, Wis.	25	25-18	84	24-1-0	14	1,980-2,178	3,036B	3-	2-	0-	0-0	57	60	3	1.97	1.08	9.6	206	5-2250	938	37
Berwyn, Ill.	48	26- 2	84	24-1-0	21	2,295-2,530	3,180M	3-	0-	1-	0-0	68	70	1	.22	3.54	1.5	147	5-2135	699	40
Beverly, Mass.	26	64v†-..	70	10-4-4	14	2,186-2,186†	2,637†M	5-	5-	3-	0-0*	154	164	AU	3.35	2.57	8.7	387	4-note 3		
Beverly Hills, Calif.	27	55- 7	..	..-.-.	..	2,460-2,880	5,160C	3-	2-	0-	1-0	146	153	11	1.68†	1.59†	6.6†	577†	3-1374	305	39
Bloomfield, N.J.	42	43-21	84	10-7-0	14	2,300-2,500	3,700C	5-	1-	1-	1-0	127	140	15	.78	.70	3.3	239	2- 987	452	41
Bloomington, Ill.	33	28-11	84	24-1-0	14	2,220-2,220	2,520M	2-	0-	0-	1-1	56†	59†	12	4.55	2.45	5.1	901	5-2426	891	43
Boise City, Idaho.	26	43- 0	78	24-1-2	15	1,800-2,040	3,000M	2-	3-	1-	0-0	87	93	NS	.90	2.14	7.4	122	5-2309	727	38
Bristol, Conn.	30	31v- 8	84	10-4-0	7	2,340-2,522	4,250C	5-	1-	0-	2-1	98	106	4	3.41	2.24	3.6	944	5-note 3		
Brookline t, Mass.	50	121- 5	84	10-3-0	14	2,200-2,200	4,500S	7-	1-	0-	3-0*	271	352	AU	1.57	2.03	8.6	184	2-note 3		
Burbank, Calif.	34	49- 9	72	24-1-4	14	2,244-2,772	4,212A	2-	5-	0-	0-0‡	121	145	NS	3.29	1.09	3.3	642	5-2056	623	42
Burlington, Iowa.	26	32- 2	84	24-1-0	15	1,764-1,860	2,220C‡	5-	0-	1-	1-0§	65	76	13	2.86	2.82	4.8	596	4-1890	760	29
Burlington, Vt.	28	43- 9	84	24-1-0	14	1,800-1,925	3,000B	5-	1-	0-	1-0	82	97	13	1.89†	...	11.8†	161†	not available		
Butte, Mont.	37	42- 6	56	3P-4	14	2,280-2,364	3,084M	3-	1-	1-	1-1	..	..	AU	.51	1.49	3.0†	912†	6-2958	1246	37
Central Falls, R.I.	25	18v-17	84	10-3-0	14	1,804-1,804	2,600C	1-	2-	1-	1-0	37†	45†	7†	1.46	1.41	3.2	462§	not available		
Chelsea, Mass.	41	88v- 6	70	10-4-4	14	2,000-2,196	3,600M	5-	1-	2-	1-0	212	226	AU	4.67	4.43	2.9	1,619	3-note 3		
Chicopee, Mass.	42	71v- 1	70	10-4-4	14	2,182-2,455	3,300M	3-	5-	2-	0-1	...	204	AU	2.17	2.04	4.5	481	4-note 3		
Clarksburg, W.Va.	31	25-20	78	10-w-2	14	1,860-1,860	3,000A	6-	0-	0-	1-0	46	58	5	3.39	1.47	6.4	530	6-2987	1191	35
Clifton, N.J.	49	52v- 6	84	24-1-0	15	2,100-2,800	3,650A	5-	2-	0-	1-1	..	168	7	2.46	2.93	1.4	1,767	4-1990	787	35
Clinton, Iowa.	26	29- 1	84	24-1-0	15	1,881-2,277	3,000M	3-	1-	1-	1-0‡	54	60	10	1.48†	1.04†	1.2†	129†	5-2418	803	30
Colo. Springs, Colo.	37	40-11	84	24-1-0	15	1,800-1,980	3,600A	6-	2-	0-	1-0	87	104	2	.62†	.85†	7.6†	82†	4-1682	627	40
Concord, N.H.	27	30v- 5		SP		1,900-2,100	3,300B	6-	5-	1-	2-0	U	95	1	4.33	2.15	15.5	280	A1-note 4		
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	41	40-23	78	24-1-2	14	1,740-2,100	2,520M	4-	1-	0-	1-0	77	91	23	1.68	1.24	7.2	232	4-1731	613	33
Cranston, R.I.	47	41v-13	84	10-4-0	14	2,000-2,000	3,200C	3-	4-	3-	0-0 *	101	111	NS	1.36	1.58	2.7	501	not available		
Cumberland, Md.	39	37- 0	78	10-w-2	15	1,518-1,914	2,640C‡	4-	0-	0-	1-0	71	75	3	5.01†	2.66†	5.9†	379†	not graded		
Danville, Ill.	37	37- 3	84	24-1-0	15	2,100-2,100	2,349B‡	4-	1-	0-	1-0	78	82	10	1.26	3.26	4.1	309§	6-2739	1008	37
Danville, Va.	33	42- 8	84	24-1-0	15	1,500-1,850	3,300S	4-	0-	0-	1-0	84	120	NS	2.59	2.72	5.2	495	5-2281	810	36
Dubuque, Iowa.	44	48-14	84	24-1-0	15	1,890-2,154	3,222A	7-	1-	1-	1-0	114	126	24	1.70	3.06	7.6	223	3-1491	407	31
E. Cleveland, Ohio.	39	31- 5	78	24-1-2	14	2,040-2,700	4,180A	2-	0	0-	0-1	87	92	17	0.72	0.66	2.4	300	4-1933	703	41
E. Providence t, R.I.	32	42v- 1	84	24-1-0	13	1,887-1,887	3,450C	3-	5-	1-	2-0	91	101	3	.43	2.75	2.6	169	not available		

TABLE XVI-A—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees, Turn-over Per 100 Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Hours on Day Shift, Days on Shift, Days Off Per Month	Days Annual Vacation With Pay	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment, Radio Equipment (See Code)	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1944 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1944 (in thousands) Total for Dept.	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1944 (in thousands) Retirement	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1944 (in thousands) Per Capita 1944	FIRE LOSS Ave. Per Capita 1940–44	FIRE LOSS Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	FIRE LOSS Per Bldg. Fire 1944	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
25,000 to 50,000—continued																
Easton, Pa.	34	34– 0	72	10–4–4	14	$1,780–1,980	$2,920S‡	5– 1– 0– 1–0	$69	$75	NP	$1.24	$1.43	3.7	$338	5–2312 954 14
Eau Claire, Wis.	31	37–12	84	24–1–0	15	1,860–2,100	3,000B‡	3– 2– 1– 0–0	74	82	$1	1.40	1.58	7.4	190	5–2167 878 35
Elgin, Ill.	38	36– 1	72	24–1–4	15	1,950–2,100	2,700B‡	4– 2– 0– 1–0	71	86	8	2.42	1.08	3.4	714	4–1644 595 41
Elkhart, Ind.	33	49– 4	84	24–1–0	15	2,160–2,280	2,940M	5– 0– 1– 0–0‡	113	117	3	3.67	2.32	8.9	411	4–1824 671 37
Elmira, N.Y.	45	79– 2	72	11–5–4	14	1,911–2,205	3,675A	5– 0– 1– 1–1	178	205	5	2.65	1.58	4.8	558	4–1881 705 38
Elyria, Ohio	25	30–25	72	24–1–4	14	2,088–2,280	2,880M	3– 0– 0– 0–1	74	78	10	2.33	3.33	3.3	714	5–2335 864 38
Enid, Okla.	28	21– 7	84	10–w–0	14	1,800–1,800	2,400C‡	5– 1– 0– 1–0§	39	40	NP	7.70†	.58†	3.6†	2,142†	6–2793 1001 36
Everett, Mass.	47	92†–..	72	10–10–4	16	2,200–2,400†	3,400†B	5– 0– 2– 1–1*	228	241	AU	2.75	2.50	3.6	771	3–note 3
Everett, Wash.	30	50–14	72	24–1–4	15	2,220–2,400	3,240S‡	3– 0– 0– 1–1§	120	127	18	3.94	2.56	17.7	223	3–1244 412 39
Fargo, N.D.	33	31– 0	84	24–1–0	14	1,890–2,040	2,600†C‡	2– 3– 1– 1–0	58	63	2	.15	1.80	4.2†	184†	5–2252 942 40
Fitchburg, Mass.	42	70v– 4	84	10–3–0	14	1,965–2,056	3,300M	4– 3– 2– 1–0	182	188	AU	2.73	2.86	7.3	376	4–note 3
Fond du Lac, Wis.	27	42– 7	84	24–1–0	15	1,672–1,949	2,640B‡	3– 0– 0– 0–1	81	126	2	.67	1.97	6.1	110	4–1993 660 32
Fort Smith, Ark.	37	42– 8	84	10–w–0	15	1,560–1,680	2,700C‡	7– 2– 1– 1–0	87	89	4	4.89	5.11	4.9	999	4–1770 425 38
Gadsden, Ala.	37	29– 2	84	24–1–0	10	1,650–1,800	3,480C‡	5– 0– 0– 1–0	47†	54†	5†	1.75	.91	5.0	353	6–2723 991 37
Galesburg, Ill.	29	26– 2	84	24–1–0	15	2,100–2,100	2,500M	4– 0– 0– 1–0	53†	58†	5†	1.70†	1.33†	5.8†	294†	6–2661 915 43
Garfield, N.J.	28	ov–..	..	..–.–.	..	None–None	NoneM	4– 1– 0– 1–1	S	13	NS	.31	.50	1.7	184	5–2495 826 43
Great Falls, Mont.	30	35– 0	48	3P–4	15	2,352–2,418	3,210M	2– 1– 1– 1–0‡	86	90	12	.83	3.08	.7	1,077	6–2579 840 37
Green Bay, Wis.	46	62– 5	84	24–1–0	14	1,800–2,100	3,720B	3– 1– 1– 1–1‡	133	148	16	1.15	2.69	4.5	257	4–1708 581 34
Greenville, S.C.	35	43– 2	84	11–w–0	15	1,920–1,920	3,120C	5– 0– 1– 1–0	89	96	NP	3.45	4.67	9.9	351	5–2214 748 30
Hackensack, N.J.	26	33– 8	84	24–1–0	15	2,000–2,500	3,500A	3– 1– 0– 2–0	100	108	5	1.07	1.03	3.9	272	4–1635 660 35
Hagerstown, Md.	32	14†v–..	84	10–w–0	14	1,800–1,800†	460†D	5– 0– 1– 1–1	U	39	NP	...	...	...	...	5–2453 880 38
Hamtramck, Mich.	50	59–12	72	24–1–4	30	3,070–3,070	4,110S	4– 0– 1– 1–0	231	235	16	5.22	2.82	6.2	840	3–1343 408 35
Haverford tp, Pa.	28	ov–..	..	..–.–.	..	None–None	NoneD	5– 8– 1– 0–0	G	14	NS	1.76	1.77	2.0	867	5–2140 727 43
Haverhill, Mass.	47	81v– 4	84	10–3–0	14	2,007–2,007	3,000C‡	6– 0– 0– 2–0	184	209	28	3.10	4.50	5.3	584	4–note 3
Hazleton, Pa.	38	25v–..	72	10–w–4	14	1,920–1,920	300C‡	5– 3– 0– 0–1	...	51	3	1.16	2.70	1.6	735	5–2351 902 37
High Point, N.C.	38	53v–37	84	10–w–0	12	1,650–1,920	3,600A	5– 1– 1– 1–0	96	109	NP	2.33	4.57	4.3	544	5–2116 626 39
Huntington Pk., Cal.	29	22– 9	72	24–1–4	15	2,460–2,580	3,900C	3– 0– 1– 0–0	66	70	NS	4.48	1.87	3.0	1493	5–2301 864 39
Hutchinson, Kan.	30	29–24	84	24–1–0	15	1,914–2,349	3,240M‡	5– 0– 0– 1–1§	60	68	1	.86	1.05	4.4	193	4–1848 568 37
Inglewood, Calif.	30	18– 8	..	..–.–.	..	2,220–2,400	3,180C	2– 2– 0– 0–0	50	55	NS	6.04	2.70	3.4	1,802	5–2477 701 39
Jackson, Mich.	50	85– 5	76	24–1–2	15	2,002–2,206	3,931C	7– 0– 1– 1–0	189	199	4	4.70	3.16	9.0	521	4–1906 771 44
Jamestown, N.Y.	43	73– 6	72	10–w–4	15	2,040–2,160	3,040M	4– 3– 1– 1–0	159	193	12	3.17	2.84	4.2	756	3–1456 433 41
Johnson City, Tenn.	25	22–27	..	..–.–.	..	1,237–1,500	1,980A	3– 1– 0– 0–1	31	36	NS	3.44	1.70	4.9	1,112	5–2206 677 42
Joliet, Ill.	42	47†–18	84	24–1–0	15	2,100–2,100†	3,150†B‡	5– 3– 1– 1–0	102	122	14	3.93	3.33	5.6	703	5–2232 651 38
Joplin, Mo.	37	33–14	84	24–1–0	14	1,600–1,740	2,532M‡	2– 4– 0– 1–0	66	72	NP	.86	.70	12.0	72	6–2591 905 32
Kearny, N.J.	39	82–13	84	24–1–0	17	2,500–3,000	5,000C	6– 0– 2– 2–0	237	247	10	57.42	29.80	2.3	24,904	3–1317 423 35
Kenosha, Wis.	49	61–11	84	24–1–0	14	2,073–2,199	4,000B	5– 0– 1– 1–0‡	140	148	7	1.39	1.47	5.9	238	4–1552 556 37
Kingston, N.Y.	29	41v–16	72	10–10–4	15	1,920–2,160	3,370B	4– 5– 1– 1–0	U	90	AU	1.12	.97	4.9	228	4–1501 619 41
Kokomo, Ind.	34	45–13	84	24–1–0	15	1,980–2,160	2,760M	3– 0– 1– 1–0§	102	107	20	2.91	1.62	9.1†	247†	5–2440 915 40

La Crosse, Wis.	43	73-10	84	24-1-0	14	2,026-2,165	3,120B	3-	4-	2-	1-1	158	166	17	8.63	3.42	6.9	1,257	3-1434	368 38
Lafayette, Ind.	29	47†-11	84	24-1-0	14	2,040-2,040†	3,000M	5-	1-	0-	1-0‡	...	...	AU	1.67	2.00	2.9	573	5-2374	844 34
Laredo, Tex.	39	35- 9	72	10-15-4	7	1,020-1,260	3,000C	4-	1-	1-	0-0	48	59	NS	.75†	.30†	2.0†	372†	6-2745	772 39
Lebanon, Pa.	27	8v- 0	72	10-w-4	14	1,800-1,800	250C‡	6-	1-	0-	1-0	2	30	NS	22.10	.50	2.1	10,551	5-2355	890 24
Lewiston, Me.	39	56-12		SP		1,875-1,945	3,020†B	5-	1-	1-	1-0	100	110	3	1.91	1.82	12.7	150	not available	
Lexington, Ky.	49	83-16	84	24-1-0	15	1,740-1,980	3,804A	6-	1-	0-	1-1	173	177	NP	2.94	3.27	5.6	525	3-1456	353 39
Lima, Ohio	45	44-10	72	24-1-4	0	2,017-2,100	2,820M	6-	0-	0-	1-0	89	94	15	2.77	1.81	14.7	188	6-2735	1057 43
Lorain, Ohio	44	44v- 9	72	24-1-4	14	2,211-2,211	3,210S	6-	2-	0-	2-0	H	119	26	1.13	1.21	3.1	367	4-1532	482 42
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	40	13v†-..	..	..-.-.	..	1,770-2,280†	2,900†C	10-	3-	2-	1-1*	G	61	NS	5.39	4.10	3.4	1,580	5-2219	867 38
Lubbock, Tex.	32	26-10	84	24-1-0	15	1,485-1,620	3,000A	3-	2-	0-	0-1	48	53	NP	1.54	2.16	9.4†	413†	23-note 1	
Lynchburg, Va.	45	74- 5	84	24-1-0	15	1,338-1,890	3,100A	7-	0-	0-	1-0	136	144	NS	8.45	3.07	7.3	1,166	4-1866	807 39
Mansfield, Ohio	37	36-11	72	24-1-4	14	1,890-2,220	2,760S	5-	0-	0-	1-0	76	97	15	7.72	4.39	5.9	1,310	6-2664	1088 41
Marion, Ind.	27	50v- 4	84	24-1-0	14	1,980-2,160	2,520M	6-	0-	1-	1-0*	111	121	6	2.67	5.74	17.8	151	5-2105	535 32
Marion, Ohio	31	34- 6	72	24-1-4	14	1,950-2,100	2,750S	3-	0-	0-	1-1	74	76	12	2.47	2.38	6.0	410	6-2514	1042 40
Mason City, Iowa	27	27-15	84	24-1-0	15	1,860-2,130	2,670A	3-	1-	0-	1-1‡	52	56	7	.86	2.06	4.2	206	4-1984	736 36
Massillon, Ohio	27	21v- 7	72	24-1-4	14	2,070-2,220	2,700S	3-	1-	0-	1-0	46	51	12	1.62	4.61	3.8	424	6-2624	1012 36
Maywood, Ill.	27	15- 7	72	24-1-4	21	2,280-2,280	2,880M	2-	0-	1-	0-0	..	..	AU	.50	.74	2.9	173	6-2800	1171 44
Melrose, Mass.	25	37v- 3	..	..-.-.	..	2,050-2,500	3,000M	2-	2-	0-	1-0	82	89	5	1.62	1.68	3.0	539	4-note 3	
Meriden, Conn.	39	49v- 4	72	10-6-4	14	2,874-2,874	4,726B	5-	1-	0-	1-0	114	122	12	1.83	2.60	4.6	397	4-note 3	
Meridian, Miss.	35	43-19	84	24-1-0	10	1,500-1,620	2,400M‡	2-	5-	0-	1-0	67	73	3	2.62	2.83	7.4	354	6-2660	1137 30
Miami Beach, Fla.	28	46- 9	..	..-.-.	..	2,368-3,049	5,004A	3-	0-	0-	1-1§	125	146	AU	.56	.43	4.6	122	5-2437	1084 37
Michigan City, Ind.	26	29- 7	84	24-1-0	14	2,160-2,160	3,000M	3-	0-	0-	1-0	66	72	5	.65	.77	7.2	90	5-2120	859 36
Middletown, Conn.	26	17v- 3	84	10-3-0	14	2,344-2,344	3,304C	3-	1-	0-	1-0	G	53	3	.73	2.75	4.0	182	5-note 3	
Middletown, Ohio	31	32- 8	72	24-1-0	15	1,734-2,220	3,144C‡	2-	1-	0-	1-1	75	82	12	3.19	2.78	10.9	293	5-2310	887 39
Mishawaka, Ind.	28	47- 6	84	24-1-0	14	2,040-2,160	2,580M	4-	1-	2-	0-0	103	109	AU	.87	.96	3.0	288	4-1615	563 41
Moline, Ill.	35	35-54	84	24-1-0	15	2,210-2,210	2,800M	6-	0-	0-	1-0	69	81	5	1.16†	.83†	2.3†	913†	4-1664	655 37
Monroe, La.	28	40- 4	84	24-1-0	15	1,617-1,881	2,994‡	5-	0-	1-	0-0	79†	90†	2†	3.77	2.77	5.6	675	6-2542	794 34
Montclair, N.J.	40	65- 2	84	10-3-0	17	2,100-2,700	4,700S‡	7-	0-	1-	1-0	195†	201†	8†	2.13†	1.22†	5.1†	422†	3-1308	477 42
Muncie, Ind.	50	61†- 7	84	24-1-0	15	....-2,400	3,300M	7-	0-	1-	1-0‡	144	154	AU	4.23	2.10	7.7	553	5-2449	959 36
Muskegon, Mich.	48	65-..	76	24-1-2	15	2,240-2,340	3,990A	6-	0-	1-	1-1	153	183	1	6.23	3.31	5.4	1,151	4-1732	491 32
Muskogee, Okla.	32	40-45	84	24-w-0	21	1,848-1,848	3,300A	5-	0-	1-	1-0	82	119	NP	1.47†	2.52†	10.5†	140†	5-2204	884 41
Nashua, N.H.	33	48v-13		SP		1,948-2,008	3,708B	5-	5-	3-	1-0	92	109	7	7.86	4.65	11.5	703	5-2018	638 30
New Albany, Ind.	25	39- 6	84	24-1-0	10	2,040-2,040	2,160M	4-	0-	1-	0-0	80	81	6	1.32	1.30	10.5	125	6-2646	819 35
New Brunswick, N.J.	33	44- 6	84	10-3-0	15	2,100-2,700	4,100C‡	4-	0-	0-	1-0	125	141	6	3.12	2.25	4.4	720	4-1505	448 42
New Castle, Pa.	48	45v- 3	72	10-w-4	14	2,024-2,278	2,400†C‡	6-	1-	1-	1-1	G	114	NP	1.00	1.01	2.9	340	6-2688	1021 28
New London, Conn.	30	32v-38	72	10-8-4	14	1,800-2,200	3,200A	6-	1-	1-	2-0	...	82	NP	3.50	2.42	6.8	518	5-note 3	
Newark, Ohio	31	30-13	72	24-1-4	14	1,920-1,980†	2,640†S	4-	0-	0-	1-0*	65	66	17	.96	1.26	5.4	178	5-2312	725 26
Newburgh, N.Y.	32	54v- 7	84	10-10-0	14	1,600-2,000	2,800A	6-	1-	0-	2-0	114	125	1	1.78	2.34	4.0	451	3-1172	430 42
Newport, Ky.	31	38- 8	78	24-1-2	14	1,825-1,825	2,217A	3-	1-	1-	1-0	73	79	2	.49	1.21	6.5	76	4-1927	732 42
Newport, R.I.	31	53v-11	84	10-w-0	14	2,209-2,209	3,150C	0-	0-	0-	2-6	126	135	7	.92	2.28	10.2	91	not available	
Newport News, Va.	37	61v-36	84	24-1-0	12	2,118-2,430	4,050A	8-	1-	1-	1-0	G	162	NS	25.64	4.61	5.9	2,916	4-1744	736 35
Norristown, Pa.	38	5v- 0		SP		None-None	800D	8-	2-	1-	2-0	U	25	NS	.50	1.15	1.7	288	4-1966	688 27
N. Bergen tp, N.J.	40	..-..	..	..-.-.	..	....-....	.....S‡	.-	.-	.-	.-.	..	...	AU	...	...	...	...	4-1734	673 39
Norwalk, Conn.	40	48v- 8	84	9½-3-1	14	2,337-2,409	4,471B	5-	2-	1-	0-1	..	114	NP	1.46	1.44	5.5	266	4-note 3	
Norwood, Ohio	34	34- 0	72	24-1-4	14	2,020-2,184	2,965M	3-	1-	0-	1-1‡	72	81	14	1.50	.69	4.2	354	5-2051	829 33
Ogden, Utah	44	48- 7	72	24-1-4	14	1,944-2,400	3,300M‡	5-	0-	0-	1-0	89	94	NP	1.79	1.50	4.8	373	6-2898	1252 40
Orange, N.J.	36	40-11	84	10-3-0	17	2,100-2,750	4,500S‡	3-	0-	0-	1-0	130	134	6	1.16	1.46	4.9	238	4-1628	537 41
Orlando, Fla.	37	..-..	84	24-1-0	21	....-....	C	.-	.-	.-	.-.	...	...	AU	0.71	1.08	1.4	521	5-2423	1067 35
Oshkosh, Wis.	39	60- 3	84	24-1-0	10	1,712-2,012	3,032B	7-	0-	1-	1-0	122	138	3	3.18†	1.29†	6.6†	484†	3-1449	398 37

Table XVI-A—Fire Department Data for the 410 Cities Over 25,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees, Turn-over Per 100 Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Hours on Day Shift, Days on Shift, Days Off Per Month	Days Annual Vacation With Pay	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment, Radio Equipment (See Code)	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1944 (in thousands)			FIRE LOSS				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept Def. Pts., Year
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retirement	Per Capita 1944	Ave. Per Capita 1940–44	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1944	
25,000 to 50,000—continued																
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	28– 5	84	24–1–0	14	$1,920–1,920	$2,280S‡	4– 1– 0– 1–0‡	$48	$66	$9	$.69	$3.02	8.6	$81	6–2648 1117 39
Owensboro, Ky.	30	39– 4	..	..–.–.	..	1,710–1,740	2,499C‡	3– 1– 0– 1–0	61	69	3	1.56†	2.21†	6.4†	243†	4–1945 628 41
Paducah, Ky.	34	37–16	78	11–w–2	14	1,656–1,800	2,940A	6– 0– 1– 1–0	68	76	5	2.23	2.14	10.9	204§	5–2088 788 41
Parkersburg, W.Va.	30	25–12	84	24–1–0	15	1,620–1,860	2,340C‡	4– 2– 0– 1–1	44	48	7	2.10	1.40	2.3	917	5–2034 917 40
Pensacola, Fla.	37	56– 7	84	24–1–0	12	1,802–1,980	3,528A	5– 0– 1– 1–0	116	122	AU	...	...	...	...	6–2646 883 39
Perth Amboy, N.J.	41	27v–17	84	24–1–0	14	2,250–2,650	3,300D‡	5– 0– 1– 2–0	F	95	12	.73†	.50†	1.7†	418†	4–1794 756 36
Petersburg, Va.	31	39– 9	84	24–1–0	15	1,470–1,620	2,750A	4– 1– 3– 1–0	68	76	NP	2.00	1.47	12.8	156	4–1753 533 33
Pittsfield, Mass.	50	62– 1	84	10–3–0	14	1,650–1,800	3,065M	4– 1– 1– 1–0	151	159	AU	2.07	2.77	2.0	1,040	5–note 3
Plainfield, N.J.	37	55†–..	72	10–w–4	14	2,000–2,500†	4,500†M	5– 0– 2– 1–0	127	135	6	6.99†	2.71†	3.5†	1,984†	3–1451 466 35
Port Arthur, Tex.	46	27–13	72	10–w–4	15	1,740–2,100	4,200A	6– 2– 1– 1–0*	56	64	NP	1.12	.94	3.4	333	5–2169 786 30
Port Huron, Mich.	33	50– 6	72	24–1–4	14	2,124–2,364	3,420A	4– 0– 1– 1–0	115	121	6	1.65	3.17	4.8	336	4–1899 638 31
Portsmouth, Ohio	40	43–15	72	24–1–4	14	1,860–2,100	3,300A	4– 2– 0– 1–1	88	93	13	0.69	1.36	4.2	166	4–1660 642 30
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	40	49v– 4	72	10–5–4	16	2,000–2,400	3,500C	5– 2– 0– 2–0‡	U	128	AU	1.21	2.06	6.2	197	4–1541 590 30
Quincy, Ill.	40	44–17	84	24–1–0	0	2,100–2,100	2,600M	11– 0– 0– 1–0	90	96	7	1.93	1.05	7.9	244	5–2337 846 41
Raleigh, N.C.	47	52v†–..	84	10–w–0	10	1,300–1,620†	2,760†S‡	7– 1– 1– 1–0	89	104	NP	1.32	1.76	12.0	110	4–1665 526 31
Revere, Mass.	34	62v–..	84	24–1–0	0	2,000–2,300	3,000M	5– 0– 0– 2–0	151	161	AU	2.40	2.23	3.1	765	4–note 3
Richmond, Ind.	35	44–13	84	24–1–0	14	2,250–2,280	3,200M	4– 0– 0– 1–1	98	103	8	1.31	2.49	8.2	159	4–1868 689 40
Riverside, Calif.	35	43–12	78	24–1–2	15	2,286–2,436	3,636B	4– 5– 0– 0–0‡	97	104	NS	1.93	1.22	3.4	568	5–2330 764 37
Rochester, Minn.	26	33– 0	72	24–1–4	15	1,692–1,992	3,252C	4– 1– 0– 1–1	64	71	1	.54	1.61	3.1	175	6–2735 1200 31
Rock Island, Ill.	43	37– 7	84	24–1–0	17	2,100–2,100	2,700B	6– 0– 0– 1–0	80	91	5	1.33	2.40	5.1	260	5–2445 986 41
Rocky Mount, N.C.	26	14v–11	*	SP		1,800–1,980	2,460A	4– 0– 0– 1–0	U	45	NP	1.03	.85	4.0	257	5–2155 837 42
Rome, Ga.	26	42– 0	84	10–w–0	15	1,408–1,604	2,600	4– 1– 0– 1–0	67	86	1	1.02	1.22	8.3	123	5–2334 779 38
Rome, N.Y.	34	45v–12	72	24–1–4	14	1,800–2,200	3,500S	4– 2– 1– 1–0	G	92	10	1.46	2.69	4.4	336	4–1891 714 40
Royal Oak, Mich.	25	28v– 7	76	24–1–2	14	2,450–2,750	3,600A	2– 2– 1– 0–0	74	79	AU	...	...	..	...	5–2131 858 31
Salem, Mass.	41	78v– 1	70	10–w–4	14	1,800–1,980	3,240M	6– 6– 1– 1–0	189	198	AU	3.15	3.11	4.6	694	2–note 3
Salem, Ore.	31	47–23	84	24–1–0	14	1,941–2,082	2,850C	7– 0– 0– 1–0	102	110	NS	8.54	3.19	...	...	5–2177 742 40
San Angelo, Tex.	26	33–18	..	..–.–.	..	1,650–1,920	2,860A	5– 3– 1– 0–0‡	57	61	NP	2.76	2.20	4.2	653	20–note 1
San Bernardino, Cal.	44	49– 8	72	24–1–4	14	1,950–2,304	3,600M	3– 5– 0– 1–0‡	119	126	NS	2.43	2.04	3.9	628	5–2419 779 36
Santa Ana, Calif.	32	48v–37	72	24–1–4	15	2,040–2,160	3,240C	5– 1– 1– 0–0*	90	105	NS	2.31	.95	2.9	793	5–2312 851 37
Santa Barbara, Cal.	35	53–11	72	24–1–4	14	1,890–2,160	3,600B	5– 2– 0– 1–0‡	117	153	15	2.41	1.24	3.2	877	4–1786 565 37
Sharon, Pa.	26	15v– 0	72	10–w–4	14	1,890–1,920	2,760C‡	3– 1– 0– 1–0	U	55	NS	2.52	1.68	1.3	1,898	not graded
Sheboygan, Wis.	41	54–14	84	24–1–0	15	1,980–2,070	3,150B	3– 0– 1– 1–0	115	125	8	.91	.78	5.3	170	4–1842 541 32
Sioux Falls, S.D.	41	39– 5	84	24–1–0	14	1,560–1,920	3,000M‡	4– 1– 2– 1–0	95	101	ND	1.04	1.46	4.1	253	6–2614 945 31
South Gate, Calif.	27	32– 0	72	24–1–4	15	2,340–2,640	3,900C	3– 0– 0– 0–0	87	95	NS	1.34	1.88	2.6	523	6–2565 834 35
Spartanburg, S.C.	32	46–17	84	24–1–0	15	1,704–1,919	2,769M‡	5– 1– 0– 1–0	91	102	NP	4.37	3.82	7.4	592	5–2320 1030 36
Stamford, Conn.	48	79– 4	70	10–10–4	14	2,300–2,700	5,000B	4– 1– 2– 1–0	196	213	30	1.79	3.45	2.7	679	4–note 3
Steubenville, Ohio	38	35–11	72	24–1–4	15	2,034–2,160	2,664S	3– 0– 0– 1–1	75	78	16	1.03	2.56	...	...	5–2413 913 33
Superior, Wis.	35	67– 2	84	24–1–0	14	2,040–2,244	3,480B	4– 1– 0– 1–1	160	171	48	2.12	9.56	12.3	173	4–1790 386 41

Taunton, Mass.	37	67v-0	70	10-10-4	14	1,924-2,117	3,450C	6-	2-	2-	1-0	160	170	AU	4.20	3.26	6.5	652	4-note 3		
Teaneck tp, N.J.	25	33v-0	84	24-1-0	15	1,680-2,500	3,800A	3-	1-	0-	1-1‡	83	95	4	.88	.89	5.0	177	3-1145	482	38
Torrington, Conn.	27	22v-0	78	10-w-2	14	2,378-2,444	3,679M	3-	0-	1-	0-0	59	65	1	.47	1.00	3.8	123	5-note 3		
Tucson, Ariz.	37	47-38	84	24-1-0	15	1,980-2,340	3,960A	5-	0-	0-	1-1	103	113	3	2.60	3.60	4.1	629	4-1988	700	39
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	27	21v-14	84	24-1-0	15	1,560-1,860	2,640C‡	3-	0-	0-	0-1‡	37	41	2	3.53	1.81	3.2	1,101	5-2480	927	37
Tyler, Tex.	28	31-10	72	24-1-4	15	1,680-1,800	3,000A	5-	0-	1-	0-0	544	650	1	2.03	3.97	2.8	728	6-2821	992	40
University City, Mo.	33	25-12	84	24-1-0	14	1,851-2,142	3,036M	3-	0-	1-	0-0	52	56	NP	.54	.49	3.2	170	6-note 3		
Waltham, Mass.	40	48v-6	84	10-3-0	14	2,050-2,350	3,350M	4-	2-	1-	1-0	...	...	AU	5.30	2.99	4.3	1,226	4-note 3		
Warren, Ohio	43	36-17	72	24-1-4	15	1,935-2,424	3,900M	5-	2-	1-	1-0‡	97	108	2	1.09	.76	5.3	205	4-1913	791	42
Warwick, R.I.	29	....-..	..	..-.-.	..	....-....	.....D	10-	4-	2-	0-0	G	28	NS	...	...	...	...	not available		
Washington, Pa.	26	14-7	72	10-w-4	14	2,292-2,292	2,754C‡	2-	1-	0-	0-0	34	45	NP	1.33	.83	5.6	238	not graded		
Watertown t, Mass.	35	64v-6	70	10-10-4	16	2,415-2,645	3,795C	4-	1-	2-	0-0	147	160	AU	3.04	1.88	4.0	753	3-note 3		
Watertown, N.Y.	33	40-16	84	24-1-0	14	1,970-2,284	3,300A	4-	0-	1-	1-0	101	104	14	2.67	2.91	5.6	476	4-1538	508	42
Waukegan, Ill.	35	25-14	84	24-1-0	14	1,710-2,340	3,300M	2-	0-	0-	1-0	55	72	4	3.39	3.55	7.0	484	5-2289	1051	40
Wausau, Wis.	27	39-9	84	24-1-0	15	1,620-1,800	2,640B	4-	3-	0-	1-0	66	68	8	1.12	.92	13.2	85	5-2035	580	40
Wauwatosa, Wis.	28	35v-14	84	24-1-0	15	1,800-2,160	3,300B	2-	0-	0-	0-1	83	86	3	.76	.65	1.8	412	4-1545	594	33
West Allis, Wis.	36	38-13	84	24-1-0	15	1,920-2,160	3,300B	3-	0-	1-	1-0	102	122	18	.82	1.28	2.4	349	4-1957	794	43
W. Hartford t, Conn.	34	54-6	86	10-4-0	15	2,249-2,635	4,462A	5-	0-	1-	0-1	147	163	NS	1.66	1.63	5.0	335	5-note 3		
W. Haven t, Conn.	30	(not reporting)					....B												6-note 3		
W. New York, N.J.	39	73†-6	84	10-3-0	18	2,000-2,800	4,800S‡	4-	0-	0-	2-0	196	201	AU	1.87	1.17	6.2	299	3-1188	414	35
W. Orange, N.J.	26	31-16	84	10-w-0	17	2,000-2,500	4,200S‡	3-	0-	1-	0-0	...	114	9	.11	.54	3.2	35§	4-1686	547	38
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	34	35-41	84	24-1-0	18	1,800-2,106	3,192A	5-	5-	1-	1-0	65	73	NP	4.05	1.37	2.8	1,406	5-2093	806	35
White Plains, N.Y.	40	79v-1	72	10-w-4	18	1,980-2,956	5,000S‡	6-	0-	1-	2-0	U	268	12	1.33	.97	3.0	452	2-942	309	33
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45	56-10	84	24-1-0	15	1,440-1,860	2,700A	8-	0-	1-	1-0*	102	109	NP	29.93	10.40	1.3	23,684	5-2328	850	38
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	30	30-22	84	24-1-0	14	2,160-2,220	3,000C	2-	1-	0-	1-0	69	72	U	.44†	.41†	2.6†	167†	4-1565	501	23
Williamsport, Pa.	44	43-8	72	10-w-4	14	1,860-1,931	2,762S‡	7-	0-	0-	1-0	102	112	NP	2.08	2.59	2.4	887	5-2383	811	40
Wilmington, N.C.	33	68-15	84	11-w-0	14	2,047-2,130	3,600A	5-	0-	0-	1-1	149	167	4	3.73	2.52	10.3	362	6-2681	1083	35
Woodbridge tp, N.J.	27	6v-8	84	24-1-0	15	2,000-2,450	NoneD	3-	0-	0-	1-0	G	...	NS	...	...	1.0	...	4-1942	794	42
Woonsocket, R.I.	49	112-2	84	10-3-0	14	1,653-1,929	4,410C	6-	0-	0-	3-0*	228	255	17	1.65	2.85	3.8	434	not available		
Wyandotte, Mich.	31	46-7	72	24-1-4	17	2,550-2,688	4,494B	4-	0-	0-	1-0	131	140	AP	1.68	4.38	7.4	227	5-2167	871	35
Yakima, Wash.	27	42-20	72	24-1-4	15	2,040-2,280	3,300C‡	3-	0-	0-	1-0*	102	107	NP	3.51†	3.35†	7.7†	436†	4-1740	524	40
Zanesville, Ohio	38	38-5	72	24-1-4	14	1,830-2,070	2,680S	6-	0-	0-	1-0	76	80	13	3.60	1.09	4 2	798	6-2801	968	44

Note: The following 71 cities of 25,000 or more population have some volunteer firemen, as indicated by the letter "v" following the number of full-time employees in Table XVI-A. The number after the name of the city indicates the number of volunteers and call men, "sleepers" excluded; Alexandria, Virginia, 193; Aliquippa, Pennsylvania, 150; Allentown, Pennsylvania, 2,961; Belmont t, Massachusetts, 2; Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, 1,200; Beverly, Massachusetts, 44; Bristol, Connecticut, 8; Central Falls, Rhode Island, 16; Chattanooga, Tennessee, 150; Chelsea, Massachusetts, 11; Chester, Pennsylvania, 1000; Chicopee, Massachusetts, 92; Clifton, New Jersey, 63; Concord, New Hampshire, 35; Cranston, Rhode Island, 5; Dayton, Ohio, 52; East Providence, Rhode Island, 40; Fitchburg, Massachusetts, 15; Garfield, New Jersey, 175; Hagerstown, Maryland, 75; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1,600; Haverford tp, Pennsylvania, 147; Haverhill, Massachusetts, 18; Hazleton, Pennsylvania, 69; High Point, North Carolina, 4; Kingston, New York, 300; Lebanon, Pennsylvania, 3; Lorain, Ohio, 60; Los Angeles, California, 8; Lower Merion tp, Pennsylvania, 175; Manchester, New Hampshire, 38; Marion, Indiana, 5; Massillon, Ohio, 10; Melrose, Massachusetts, 2; Meriden, Connecticut, 20; Middletown, Connecticut, 150; Mount Vernon, New York, 438; Nashua, New Hampshire, 27; New Castle, Pennsylvania, 135; New London, Connecticut, 1,200; New York, New York, 76; Newburgh, New York, 34; Newport, Rhode Island, 19; Newport News, Virginia, 126; Norristown, Pennsylvania, 1,000; Portland, Oregon, 30; Portsmouth, Virginia, 1; Norwalk, Connecticut, 160; Perth Amboy, New Jersey, 452; Portland, Maine, 11; Poughkeepsie, New York, 6; Raleigh, North Carolina, ..; Reading, Pennsylvania, 2,560; Revere, Massachusetts, 1; Rocky Mount, North Carolina, 30; Rome, New York, 203; Royal Oak, Michigan, 20; Salem, Massachusetts, 7; Santa Ana, California, 10; Schenectady, New York, 300; Sharon, Pennsylvania, 20; Taunton, Massachusetts, 10; Teaneck tp, New Jersey, 5; Torrington, Connecticut, 20; Tuscaloosa, Alabama, 10; Upper Darby tp, Pennsylvania, 250; Waltham, Massachusetts, 19; Warwick, Rhode Island, 250; Watertown, Massachusetts, ..; Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, 2; White Plains, New York, 125; Woodbridge tp, New Jersey, 65; York, Pennsylvania, 2,000.

For notes on fire insurance classification see end of Table XVI-B.

TABLE XVI-B

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1945

This table lists all of the 662 municipalities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. (For 1940 population of cities see Table V elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK, and Table III for post-1940 figures for some cities.) Under "Employees" the first figure is the number of full-time paid employees including civilians, but not including part-time employees or "sleepers"; the second is the number of volunteer firemen; and the third figure is the turnover rate. The latter is not shown for some cities with volunteer companies because it is impossible to segregate the additions and separations into full-time and volunteer. In the column on "Work Hours Per Week, etc." leaders (. . . .) indicate information not available or if a volunteer department that such data do not apply to that city. The number of pieces of equipment shown is the total number of pumpers, hose wagons, combinations, city service ladder trucks, and aerial ladder trucks; all other equipment is excluded. No expenditures for salaries and wages are shown if the number of volunteer firemen exceeds the number of full-time paid employees; for these cities the salaries and wages column is used to indicate the method of payment to volunteers (see code below). A few rating organizations failed to supply insurance classification data; such cities are indicated in the last column by "not available." For explanation of other columns see the notes at the beginning of Table XVI-A. Notes referred to in the last column are at end of table.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEER FIREMEN:

F—payments on basis of number of Fires
G—Gross or lump sums to the companies
H—payments on basis number Hours worked
S—nominal Salary
U—Unpaid

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer, Turnover Rate per 100 Full-time	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1944 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
						Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System	
Aberdeen, S.D.	22–91–18	84–24	$1,680–1,800	$2,400M‡	5	H	$46.6	$2.9	6–2957 903 36
Aberdeen, Wash.	31–0–10	72–24	2,400–2,580	3,360S	6	$66.7†	71.0†	NP	4–1905 624 33
Abington tp, Pa.	0–35–..	.....	None–None	None	6	U	16.0	NS	not available
Ada, Okla.	14–4†..	.....	1,500–1,740†	1,840†M‡	7	19.5†	22.0†	NP	6–2948 872 40
Adams t, Mass.	0–40†–..	.....	None–None†	400†E	3†	U	2.1	U	5-note 3
Adrian, Mich.	22–0–5	84–24	1,800–2,100	2,400S‡	5	23.7	55.0	NS	6–2751 1075 30
Albany, Calif.	14–0–4	.....	2,340–2,520	3,000C	2	23.0	28.0	0.9	5–2065 647 32
Albany, Ga.	25–37–20	84–12	1,826–1,975	5,780C	7	U	55.7	NS	3–1357 345 22
Albert Lea, Minn.	4–17–0	.....	1,701–1,776	646A	4	S	13.9	0.4	7–3053 1017 36
Alliance, Ohio	20–10–20	72–24	2,100–2,100	2,640M	4	43.1	47.1	AU	6–2519 1028 43
Alpena, Mich.	21–0–0	84–24	1,875–2,040	2,360A	5	46.0	49.7	NS	6–2883 756 30
Ambridge, Pa.	3–21–17	.....	2,100–2,400	2,676C	4	H	12.7	NS	not available
Ames, Iowa	13–4–12	84–24	1,500–2,178	2,544A	3	24.4	27.0	4.0	6–2812 1025 38
Amesbury t, Mass.	8–32–0	.....	2,054–2,054	2,404B	6	S	27.3	NP	6-note 3
Anaconda, Mont.	12–0–0	48–3P	2,000–2,220	2,544M	4	27.0	26.9	AU	5–2491 1072 40
Anaheim, Calif.	6–18–0	.....	2,030–2,030	3,440C	2	GS	16.9	NS	6–2835 1070 30
Anderson, S.C.	16–0–0	84–11	1,620–1,740	2,340C	6	28.1	34.1	0.6	5–2124 815 43
Andover t, Mass.	10–20–15	.....	1,976–2,236	3,085M	5	S	31.5	AU	5-note 3
Annapolis, Md.	9–156–0	84–10	1,800–1,800	None C	8	U	19.7	NP	not graded
Ansonia, Conn.	0–248–0	.....	None–None	250M	5	U	14.1	NS	6-note 3
Ardmore, Okla.	18–0–28	84–24	1,725–1,914	2,323A	5	29.8	31.1	0.6	6–2893 917 34
Arkansas City, Kan.	11–10–64	....	1,680–1,680	2,160A	4	21.2	22.8	NP	5–2423 708 39
Arnold, Pa.	3–120–50	.....	1,920–1,920†	2,160C‡	3	U	6.1	NP	6–2514 860 24
Asbury Park, N.J.	35–90–3	72–10	2,200–2,700	3,700A	3	U	14.5	4.0	CS-note 2
Ashland, Ohio	5–40–10	.....	1,800–1,800	2,100M	4	H	14.2	2.2	6–2863 973 34
Ashland, Wis.	18–0–6	72–24	1,440–1,740	2,160B	4	30.0	46.5	9.4	6–2888 824 43
Ashtabula, Ohio	23–0–9	72–24	1,940–2,250	2,840A	4	52.2	65.7	1.0	7–3130 1277 40
Astoria, Ore.	16–0–59	84–24	1,992–2,232	2,940A	5	37.4	43.7	NS	4–1920 842 34
Atchison, Kan.	15–0†–..	84–11	1,500–1,680†	1,975†A	4†	26.0	27.9	NP	4–1700 571 38
Athens, Ga.	31–0–16	.....	1,620–1,740	2,640B	5	56.4	63.9	AU	3–1372 370 43
Athol t, Mass.	7–30–42	.....	2,020–2,020	2,546C	6	U	32.0	AU	6-note 3
Attleboro, Mass.	38–0–16	.....	1,400–1,500	2,800M	9	85.0	85.0	AU	4-note 3

TABLE XVI-B—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1945—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer, Turnover Rate per 100 Full-time	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1944 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
						Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System	
Auburn Me.	26–32–4	SP	$1,560–1,768	$2,600A	8	S	$67.8	$1.0	not available
Augusta, Me.	19–30–0	72–11	1,872–1,924	2,750M	6	....	....	1.9†	not available
Austin, Minn.	17–0–0	84–24	1,890–2,100	2,520M	3	$33.3	35.2	2.0	6–2993 1163 39
Barberton, Ohio	18–0–..	84–24	1,980–2,220	2,950M	3	39.4	41.2	4.5	6-note 5
Barre, Vt.	11–28–0	.....	1,898–1,976	2,756C	4	H	28.7	NS	not available
Bartlesville, Okla.	14–8–79	84–24	1,440–1,880	2,400A	5	23.6†	25.7†	NS	6–2571 1083 36
Batavia, N.Y.	24–..–4	84–10	1,742–1,840	2,185C	3	46.0	52.4	2.3	5–2403 897 35
Bath, Me.	9–57–0	.....	2,100–2,100	2,600C	6	S	36.0	NS	not available
Beacon, N.Y.	7–176–0	.....	None–None	NoneM‡	3	U	19.2	2.0	5–2418 816 29
Beatrice, Neb.	8–17†–..	.....	1,590–1,740†	1,980†M‡	3	H	21.9	NS	7–3496 1243 38
Beaver Dam, Wis.	4–25–25	.....	None–None	600B	3	H	11.8	1.2	6–2809 983 44
Beaver Falls, Pa.	7–60†–..	.....	1,560–2,135†	2,961†C‡	5†	H	24.4	NS	not available
Beckley, W.Va.	5–21–..	.....	2,250–2,400	3,000M	3	H	16.0	0.1	7–3305 1188 42
Bedford, Ind.	13–0–4	84–24	2,010–2,010	2,280M	3	26.7	29.8	0.9	7–3303 1061 39
Bell, Calif.	6–0–0	.....	2,280–2,355	2,994C	2	15.2	19.3	NS	7–3427 1092 33
Bellaire, Ohio	7–16–0	72–24	1,680–1,680	2,058M	3	S	16.8†	1.0†	7–3304 1258 40
Bellevue, Pa.	3–54†–..	.....	1,440–1,900†	None†D	2†	U	4.7†	NS	4–1910 580 30
Bend, Ore.	9–16–11	.....	2,400–2,400	3,000A	4	G	23.3	NS	5–2375 773 33
Benton Harbor, Mich.	18–0–33	72–24	1,820–2,160	2,800A	3	33.9	48.8	3.1	6–2881 1070 30
Bergenfield, N.J.	3–80–0	.....	2,450–2,650	100D	4	U	13.5	0.4	D-note 2
Berlin, N.H.	26–25–17	84–24	1,744–1,825	2,600M	5	....	63.1	AU	A1-note 4
Berwick, Pa.	..–..–..	.....	None–None†	180†D	7†	G	7.2	NS	not available
Bessemer, Ala.	16–0–3	84–24	2,022–2,262	3,000C	4	35.4	39.1	NS	6–2960 1191 39
Biddeford, Me.	11–37–5	SP	1,560–1,560	2,007M	6	S	8.5†	0.2†	not available
Big Spring, Tex.	13–0–8	.....	1,686–1,956	2,736A	3	20.4	23.0	NP	27-note 1
Billings, Mont.	21–0–29	48–3P	2,160–2,280	3,300M	5	54.8	71.1	8.0	6–2896 1226 42
Biloxi, Miss.	23–0–9	.....	1,560–1,560	1,980C‡	5	35.7	40.0	NP	6–2908 898 40
Birmingham, Mich.	15–18–27	.....	2,220–2,580	3,840A	4	GS	38.6	NS	6–2630 819 40
Bismarck, N.D.	7–8–0	84–11	1,320–1,680	2,160C‡	2	F	15.0	1.2	8–3595 1348 41
Bloomington, Ind.	21–0–14	84–24	2,042–2,042	2,700M	4	44.2	48.4	5.3	7–3039 1196 42
Blue Island, Ill.	6–22–0	.....	1,920–1,920	2,020M	3	H	14.5	AU	5–2109 657 39
Bluefield, W.Va.	21–0–12	84–10	1,680–1,680	2,580A	6	40.9	46.2	2.0	6–2838 902 40
Blytheville, Ark.	2–10†–0	.....	1,800–1,800†	800†M	3†	F	10.6†	NS	7–3399 1175 38
Bogalusa, La.	17–0–12	72–10	1,350–1,620	3,120C‡	3	31.7	36.0	NP	5–2157 742 32
Boone, Iowa	9–14–11	84–24	1,680–1,802	2,120M	3	H	19.2	2.7	6–2980 1203 38
Borger, Tex.	4–20–..	.....	1,620–1,800	2,700A	2	U	10.1†	NP	38-note 1
Boulder, Colo.	13–0–4	84–24	1,690–1,863	2,310A	4	24.8	26.7	NP	5–2316 881 38
Bowling Green, Ky.	15–0–13	.....	1,500–1,500	2,100M	5	23.5†	23.5†	NS	5–2449 807 43
Braddock, Pa.	..–..–..	.....	.....–.....	C	..	29.7	48.5	NS	5–2415 1171 30
Bradford, Pa.	22–36–11	72–10	1,940–2,124	2,880S‡	6	S	58.2	NP	not available
Brainerd, Minn.	4–50–0	.....	1,980–1,980	2,100B	3	H	13.2	NP	7–3158 1091 34
Braintree t, Mass.	28–30–..	.....	1,955–2,300	3,450C	9	H	71.4	AU	4-note 3
Brawley, Calif.	7–5–36	.....	2,310–2,520	3,600C	3	24.7	27.0	NS	6–2914 569 37
Bremerton, Wash.	72–0–19	72–24	2,400–2,400	3,300M‡	15	92.7	115.5	5.8	5–2422 1031 40
Bridgeton, N.J.	9–45†–0	.....	1,620–1,680†	414S	4†	S	....	...	D-note 2
Bristol, Pa.	7–600–21	.....	1,996–1,996	600M	5	F	....	NS	5–2177 294 24
Bristol t, R.I.	0–200–0	.....	None–None	300C	4	G	7.8	...	not available
Bristol, Tenn.	2–15–0	.....	1,500–1,800	975C‡	2	H	9.5	NS	5–2467 950 37
Brookfield, Ill.	4–14–0	.....	2,178–2,376	3,036C	2	H	....	AU	6–2616 1106 40
Brownsville, Tex.	30–0–17	84–24	1,320–1,500	2,400A	4	46.1	50.1	NS	16-note 1
Brownwood, Tex.	12–35–0	.....	1,298–1,360	1,980C	5	F	17.6	NP	31-note 1
Brunswick, Ga.	21†–0–...	84–24	1,710–1,980	2,944A	5	45.9	56.6	AU	6–2565 792 44
Bryan, Tex.	4–22–0	.....	1,200–1,800	NoneD	4	H	11.5	NP	16-note 1
Burlingame, Calif.	16–7–3	.....	2,410–2,670	3,270C	4	42.3	47.5	AU	4–1795 674 34
Burlington, N.J.	0–250–..	.....	None–None	300D	9	....	16.6	U	E-note 2
Burlington, N.C.	7–40†–..	.....	1,780–1,860†	600†D	5†	F	17.7	NS	6–2711 1229 44
Butler, Pa.	22–0–..	72–10	1,770–1,890	2,190S‡	5	42.9	43.6	NP	not available
Cairo, Ill.	11–0–27	84–24	1,800–1,800	1,980S‡	4	23.1	39.3	AU	not available
Calumet City, Ill.	7–0–7	84–24	2,100–2,100	2,280B	1	13.6	14.2	AU	6–2973 1181 37
Cambridge, Md.	2–54–25	.....	None–None	NoneC	6	U	6.7	NS	not graded

TABLE XVI-B—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1945—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer, Turnover Rate per 100 Full-time	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1944 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
						Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System			
Cambridge, Ohio....	3-14-0	72-24	$1,575-1,575	$1,575S	3	F	$9.1	$0.1	7-3491	1329	30
Campbell, Ohio.....	8-18-25	.....	2,280-2,280	2,760M	2	F	19.8	AU	7-3220	1268	26
Canonsburg, Pa.....	3-25†-..	.....	None-None	NoneC	3†	U	9.5	NS	not available		
Canton, Ill.........	8-2-0	84-24	1,800-1,800	1,920M	4	$14.6	24.3	NP	6-2993	1109	43
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	11-0-36	.....	1,440-1,440	1,620S‡	4	14.4	18.0	NS	7-note 3		
Carbondale, Pa.....	4-150-0	.....	None-None	660M‡	2	H	9.0†	NS	not available		
Carlisle, Pa.........	10-145†-..	.....	1,200-1,200†	360†C	8	U	15.8	NS	not available		
Carnegie, Pa........	8-0-0	72-10	2,010-2,070	2,430C	2	16.9	17.8	NP	6-2895	1167	24
Carteret, N.J.......	7-52-7	48-3P	None-None	75D	4	S	26.0	0.9	D-note 2		
Carthage, Mo.......	10-0†-..	84-11	1,400-1,620†	2,100†M	8†	17.0	20.0	NS	6-note 3		
Casper, Wyo........	22-0-2	75-24	2,010-2,100	2,940M	3	42.1†	45.6†	NP	5-2309	922	27
Centralia, Ill........	10-2-20	72-24	1,800-1,920	2,244M‡	4	19.3	24.1	0.1	7-3343	1281	44
Chambersburg, Pa...	..-..-..	.....	.....-.....	C	..	U	30.9	NS	not available		
Champaign, Ill......	19-0-5	.....	1,800-2,016	2,500B‡	6	37.1	40.3	0.2	5-2314	901	40
Chanute, Kan.......	9-18-22	.....	1,560-1,620	1,962M‡	3	F	14.2†	NS	6-2751	996	39
Charleroi, Pa.......	1-72†-..	.....	None-None	NoneD	3	U	9.5	NS	not available		
Charlottesville, Va...	6-50-17	.....	1,500-1,860	2,520C	5	U	18.4	NS	6-2628	864	43
Cheltenham tp, Pa..	0-200-..	.....	None-None	2,000C†	12	G	20.3	NS	5-2407	747	33
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	37-0-16	84-24	1,680-2,160	2,820M‡	6	51.7	62.3	1.5	6-2569	994	27
Chicago Heights, Ill..	23-0-4	84-24	2,184-2,184	3,100C‡	4	47.6	106.7	5.0	5-2277	1001	36
Chickasha, Okla.....	15-0-27	84-24	1,620-1,620	1,800M	4	21.6	23.8	NP	6-2771	792	32
Chillicothe, Ohio....	19-15-53	72-24	1,740-1,740	2,220M	5	32.7	35.0	7.4	5-2405	970	41
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	11-0-0	84-24	1,440-1,680	2,100B	3	....	....	AU	6-2929	1021	44
Clairton, Pa........	19-0-8	44-3P	2,274-2,496	3,282M‡	2	48.8	49.4	NS	6-2649	938	28
Claremont t, N.H...	9-60-22	.....	1,900-2,012	2,500E	6	S	....	U	A1-note 4		
Clarksdale, Miss....	21-0-14	.....	1,587-1,858	2,880M‡	4	37.8	41.5	1.0	5-2205	719	37
Clarksville, Tenn....	7-25-7	.....	1,596-1,596	1,896C	5	H	16.0†	NS	6-2941	876	41
Clayton, Mo........	11-0-9	.....	1,890-2,100	3,300C	2	25.0	25.2	NP	6-note 3		
Clearwater, Fla.....	9-15-11	.....	1,590-2,040	2,400C	5	H	19.9	NP	5-2204	741	43
Cleburne, Tex.......	9-3-11	84-24	1,440-1,440	1,740M	5	13.5	14.5	NP	30-note 1		
Cleveland, Tenn.....	3-16-..	.....	None-None	780C‡	2	F	8.4†	...	6-2956	1250	38
Cliffside Park, N.J...	14-36†-..	.....	1,800-2,200†	3,000†M	4†	S	31.0†	1.3†	D-note 2		
Clinton t, Mass.....	..-..-..	.....	.....-.....	.....	..	29.9	33.4	AU	6-note 3		
Clovis, N.M........	4-12-50	.....	1,500-1,800	2,400C	3	F	8.3	NS	7-3319	995	41
Coatesville, Pa......	0-1,200-..	.....	None-None	NoneD‡	9	G	13.2	NS	5-2172	743	21
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	9-1-11	84-24	2,040-2,100	2,340M	3	14.2	19.2	NS	6-2563	940	32
Coffeyville, Kan.....	17-15-12	72-24	1,500-2,028	2,424M‡	5	33.4	37.2	NP	5-2275	585	38
Cohoes, N.Y........	..-..-..	84-24	.....-.....	.....S	..	....	....	AU	5-2058	817	32
Collingswood, N.J...	5-47-0	.....	1,650-1,950	2,000C‡	5	U	18.0	NS	D-note 2		
Columbia, Mo......	12-15-8	.....	1,500-1,680	2,220M	4	F	21.9	NS	7-note 3		
Columbia, Pa.......	0-2,500-0	.....	None-None	NoneC	6	G	6.5	NS	not available		
Columbia, Tenn.....	2-32-..	.....	1,800-1,800	1,860M	3	F	....	NS	7-3100	1192	42
Columbus, Ind......	19-0-5	.....	1,800-1,980	2,310M	4	38.0	45.2	AU	6-2538	966	43
Columbus, Miss.....	17-0-35	72-24	1,560-1,740	2,280C	3	28.0	29.7	1.4	6-2982	1136	41
Compton, Calif.....	13-0-31	.....	2,340-2,642	3,420A	3	27.4	31.2	NS	6-2769	1093	41
Concord, N.C.......	9-15-6	.....	1,638-1,638	450C	3	G	14.8	NS	6-2993	1087	43
Connellsville, Pa....	7-50-21	.....	1,920-1,920	2,280S	3	G	....	AU	not available		
Connersville, Ind....	15-0-0	.....	2,130-2,130	2,592M‡	4	30.0	32.3	AU	4-2050	620	42
Conshohocken, Pa...	..-..-..	.....	.....-.....	.....	..	....	....	...	5-2354	688	33
Corapolis, Pa.......	0-18-0	.....	None-None	NoneD	3	F	....	AU	5-2361	799	37
Corning, N.Y.......	16-4-13	.....	1,860-2,100	3,180B	5	28.0	38.9	AU	4-1507	509	38
Corsicana, Tex......	14-8-57	.....	1,260-1,320	1,800†M‡	9	15.8	18.0	0.2	23-note 1		
Cortland, N.Y......	12-153-8	.....	1,600-2,040	200D	4	U	32.4	AU	5-2238	975	38
Coshocton, Ohio.....	40-60-8	72-24	1,680-1,680	1,910M	3	F	20.9	3.1	7-3121	1133	30
Cranford tp, N.J....	8-19-6	.....	2,250-2,500	3,800C	4	S	25.6	1.1	C-note 2		
Crawfordsville, Ind..	19-45-0	75-24	1,680-1,800	2,220M	4	U	35.9	AU	6-2688	762	40
Cudahy, Wis........	4-20-0	.....	1,800-2,100	1,020B	2	G	17.3	NP	7-3200	988	37
Cumberland t, R.I...	(No municipal fire department)								not graded		
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	15-2-13	72-24	2,120-2,460	2,940M	3	36.8	44.9	6.0	5-2447	668	43
Dalton, Ga.........	6-8-17	.....	1,320-1,560	2,160C	2	F	10.3	NS	7-3461	1403	40

Table XVI-B—Fire Department Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000: 1945—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer, Turnover Rate per 100 Full-time	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1944 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
						Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System	
Danbury, Conn	29–200–0	84–10	$2,200–2,420	$3,300M	9	G	$76.0	NP	6-note 3
Danvers t, Mass	12–35–21	.....	2,189–2,189	3,300B	6	S	....	AU	5-note 3
Darby, Pa	0–..†–..	.....	None–None†	75†C	7†	U	2.9	NS	5–2478 842 22
Daytona Beach, Fla	31–..–0	.....	1,800–1,800	3,000C	7	$56.3	60.9	NP	5–2227 599 39
Decatur, Ala	7–0–29	.....	1,690–1,950	2,070C	3	12.0	13.2	NS	7–3205 1214 43
Decatur, Ga	9–6–0	.....	1,560–2,100	2,580A	2	19.9	22.4	NS	5–2357 1011 43
Dedham t, Mass	16–29–13	84–10	2,000–2,400	3,300B	6	S	....	AU	5-note 3
Del Rio, Tex	5–52†–..	.....	1,600–1,680†	2,400†C‡	6†	G	....	NP	32-note 1
Denison, Tex	23–0–35	84–24	1,560–1,800	2,340C‡	6	38.9	44.2	NP	17-note 1
Denton, Tex	11–20–23	.....	1,752–1,752	NoneM	5	S	23.0	NP	23-note 1
Derby, Conn	0–150–..	.....	None–None	50S	4	U	30.1	NS	5-note 3
Dickson City, Pa	0–45–..	.....	None–None	NoneD	2	G	1.5	NS	not available
Dixon, Ill	7–0–21	.....	2,160–2,160	2,364M‡	2	13.7	15.2	L	7–3286 1187 44
Donora, Pa	..–..–..	.....	.....–.....	.....D	..	7.5	8.7	NS	not available
Dormont, Pa	4–20–50	.....	1,740–2,100†	2,276†D	2	H	11.9	NS	4–1801 582 24
Dothan, Ala	12–20–21	.....	1,600–1,920	2,500C‡	2	F	29.9	NS	6–2762 1016 44
Dover, N.H	..–..–..	.....	.....–.....	C	..	17.7	27.1	$0.9	A1-note 4
Dover, N.J	3–122–17	.....	None–None	75M	3	U	....	NP	E-note 2
Du Bois, Pa	0–450–..	.....	None–None	60D‡	6	G	14.7†	NS	not available
Dunkirk, N.Y	18–400–0	72–8	2,140–2,240	2,540C	4	U	53.6	AU	4–1998 788 34
Dunmore, Pa	10–25–5	84–10	1,800–1,800	1,980C	4	G	....	NS	not available
Duquesne, Pa	17–0†–..	72–10	2,280–2,280†	3,000†C‡	3†	43.1	44.2	NS	5–2348 1002 28
Durant, Okla	9–0–22	.....	1,500–1,650	1,980M	3	15.6	24.9	L	8–3673 1178 38
Dyersburg, Tenn	15–0–..	.....	1,395–1,440	2,160C	4	17.5	19.5	NS	6–2763 969 35
E. Hartford t, Conn	23–204–13	.....	2,200–2,200	3,800B	9	HU	83.9	3.9	6-note 3
East Liverpool, Ohio	22–0–2	72–24	2,040–2,040	2,520S	7	45.4	48.6	7.4	7–3361 1426 40
East Moline, Ill	9–0–11	84–24	2,160–2,160	2,580B	2	19.4	20.1	1.6	7–3245 897 36
East Point, Ga	12–0–8	.....	1,980–2,280	3,420C	4	27.2	28.5	NS	7–3041 914 42
Easthampton t, Mass.	11–16–23	.....	2,258–2,258	2,500C	3	H	45.9	AU	5-note 3
Ecorse, Mich	27–0–11	84–24	2,860–3,120	4,060B	3	75.8	80.7	5.1	6–2917 799 30
El Centro, Calif	8–14–19	.....	2,364–2,580	3,840C	4	H	27.7	NS	6–2912 551 37
El Dorado, Ark	12–0–46	84–24	1,612–1,725	2,280M	4	20.0	26.5	4.0	6–2840 902 44
El Dorado, Kan	9–0–11	72–10	1,500–1,680	2,220A	3	15.2	16.9	NS	6–2708 861 44
El Reno, Okla	6–10–42	.....	1,320–1,800	2,220A	4	H	14.4	NP	6–2727 1072 43
Elizabeth City, N.C.	10–32–10	.....	1,620–1,920	NoneB	6	G	24.5	NS	5–2386 861 44
Ellwood City, Pa	4–40–13	.....	2,022–2,100	2,460A	3	HS	28.4	NS	not available
Elmhurst, Ill	2–19–0	.....	1,800–2,040	360M	3	H	16.7	AU	6–2777 1061 42
Elmwood Park, Ill	..–..–..	.....	.....–.....	C	..	11.5†	14.9†	3.7†	6–2504 882 39
Elwood, Ind	15–0†–..	.....	1,500–1,500†	1,600†M	4†	2.6	2.7	0.2	6–2919 984 38
Emporia, Kan	9–0–33	.....	1,290–1,740	2,076C‡	4	17.4	19.1	NS	6–2573 835 40
Endicott, N.Y	21–0–26	.....	2,210–2,470	3,600B	4	56.8	63.8	AU	4–1955 820 38
Englewood, N.J	26–0–4	.....	2,150–2,650	4,150M	9	59.9	70.3	7.2	B-note 2
Escanaba, Mich	19–0–11	72–24	1,584–1,704	2,628A	3	33.1	35.0	NS	6–2716 885 27
Euclid, Ohio	22–0†–..	.....	1,980–2,660†	3,500†M	4†	60.9	66.3	1.2	7–3006 948 44
Eugene, Ore	15–0†–..	.....	1,619–2,220†	2,640†A	5†	28.4	32.3	NS	6–2744 1118 38
Eureka, Calif	15–200–7	84–10	2,100–2,220	930D	5	U	36.3	1.8	7–3266 919 35
Fairfield, Ala	6–0†–..	.....	410– 500†	C	1†	39.8	56.0	NS	6–2728 1170 41
Fairhaven t, Mass	3–56–33	.....	1,500–1,900	2,600C	9	HS	17.7	AU	5-note 3
Fairmont, W.Va	20–0†–..	84–24	1,800–1,800†	2,250†C‡	4†	39.2	42.4	3.0	6–2688 1127 29
Faribault, Minn	13–0–31	84–24	1,500–1,560	1,860C‡	3	19.4	22.1	NP	6–2684 1080 26
Farrell, Pa	7–60–14	.....	2,040–2,040	2,580C‡	3	U	17.0	0.4	not available
Fayetteville, N.C	7–40–0	.....	1,860–2,040	2,280C	7	F	36.3	NS	6–2745 1000 40
Fergus Falls, Minn	0–27–..	.....	None–None	142D	4	H	5.5	NS	7–3180 1050 36
Ferndale, Mich	25–0–6	72–24	2,725–2,850	3,800C	5	73.2	78.1	3.7	6–2704 865 30
Findlay, Ohio	22–0–14	72–24	1,540–1,980	2,360M	4	43.3	46.4	5.3	6–2825 1102 37
Floral Park, N.Y	0–168†–	.....	None–None†	None†D	5†	U	10.2	NS	5–2366 909 34
Florence, Ala	15–0–10	.....	1,560–1,920	2,520C‡	4	19.7	30.8	NS	5–2182 818 43
Florence, S.C	6–17†–..	.....	1,320–1,870†	600†B	3†	S	19.2	NP	6–2988 1291 44
Forest Park, Ill	7–3–21	.....	2,190–2,280	2,820B‡	2	17.7	19.4	0.4	6–2827 1056 35
Fort Collins, Colo	14–0–71	84–24	1,440–1,620	1,920M	4	19.0	22.9	NP	4–1656 595 30

TABLE XVI-B—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1945—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer, Turnover Rate per 100 Full-time	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1944 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
						Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System			
Fort Dodge, Iowa	22–0–11	84–24	$1,560–1,980	$2,700S‡	5	$41.2	$45.3	AU	4–1860	832	29
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	21–0–..	84–24	1,694–1,980	2,860A	6	42.1	48.4	NP	5–2022	777	43
Fort Madison, Iowa	13–0–19	84–24	1,770–1,770	2,032M	3	....	....	AU	6–2834	1038	37
Fort Myers, Fla	7–18†–..	.....	1,808–1,808†	2,700†M	5†	S	23.6	NP	6–2592	770	44
Fort Scott, Kan	12–0–0	84–11	1,440–1,500	1,980M‡	3	19.3	21.1	$0.4	6–2962	1089	44
Fort Thomas, Ky	4–14–0	.....	.....–2,240	2,480C	1	U	11.3	0.3	6–2903	996	40
Fostoria, Ohio	11–0–9	72–24	2,040–2,160	2,220M	3	22.8	25.5	4.3	6–2805	888	42
Framingham t, Mass.	46–0–22	.....	2,100–2,400	3,400C	10	....	....	AU	5-note 3		
Frankfort, Ind	20–0–18	84–24	1,920–1,920	2,280M	3	39.5	41.3	5.9	6–2750	873	38
Frankfort, Ky	11–0–18	.....	1,680–1,680	1,920C	2	12.2	13.8	0.4	7–3237	1357	43
Frederick, Md	12–0–17	.....	1,573–1,573	NoneD	7	19.7	29.9	NS	not graded		
Fredericksburg, Va	6–20–8	.....	1,890–1,997	300C	3	U	13.7	NS	7–3271	1413	40
Freeport, Ill	22–0–2	84–24	1,980–1,980	2,580B	5	45.3	47.6	11.2	5–2420	979	39
Freeport, N.Y	3–386†–	.....	None–None†	None†C	7†	U	30.7	0.4	6–2615	842	34
Fremont, Neb	6–94–0	.....	1,500–1,740	1,992M	4	H	13.5	NS	6–2995	1126	37
Fremont, Ohio	15–2–3	72–24	1,800–2,040	2,280M	3	H	26.1†	6.5†	6–2968	1010	39
Fullerton, Calif	5–53–10	.....	2,439–2,721	3,281C	3	FU	16.7	NS	6–2613	917	39
Fulton, N.Y	14–19–4	72–24	1,765–2,123	2,860B	4	H	33.8	0.9	4–1919	700	39
Gainesville, Fla	21–0–5	.....	1,500–2,250	3,180A	4	38.9	47.4	NP	4–1669	608	42
Gainesville, Ga	10–0–5	.....	1,800–1,826	2,600A	3	18.6	21.0	0.5	6–2527	919	42
Garden City, N.Y	15–60–10	.....	1,800–2,300	NoneD	5	U	44.1	AP	5–2190	811	34
Gardner, Mass	16–48–0	84–10	1,972–2,268	3,300M	6	U	62.0	AU	5-note 3		
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	13–0–15	72–24	2,100–2,310	2,860M	2	26.1†	27.4†	1.0†	7-note 5		
Gastonia, N.C	24–0–42	84–10	1,575–1,800	2,880A	5	44.5	49.2	NP	5–2117	863	43
Geneva, N.Y	..–..–..	.....	.....–.....	.....B	..	22.4	34.5	AU	4–1989	598	37
Glen Cove, N.Y	..–..–..	.....	.....–.....	.....S‡	..	9.6	21.1	AU	6–2812	850	34
Glens Falls, N.Y	27–0–11	84–24	1,663–1,871	2,749B	4	53.4	57.3	0.4	4–1600	553	42
Gloucester, Mass	43–54–14	84–10	1,650–1,650	2,750C‡	14	S	107.3	AU	4-note 3		
Gloucester City, N.J.	10–65†–..	.....	1,800–2,000†	120†C	4†	S	24.9	0.7	E-note 2		
Gloversville, N.Y	22–13–9	84–24	1,900–2,200	3,250C	4	53.0	73.3	2.9	4–1695	464	41
Goldsboro, N.C	16–0–16	.....	1,400–1,860	2,485A	5	25.0	26.9	NS	4–1927	673	40
Goshen, Ind	13–0–15	.....	1,920–1,920	2,340M	3	24.6	29.5	AU	6–2619	952	41
Grand Forks, N.D	18–0–11	84–10	1,875–2,070	2,370C	7	35.5	40.1	AU	5–2284	763	27
Grand Island, Neb	23–15–11	84–24	1,560–1,740	2,340M	4	41.7	45.9	2.4	6–2769	1078	39
Grand Jct., Colo	11–5–0	.....	1,743–2,070	2,760A	3	19.7	21.6	NP	6–3019	1203	28
Granite City, Ill	15†–0–10	72–24	1,920–2,060	2,340M	3	28.1†	29.5†	AU	6–2867	1123	38
Greeley, Colo	11–0–9	84–24	1,740–1,740	2,100C	2	19.7	21.4	NP	6–2824	1170	35
Greenfield t, Mass	14–35–7	.....	1,420–2,279	3,200C	5	S	45.9	AU	4-note 3		
Greensburg, Pa	0–452†–..	.....	None–None†	None†D‡	8†	U	2.3	NS	not available		
Greenville, Miss	18–0†–..	84–24	1,860–1,860†	3,475†C	4†	37.5	40.0	4.1	5–2124	775	38
Greenville, N.C	5–36–40	.....	1,620–1,800	2,220C	4	H	11.7	NS	5–2224	775	42
Greenville, Tex	21–0–0	.....	1,545–1,640	2,700C‡	6	....	....	NP	26-note 1		
Greenwood, Miss	14–0–18	.....	1,680–1,740	2,470M‡	2	....	....	AU	6–2570	990	43
Greenwood, S.C	5–15†–..	.....	1,500–1,500†	900†A	4†	F	22.2	NS	6–2525	1059	44
Gretna, La	2–90–0	.....	1,320–1,320	NoneD	2	U	3	NS	7–3446	829	32
Griffin, Ga	16–0–9	.....	1,380–1,680	2,340A	5	26.4	28.7	AU	5–2219	755	43
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich	18–0–22	72–24	2,460–2,820	3,600C	4	51.2	54.0	NS	4–1863	720	43
Gulfport, Miss	..–..–..	.....	.....–.....	.....M‡	..	22.0	30.7	2.3	6–2814	977	40
Guthrie, Okla	12–14–4	84–10	1,440–1,500	2,160A	5	U	20.4	NP	6–2871	651	40
Hannibal, Mo	25–0–8	84–24	1,620–1,740	2,028C	4	39.6	43.0	NS	6-note 3		
Hanover, Pa	..–..–..	.....	.....–.....	.....D	..	G	10.8	NS	not available		
Hanover tp, Pa	18–160–22	.....	1,980–1,980	420C	6	H	34.0	NS	not available		
Harlingen, Tex	..–..–..	.....	.....–.....	.....M‡	..	7.1	9.3	L	28-note 1		
Harrisburg, Ill	3–5–0	.....	1,800–1,800	1,980S‡	3	F	6.8	AU	8–3847	1468	39
Harrison, N.J	42–22–27	84–10	2,000–3,000	4,400C	6	117.0	127.0	AU	D-note 2		
Harrison tp, Pa	0–185†–..	.....	None–None†	None†D	4†	G	6.2	NS	6–2828	805	24
Harvey, Ill	11–16–5	84–24	2,136–2,232	2,892M‡	3	S	27.1	1.8	5–2122	888	38
Hastings, Neb	14–12–14	84–24	1,948–2,052	2,700M	4	27.9	34.5	NS	6–2672	956	41
Hattiesburg, Miss	25–0–0	81–10	1,440–1,680	2,280C‡	5	46.7	52.1	2.3	6–2687	726	39
Hawthorne, N.J	0–134–..	.....	None–None	300S‡	4	S	11.4†	NS	D-note 2		

Table XVI-B—Fire Department Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000: 1945—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer, Turnover Rate per 100 Full-time	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1944 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
						Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System	
Helena, Mont.	18–0–11	48–3P	$1,840–2,184	$2,540C‡	4	$40.4	$48.4	NP	6–2791 1143 42
Hempstead, N.Y.	1–486–0	.....	None–None	3,200D	11	U	35.4	AU	5–2420 937 34
Henderson, Ky.	20–0–0	.....	1,596–1,596	1,684C‡	3	34.3	34.6	NS	6–2937 1077 43
Hibbing, Minn.	43–0–0	56–3P	1,620–1,980	2,940C	6	88.2	101.1	$8.1	5–2145 629 41
Hickory, N.C.	6–38–8	.....	1,320–2,100	600C	5	13.1	16.8	NS	5–2223 791 42
Highland Park, Ill.	14–0–57	.....	2,180–2,230	3,260C‡	3	33.0	34.9	NP	not available
Highland Park, Tex.	17–0–9	.....	2,040–2,127	1,950M	3	36.8	37.5	NP	19-note 1
Hillside tp, N.J.	26–0–10	.....	2,415–2,875	3,950C	5	61.5	62.9	2.9	C-note 2
Hobbs, N.M.	2–21–0	.....	None–None	2,700M	3	U	5.3	0.2	8–3724 1092 39
Holland, Mich.	7–25†–0	84–24	1,894–2,340†	1,620B	5	26.5	34.4	NS	6–2600 910 30
Homestead, Pa.	16–0†–..	84–24	.....–2,101†	2,500†C	2†	33.3	33.3	NS	5–2313 956 24
Hopkinsville, Ky.	12–8–17	.....	1,440–1,440	1,680C‡	4	16.6	20.4	NS	6–2894 843 43
Hoquiam, Wash.	17–0–12	84–24	2,550–2,550	3,314M	4	42.1	44.3	4.0	5–2385 723 34
Hornell, N.Y.	13–6–31	.....	1,860–2,040	3,000S	3	28.2	34.7	AU	5–2142 835 37
Hot Springs, Ark.	33–1–17	84–24	1,260–1,512	2,400C	7	48.6	51.4	NP	5–2323 740 36
Hudson, N.Y.	0–330–0	.....	None–None	200D	6	U	13.7	AU	5–2263 925 42
Huntington, Ind.	23–0–35	74–24	1,980–1,980	2,400M	4	46.9	52.5	5.4	6–2954 971 42
Huntsville, Ala.	13–4–154	.....	1,440–1,680	2,000C	2	21.2	25.4	NS	7–3052 1143 43
Huron, S.D.	5–40–..	.....	1,680–1,848†	NoneD‡	4	H	12.8	NS	8–3519 1350 44
Idaho Falls, Idaho	12–12–0	.....	1,980–2,280	2,940M	4	28.9	33.3	NS	7–3204 1066 38
Independence, Kan.	13–0–23	84–11	1,515–1,560	2,100C	4	19.8	20.3	NS	6–2628 880 40
Independence, Mo.	..–..–0	84–11	.....–1,980	2,400M	2	....	26.8	NS	7-note 3
Indiana, Pa.	0–62†–..	.....	None–None†	None†D	5†	....	10.4	NS	not available
Iowa City, Iowa	11–0–0	84–24	1,760–1,980	2,176M	3	21.1	23.3	AU	6–2990 1126 36
Iron Mountain, Mich.	11–0–0	72–24	1,500–1,700	2,220B	4	19.4	21.0	0.8	6–2843 1072 27
Irondequoit t, N.Y.			(No town fire department)						5–2466 814 41
Ironton, Ohio	13–0–0	84–24	1,860–1,860	2,136A	2	23.0	23.8	2.7	7–3428 1199 38
Ironwood, Mich.	14–25–11	84–24	1,800–1,800	2,280A	4	HS	31.0	1.3	6–2841 1036 27
Ithaca, N.Y.	25–500–0	.....	1,955–2,300	3,255B	8	U	89.8	AU	4–1597 567 37
Jackson, Tenn.	31–0–3	.....	1,650–1,740	2,700M‡	4	57.6	58.7	1.7	5–2466 973 37
Jacksonville, Ill.	11–12–18	84–24	1,800–1,800	2,400M	6	F	23.1	3.2	7–3006 1066 41
Janesville, Wis.	25–0–16	84–24	1,980–2,160	3,120B	5	49.8	49.8	NP	5–2319 895 34
Jeannette, Pa.	6–25–8	.....	1,820–2,100	2,400S‡	4	H	14.6	0.5	not available
Jefferson City, Mo.	19–0–5	78–10	1,800–1,800	2,300M	5	32.3	38.2	NS	6-note 3
Jeffersonville, Ind.	12–0–17	84–24	1,800–1,800	2,100S	3	22.0	23.8	AU	5–2379 782 40
Johnson City, N.Y.	21–0–19	.....	1,820–2,288	2,912C	3	46.0	49.6	3.1	4–1965 799 38
Johnston t, R.I.	0–65†–..	.....	None–None†	None†D	9†	U	2.5	NS	not available
Johnstown, N.Y.	13–6–0	84–24	1,450–1,920	2,205M	4	26.4	28.3	2.0	4–1953 783 41
Jonesboro, Ark.	6–8–..	.....	1,440–1,680	2,100M	3	F	13.9	NP	6–2723 1148 39
Kankakee, Ill.	20–12–3	84–24	1,800–1,800	2,160M	6	....	36.8	3.8	7–2684 1080 37
Keene, N.H.	9–42–0	.....	1,825–1,971	2,400C	7	S	28.4	0.5	A1-note 4
Kenmore, N.Y.	7–102–0	.....	2,236–2,444	3,276M	3	U	21.5	AU	4–1903 761 31
Keokuk, Iowa	17–0–15	72–24	1,590–1,770	2,100C‡	3	....	....	U	7–2676 1056 39
Kewanee, Ill.	12–25–8	84–24	1,972–1,972	2,100M‡	2	F	27.0	AU	7–3414 1276 42
Key West, Fla.	22–200–0	84–10	1,620–1,620	1,980D	7	U	36.0	NP	6–2927 857 43
Kingsport, Tenn.	12–10–46	.....	1,470–1,470	2,460A	5	21.2	26.0	NS	5–2330 740 42
Kingston, Pa.	9–60–17	.....	1,860–1,860	900C	3	H	23.0	NS	not available
Kinston, N.C.	12–15–25	.....	1,644–1,968	2,544C	6	S	28.4	NS	5–2340 786 43
Kirksville, Mo.	6–4–0	.....	1,320–1,320	1,620M‡	2	8.6	9.6	NS	7-note 3
Kirkwood, Mo.	16–0–0	84–24	1,860–2,100	2,715C‡	3	32.4	34.4	NS	6-note 3
Klamath Falls, Ore.	19–35†–..	.....	2,100–2,340†	3,000†M	4†	H	42.5	NS	5–2367 778 36
La Grange, Ga.	16–0–34	84–24	1,560–1,560	2,700B	5	25.1	30.0	NS	6–2915 1134 37
La Grange, Ill.	3–18–0	.....	1,800–2,220	600M	3	H	86.1	NS	5–2347 872 44
La Porte, Ind.	23–0–0	84–24	2,040–2,280	2,780M	5	51.0	55.5	4.4	5–2120 711 40
La Salle, Ill.	3–24–0	.....	1,800–1,800	500M	3	F	....	AU	7–3205 1040 34
Lackawanna, N.Y.	56–0–0	72–8	.....–2,250	3,300†M	5	139.0†	149.7†	8.9†	4–1998 683 32
Laconia, N.H.	8–44–0	.....	1,887–2,147	2,459C	7	S	28.0	NP	A1-note 4
Lafayette, La.	13–25–8	84–10	1,320–1,716	2,253M‡	3	U	26.7	AP	5–2452 788 38
Lake Charles, La.	..–..–..	.....	.....–.....	.....M	..	27.0	29.7	0.1	5–2450 920 39
Lakeland, Fla.	15–22–37	.....	1,740–2,100	3,300A	5	U	30.8	AU	5–2099 793 43

TABLE XVI-B—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1945—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer, Turnover Rate per 100 Full-time	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1944 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
						Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System	
Lancaster, Ohio	14–0–29	72–24	$1,800–1,860	$2,220S	3	$26.9	$28.5	$7.2	7–3080 1292 38
Lansdowne, Pa	0–78–..	.....	None–None	NoneD	3	U	2.5	NS	5–2043 612 27
Laramie, Wyo	10–20–60	84–24	1,800–2,100	2,600A	4	H	22.0	NP	6–2613 967 38
Latrobe, Pa	1–175–..	.....	None–None	250C	9	U	4.2	NS	not available
Laurel, Miss	21–0–24	84–10	1,770–1,770	2,340C‡	6	....	....	AU	7–3240 964 38
Lawrence, Kan	19–0–0	.....	1,740–1,740	2,100M	4	30.7	33.4	NP	5–2276 743 38
Lawton, Okla	28–0–..	.....	1,640–1,640	3,000M	8	45.0	58.4	NP	6–2951 840 34
Leavenworth, Kan	18–0–22	84–11	1,680–1,680	2,296M‡	5	27.5	30.0	4.5	5–2479 867 44
Leominster, Mass	23–42†–..	84–10	2,099–2,099†	3,300†M	7†	....	68.4	NS	4-note 3
Lewiston, Idaho	17–6–32	84–24	1,965–2,142	2,930C‡	6	35.1	37.3	NS	5–2060 642 40
Lewistown, Pa	0–1,325–0	.....	None–None	NoneC	6	G	13.0	NP	not available
Lexington t, Mass	15–18–0	.....	1,642–2,190	2,800C	7	F	42.2†	NP	5-note 3
Lexington, N.C	7–18–0	.....	1,800–1,920	2,700A	3	S	17.8	NS	6–2658 936 41
Lincoln, Ill	6–4–50	84–24	1,860–1,860	1,940M	3	10.9	12.0	AU	6–2951 1059 32
Lincoln t, R.I			(No town fire department)						not available
Lincoln Park, Mich	9–0–28	.....	2,665–2,920	3,350B	2	26.2	29.5	2.3	6–2646 971 28
Linden, N.J	54–0–2	.....	1,950–2,400	4,400C	5	141.4	160.2	6.7	C-note 2
Little Falls, N.Y	7–20–14	84–24	1,875–1,875	2,450B	6	U	14.8	0.4	5–2114 829 41
Lock Haven, Pa	3–306–..	.....	None–None	270D‡	5	U	8.7	U	not available
Lockport, N.Y	36–0†–..	.....	1,770–2,100†	2,750†B	5†	78.2	82.3	6.7	4–1874 681 32
Lodi, Calif	8–25–0	.....	2,040–2,400	3,000C	3	FS	29.8	NS	5–2134 454 40
Lodi, N.J	..–..–..	.....	.....–.....	.....D	..	S	6.0	NS	E-note 2
Logan, Utah	20–0–15	72–10	1,620–1,980	2,640M‡	5	38.0	41.5	NP	4–1965 472 41
Logansport, Ind	41–0–0	84–24	2,100–2,100	2,640M	5	88.1	104.2	11.3	5–2083 798 35
Long Branch, N.J	..–..–..	.....	.....–.....	.....S‡	..	22.0	43.0	NS	DS-note 2
Longview, Tex	15–0–27	84–24	1,480–1,800	2,400A	6	22.6	25.7	NP	22-note 1
Longview, Wash	10–0–35	.....	2,220–2,400	3,600M	3	24.9	26.6	AU	6–2853 1078 35
Lynbrook, N.Y	0–175–0	.....	None–None	NoneD	5	U	11.9	AU	5–2181 874 33
Lyndhurst tp, N.J	0–55†–..	.....	None–None†	50†D‡	4†	S	6.7	NS	D-note 2
Lynwood, Calif	9–0–28	.....	2,490–2,604	3,330C	1	20.9	21.9	NS	6–2582 992 41
McAlester, Okla	14–0†–..	84–24	1,380–1,560†	2,040†A	4†	23.3	24.7	NP	6–2910 874 33
McAllen, Tex	0–48†–..	.....	None–None†	1,200†D‡	4†	F	6.4	NP	28-note 1
McKees Rocks, Pa	9–0–33	72–10	1,920–1,920	2,400C	3	17.9	20.1	NS	6–2667 956 31
Mahanoy City, Pa	25–900–6	.....	1,000–1,000	200D	12	U	8.8†	NS	not available
Mamaroneck, N.Y	0–300–..	.....	None–None	NoneD	8	U	16.5	NS	4–1979 747 37
Manhattan, Kan	6–6–0	.....	1,500–1,680	2,280M‡	3	10.8	12.7	NS	6–2753 944 42
Manitowoc, Wis	36–0–1	84–24	1,860–1,980	2,960B	5	72.4	76.9	NP	4–1960 648 41
Mankato, Minn	21–13–5	84–24	1,650–1,920	2,820C‡	5	40.5	45.3	NS	5–3424 835 37
Maplewood, Mo	8–0–0	84–24	2,100–2,100	2,400C‡	2	15.5	17.1	NS	6-note 3
Maplewood tp, N.J	19–0–18	.....	2,000–2,600	4,000C	6	66.6	73.0	2.6	C-note 2
Marblehead t, Mass	18–15–3	.....	2,346–2,346	2,993C	4	....	....	U	5-note 3
Marietta, Ohio	12–0–17	72–24	1,815–1,815	2,178S	4	24.4	25.9	0.8	6–2882 937 28
Marinette, Wis	18–0–8	84–24	1,740–1,740	2,040B	3	30.2	32.1	1.6	6–2747 828 38
Marlborough, Mass	12–77–17	.....	2,007–2,007	800M	6	S	41.6	3.5	4-note 3
Marquette, Mich	21–6–5	84–24	1,800–1,920	2,460C‡	3	44.0	47.5	NS	6–2855 954 38
Marshall, Tex	16–0–13	.....	1,440–1,680	2,280A	7	25.1	40.4	0.2	24-note 1
Marshalltown, Iowa	15–3–13	84–24	1,800–2,040	2,520M	5	28.0	30.6	7.6	5–2466 902 38
Marshfield, Wis	5–19–0	.....	1,680–1,920	300B	3	F	12.6	NS	6–2817 1049 43
Martins Ferry, Ohio	0–100–..	.....	None–None	NoneD	4	U	9.1	NS	6–2907 1117 38
Martinsburg, W.Va	10–150–30	84–10	1,500–1,620	2,100C	5	S	13.4	0.4	6–2525 792 27
Martinsville, Va	7–5–39	.....	1,380–1,554	2,124B	2	8.7	12.3	NS	8–3666 1357 44
Massena, N.Y	..–..–..	.....	None–None†	None†D	2†	G	9.7	NP	6–2760 1111 40
Mattoon, Ill	10–0–10	84–24	1,980–1,980	2,400C‡	4	17.7	27.9	1.5	7–3361 1142 44
Maywood, Calif	6–0–0	.....	2,160–2,400	2,800C	1	13.9	15.7	...	7–3321 1143 33
Meadville, Pa	14–50–7	72–10	2,016–2,142	2,646S‡	6	G	39.3	NP	not available
Medford, Ore	12–16–8	72–24	2,220–2,280	2,700M	4	H	26.1	NS	5–2133 816 33
Melrose Park, Ill	0–17–..	.....	None–None	1,741M	1	H	7.0†	AU	6–2869 1031 44
Menasha, Wis	9–0–17	84–24	1,890–1,890	2,250B	4	16.6†	17.3†	NP	6–2770 1024 39
Menominee, Mich	17–0–12	84–24	1,545–1,620	1,800C	4	28.2	30.0	NS	6–2768 699 28
Merced, Calif	8–24–0	.....	2,130–2,160	2,700C	3	U	16.8	NS	5–2443 944 40

TABLE XVI-B—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1945—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer, Turnover Rate per 100 Full-time	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1944 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
						Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System	
Methuen t, Mass....	31–18–13	.....	$2,190–2,190	$2,867C	7	$77.0	$105.1	AU	4-note 3
Middlesborough, Ky.	4–0–0	.....	1,680–1,680	1,860C‡	2	....	....	AU	7–3417 1317 42
Middletown, N.Y....	22–1,496–0	.....	1,700–2,325	1,100D	7	U	59.0	AU	4–1829 703 37
Midland, Mich......	7–10–7	.....	2,244–2,442	3,000A	2	S	19.4	NS	7–3473 1262 30
Milford t, Mass.....	10–10–0	.....	1,890–2,202	2,399C	6	U	....	AU	5-note 3
Millburn tp, N.J....	10–40–5	.....	1,500–2,500	3,750C	4	S	33.6	$3.6	......
Millville, N.J.......	2–36–175	.....	720– 720	260D‡	5	FS	11.6	NS	E-note 2
Milton t, Mass......	30–14–2	.....	2,085–2,460	3,660C	6	63.9	79.4	2.4	4-note 3
Mineola, N.Y.......	0–100–..	.....	None–None	NoneD	5	U	4.5	NS	6–2822 892 34
Minot, N.D........	14–0–7	84–..	1,200–1,980	2,520A	4	23.2	25.1	6.7	6–2892 1049 39
Missoula, Mont.....	19–0–53	56–3P	1,920–2,196	2,400C‡	5	40.7	41.7	NP	6–2777 1158 37
Mitchell, S.D.......	6–27–0	.....	1,750–1,750	1,980M	4	H	12.7	NS	7–3143 954 26
Moberly, Mo........	12–0–33	.....	1,320–1,320	1,620A	2	17.1	18.4	NS	8-note 3
Modesto, Calif......	20–25–13	.....	2,340–2,760	4,500C	7	F	56.3	3.1	3–1465 419 42
Monessen, Pa.......	2–140–0	.....	None–None	2,400D‡	5	H	8.4	NS	not available
Monroe, Mich......	31–0–7	72–24	2,272–2,370	2,985C	5	70.8	77.3	AP	5–2414 624 30
Monrovia, Calif.....	9–14–0	.....	1,890–2,100	2,760C	3	F	21.1	NS	5–2458 811 37
Monterey, Calif.....	13–8–35	.....	2,160–2,490	3,480A	2	31.7	34.1	NS	5–2338 936 35
Morgantown, W.Va..	10–6–5	84–24	1,470–2,100	2,880A	3	24.8	30.1	4.5	6–2688 1096 35
Morristown, N.J....	12–150–0	.....	1,500–2,500	3,440M	5	U	40.2	1.1	C-note 2
Moultrie, Ga........	14–0–46	.....	1,500–1,780	2,450A	5	19.8	25.2	NS	6–2741 854 44
Moundsville, W.Va..	6–0–0	84–24	1,850–1,850	1,980C	2	11.8	12.6	NS	6–2990 1140 24
Mount Carmel, Pa...	0–600†–..	.....	None–None†	300†C	5†	G	9.8	NS	not available
Mt. Clemens, Mich..	14–21–11	84–24	2,420–2,420	2,520S‡	4	F	38.9	1.2	6–2882 920 29
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa..	5–32–0	.....	1,920–1,920	2,880C	3	G	17.4	NP	4–1971 747 33
Mt. Vernon, Ill.....	7–0–57	84–24	1,800–1,800	1,800B	2	12.6	17.5	AU	8–3810 1499 39
Mt. Vernon, Ohio...	..–..–..	84–24	.....–.....	.....M	..	16.3	17.5	3.5	7–3490 1489 39
Munhall, Pa........	..–..–..	.....	.....–.....	C	..	....	....	NS	5–2402 820 24
Muscatine, Iowa....	19–4–5	84–24	1,524–1,663	2,173M	4	30.0	34.2	11.3	5–2481 874 37
MuskegonHgts,Mich.	13–0–8	84–24	1,900–2,200	2,500M	4	31.0	33.1	NS	6–2658 866 30
Nampa, Idaho.......	13–2–46	.....	1,860–2,100	3,000M‡	3	26.8	28.0	NS	6–2658 603 30
Nanticoke, Pa.......	..–..–..	.....	.....–.....	C	..	G	....	...	not available
Natchez, Miss......	6–100†–..	.....	1,680–1,680†	None†	3†	U	16.3	1.0	7–3409 1020 37
Natick t, Mass......	17–15–15	.....	2,200–2,400	2,850C	10	....	....	AU	4-note 3
National City, Calif..	9–0†–..	.....	2,040–2,040†	3,000†C	3†	20.4†	21.9†	NS	6–2753 774 31
Naugatuck, Conn....	11–81–14	.....	1,900–2,300	2,700C	6	G	25.9	0.3	6-note 3
Needham t, Mass....	15–22–13	.....	2,070–2,415	3,450C	6	F	57.1	AU	4-note 3
Neenah, Wis........	13–0–0	84–24	1,800–1,980	2,520B	3	26.6	28.0	NP	6–2628 962 37
Neptune tp, N.J....				(No town fire department)					DS–note 2
New Bern, N.C.....	5–120–40	.....	1,800–2,100†	600B	5	G	17.6	NS	5–2498 804 39
New Castle, Ind.....	15–0–0	.....	1,987–2,040	2,400M	2	31.7	35.7	2.2	6–2814 1029 38
New Iberia, La......	..–..–..	.....	.....–.....	C	..	17.8	20.3	NS	6–2621 836 41
New Kensington, Pa.	5–125–10	.....	2,220–2,220	2,940C‡	7	U	19.8	NS	4–1743 536 41
New Philadelphia, O..	4–10–37	72–24	1,740–1,860	2,100S	3	F	13.1	2.6	8–3515 1427 38
Newburyport, Mass..	..–..–..	72–10	.....–.....	.....M	..	G	....	...	6-note 3
Newton, Iowa.......	6–8–8	.....	1,980–1,980	2,160M	4	F	25.0	0.5	6–2762 1074 41
Newton, Kan.......	8–0–0	84–24	1,140–1,956	2,340A	3	19.7	21.4	NP	6–2803 994 40
Niles, Mich.........	15–50–3	.....	1,980–2,400	3,000B	4	H	36.8	NS	7–3055 1084 39
Niles, Ohio.........	13–0–0	72–24	2,024–2,244	2,858S	4	....	....	NS	7–3406 1393 25
Norfolk, Neb.......	7–70–0	.....	1,620–1,980	250D	3	U	14.0	NS	6–3000 853 37
Norman, Okla......	13–3–4	.....	1,500–1,680	2,310A	6	16.9†	19.4†	0.3†	6–2757 701 39
North Adams, Mass.	30–0–2	72–10	1,425–1,650	2,800M	7	64.8	69.3	5.2	4-note 3
N. Attleboro t, Mass.	10–43–20	.....	2,184–2,275	3,000C	8	F	34.8	AU	5-note 3
North Braddock, Pa.	10–260–5	.....	2,400–2,400	NoneD	2	U	30.9	NS	4–2000 772 25
N. Little Rock, Ark..	27–0–7	78–12	1,740–2,040	2,940	5	....	....	...	5–2291 769 39
N. Plainfield, N.J...	8–16†..	.....	.....–1,800†	2,750†M	3†	U	19.4†	0.7†	D-note 2
North Platte, Neb...	8–60–6	.....	1,560–1,764	2,331M	3	U	13.3†	NS	6–2994 1149 38
N. Providence t, R.I.	0–125–..	.....	None–None	NoneD	6	U	....	NS	not available
N. Tonawanda, N.Y.	21–600–0	.....	1,900–2,442	3,787C	7	H	66.3	NP	4–1776 393 24
Northampton, Mass.	38–9–8	70–10	1,961–2,098	2,793M	7	90.1	95.6	3.3	5-note 3

Table XVI-B—Fire Department Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000: 1945—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer, Turnover Rate per 100 Full-time	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1944 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
						Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System	
Northbridge t, Mass.				(No town fire department)					4-note 3
Norwich, Conn.	41–12–5	84–10	$2,029–2,317	$3,307C	9	$98.0	$126.4	NP	4-note 3
Norwood t, Mass.	20–14–0	.....	2,100–2,400	3,300C	6	42.2	48.0	AU	4-note 3
Nutley, N.J.	10–65–5	.....	1,800–2,500	300S‡	5	S	....	AU	C-note 2
Ogdensburg, N.Y.	24–0†–..	84–24	.....–1,620†	2,150†M	6†	38.0	41.4	AU	6–2474 846 40
Oil City, Pa.	23–0†–..	72–10	1,560–1,790†	2,520†C	6†	43.0	45.9	NP	not available
Okmulgee, Okla.	14–0–43	84–24	1,560–1,800	2,000M‡	6	25.4	27.2	NP	6–2683 1092 36
Old Forge, Pa.	..–..–..	.....	.....–.....	.....D	..	F	1.6	NS	not available
Olean, N.Y.	21–0–2	72–10	1,560–1,800	2,800M	6	47.2	51.3	AU	4–1713 634 39
Olympia, Wash.	16–0–63	72–10	2,280–2,340	3,300M‡	5	39.3	43.1	$6.3	5–2385 1007 38
Oneida, N.Y.	11–53–0	84–24	1,575–1,984	2,779S	4	G	25.9	AU	4–1859 619 39
Oneonta, N.Y.	8–21–6	.....	1,863–2,101	2,760C	3	H	21.0	AU	4–1854 724 41
Ontario, Calif.	10–19–10	.....	2,100–2,400	3,405C	4	F	25.3	NS	7–3059 1059 30
Orangeburg, S.C.	11–14†–..	.....	1,500–1,800†	2,640†C‡	5†	S	27.0	NS	5–2368 704 42
Oskaloosa, Iowa	9–6–0	84–24	1,740–1,740	1,980M	3	15.7	16.9	0.6	6–2827 960 40
Ossining, N.Y.	0–256–..	.....	None–None	500D	8	HFS	12.5	NS	5–2307 879 37
Oswego, N.Y.	34–0–18	72–10	1,675–1,800	2,800S	4	62.9	69.9	AU	5–2087 834 39
Ottawa, Ill.	12–7–13	84–24	2,040–2,040	2,160B‡	5	25.1	32.2	AU	6–2841 1155 39
Ottawa, Kan.	7–0†–..	.....	1,380–1,380†	1,680†C‡	2†	8.8	17.8	NP	6–2963 1187 44
Owosso, Mich.	20–0–13	72–24	1,800–1,860	2,200M‡	5	41.0	44.2	NS	5–2418 784 28
Painesville, Ohio	9–7–0	72–24	2,160–2,400	3,120A	4	24.2	25.3	4.0	7–3028 1168 33
Palestine, Tex.	8–0†–..	SP	1,500–1,500†	1,687†M‡	4†	12.9	14.5	NP	22-note 1
Palo Alto, Calif.	22–8–9	.....	2,280–2,700	3,840B	5	52.3	56.2	3.0	4–1907 501 34
Pampa, Tex.	7–62–7	.....	1,620–1,740	2,017A	3	F	16.3	NP	24-note 1
Panama City, Fla.	9–23–..	.....	1,635–1,680	2,100A	5	S	22.6	1.8	7–3333 1069 39
Paris, Tex.	20–0–0	84–24	1,380–1,560	2,040M	6	35.5	40.0	NP	21-note 1
Park Ridge, Ill.	2–16–0	.....	1,800–2,200	NoneD	2	F	9.6†	1.3†	5–2224 879 39
Parma, Ohio	8–0–13	72–24	2,123–2,316	NoneM	1	18.1	19.8	1.3	8-note 5
Parsons, Kan.	17–0–18	84–24	1,500–1,620	2,160M‡	4	28.4	29.9	NP	5–2276 845 40
Peabody, Mass.	43–14–7	67–10	2,010–2,010	3,234M	8	105.4	11.5	AU	5-note 3
Peekskill, N.Y.	17–300–3	.....	1,900–2,100	750D	5	U	44.3	9.4	5–2069 776 37
Pekin, Ill.	11–0–18	84–24	1,980–1,980	2,160B‡	2	13.7	17.4	AU	6–2889 1244 38
Pennsauken tp, N.J.	..–..–..	.....	.....–.....	C	..	G	....	NS	E-note 2
Peru, Ind.	22–0–14	84–24	1,920–1,920	2,216M	6	42.1	47.1	6.2	5–2174 770 41
Phenix City, Ala.	6–25†–..	.....	1,500–1,500†	1,800†C‡	3†	U	....	NS	8–3858 1240 39
Phillipsburg, N.J.	0–104†–..	.....	None–None†	425†S‡	7†	G	8.1	NS	E-note 2
Phoenixville, Pa.	5–150–20	.....	1,210–1,210	NoneC	5	U	7.4	NS	not available
Pine Bluff, Ark.	24–0–38	84–11	1,500–1,500	2,520C	5	37.0	40.9	NP	5–2493 823 39
Piqua, Ohio	17–0–6	72–24	1,940–2,217	3,118A	6	40.7	43.1	4.9	5–2165 883 26
Pittsburg, Kan.	16–8–3	84–10	1,440–1,620	2,340M‡	5	25.7	33.1	NP	6–2612 940 38
Pittston, Pa.	7–200–0	72–12	1,920–1,920	600C‡	3	H	20.7	NS	not available
Plains tp, Pa.	..–..–..	.....	.....–.....	C	..	H	....	...	not available
Plattsburgh, N.Y.	10–56†–..	.....	1,600–1,800†	2,100†M	3†	....	24.9	AU	6–2362 966 40
Pleasantville, N.J.	..–30†–..	.....	None–None	NoneC	5	U	....	U	E-note 2
Plymouth t, Mass.	18–35–3	.....	1,982–2,359	3,500S	7	S	58.9	AU	5-note 3
Plymouth, Pa.	3–111–..	.....	1,873–1,873	75D	4	GS	8.0	NP	not available
Pocatello, Idaho	16–0–0	78–10	2,160–2,220	3,000M	4	34.6	43.9	NS	5–2211 833 35
Pomona, Calif.	19–15–16	.....	2,046–2,046	2,970C	5	39.4	44.3	NS	5–2301 715 36
Ponca City, Okla.	15–0–47	84–10	1,620–1,920	2,790M‡	5	29.2	31.6	NP	6–2745 876 37
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	..–..–..	.....	.....–.....	.....E	..	9.3†	9.3†	NS	7-note 3
Port Chester, N.Y.	4–220†–..	.....	.....–2,500†	None†D	9†	U	25.4	AU	5–2147 872 37
Portsmouth, N.H.	12–45–4	.....	2,100–2,100	2,500C	7	S	32.7†	0.4†	A1-note 4
Pottstown, Pa.	6–324–..	.....	1,560–2,080	3,000D	5	GU	17.5	NS	not available
Pottsville, Pa.	1–100–0	.....	None–None	2,760B‡	13	G	19.9	1.4	not available
Provo, Utah	14–0–0	72–10	1,995–2,280	2,700M‡	4	32.6	39.5	NP	6–2590 1058 33
Rahway, N.J.	22–24–5	84–10	2,150–2,550	3,900C	5	49.3	53.3	3.5	B-note 2
Rapid City, S.D.	9–17–22	.....	1,800–1,800	2,400A	4	U	19.6	NS	6–2627 791 41
Reading t, Mass.	9–23–0	.....	2,094–2,431	3,273C	6	S	33.9	AU	5-note 3
Red Bank, N.J.	0–225†–..	.....	None–None†	None†D	6†	U	11.0	NS	D-note 2
Redlands, Calif.	10–10–20	.....	2,160–2,400	3,240B	4	27.2	28.6	NS	5–2142 637 37

TABLE XVI-B—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1945—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer, Turnover Rate per 100 Full-time	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1944 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
						Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System	
Redondo Beach, Cal.	7–16–7	.....	$2,250–2,310	$2,700C	2	F	$17.1	NS	7–3481 1281 32
Redwood City, Calif.	12–7–8	.....	2,340–2,550	3,600A	4	$28.4	37.4	$1.8	4–1729 494 41
Reidsville, N.C.	3–18–0	.....	1,650–2,040	96C	2	F	9.3	NS	7–3389 1318 42
Reno, Nev.	50–0–18	72–10	2,100–2,280	3,600M	7	110.4	127.1	AU	4–1934 518 37
Rensselaer, N.Y.	10–125–5	.....	2,090–2,090	400B	5	U	32.0	AU	4–2086 830 41
Richmond, Calif.	144–0–34	72–14	2,580–2,760	4,980A	11	288.5	303.0	11.5	5–2054 628 43
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	7–0†–..	.....	2,040–2,040†	2,400†C‡	2†	15.5	17.3	NS	6-note 3
Ridgefield Park, N.J.	0–65–..	.....	.....–.....	.....D‡	4	S	10.3	NS	C-note 2
Ridgewood, N.J.	9–42–0	.....	1,800–2,500	3,500C‡	5	S	29.3	2.7	C-note 2
River Rouge, Mich.	18–0–0	72–24	2,733–2,793	3,840B	1	61.3	65.3	1.8	6–2959 1192 30
Rochester, N.H.	8–70–25	.....	1,820–1,820	2,184C	7	S	24.3	2.9	A1-note 4
Rock Hill, S.C.	9–9–44	.....	1,740–1,860	2,100C	6	18.6	20.1	NS	6–2642 1094 38
RockvilleCentre,N.Y.	0–331–..	.....	None–None	NoneD	6	U	18.0	NS	5–2076 804 33
Roselle, N.J.	6–20–17	.....	2,000–2,500	3,340M	5	SU	21.8†	0.6†	C-note 2
Roswell, N.M.	8–3–25	.....	1,500–1,650	2,700M	2	13.1	16.3	NS	7–3592 1340 32
Rutherford, N.J.	0–49–0	.....	None–None	50D	5	G	....	NS	D-note 2
Rutland, Vt.	20–12–10	.....	1,790–2,107	3,300M	5	46.2	....	AU	not available
St. Augustine, Fla.	15–12–0	.....	1,746–1,809	2,520A	4	19.9	26.1	NP	6–2681 961 40
St. Charles, Mo.	6–12–0	84–24	1,560–1,560	1,800M	3	F	11.4	NS	7-note 3
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	12–12–5	.....	2,334–2,508	3,395M‡	3	29.5	43.3	NS	7–3426 1050 28
St. Cloud, Minn.	18–0–11	78–24	1,440–1,980	2,520M	4	37.2	41.8	1.9	5–2188 838 36
Salem, Ohio	11–0†–..	72–24	1,980–2,160†	2,556†S	2†	24.3	34.1	AU	7–3128 1042 31
Salina, Kan.	15–0–..	84–24	1,650–1,920	3,000A	5	40.8	44.5	7.2	5–2228 851 36
Salinas, Calif.	9–18–33	.....	2,160–2,520	3,900C	6	H	27.2	NS	5–2285 808 44
Salisbury, Md.	0–75–..	.....	None–None	200D	8	U	14.3	NS	not graded
Salisbury, N.C.	21–13–41	.....	1,680–1,860	2,940C	7	33.1†	45.7†	NS	5–2211 677 44
SanBuenaventura,Cal.	12–3–46	.....	2,238–2,508	3,672A	4	38.0	43.6	NS	5–2220 492 42
San Gabriel, Calif.	9–0†–..	.....	1,920–2,000†	2,640†C	3†	27.1	29.7	NS	6–2940 825 33
San Leandro, Calif.	15–0–13	.....	2,520–2,700	3,300A	4	39.6	49.6	3.6	6–2514 964 42
San Mateo, Calif.	24–0–8	.....	2,160–2,640	3,780A	4	69.6	82.7	7.3	4–1832 724 41
Sandusky, Ohio	27–0–6	72–24	1,920–2,220	2,760A	7	59.5	66.8	12.1	5–2143 757 31
Sanford, Fla.	11–0–46	.....	1,560–1,680	2,460C	3	12.6	17.8	NP	6–2898 1128 41
Santa Cruz, Calif.	16–2–3	.....	1,980–2,100	2,700C‡	4	32.2	35.2	NS	6–2680 1044 35
Santa Fe, N.M.	2–22–0	SP	1,200–2,000	NoneD	4	U	4.6	NS	7–3422 1311 42
Santa Rosa, Calif.	20–0–3	.....	2,370–2,490	3,140A	5	48.3	57.9	NS	5–2190 558 40
Sapulpa, Okla.	8–0–0	84–24	1,500–1,860	2,400A	2	16.0	16.9	NP	7–3083 1102 40
Sarasota, Fla.	8–0–6	.....	1,380–1,620	2,700C	6	13.1	17.4	NP	5–2187 812 43
Saratoga Spgs., N.Y.	26–0–19	84–24	1,680–1,848	2,400S‡	4	....	....	AU	5–2071 855 42
Saugus t, Mass.	16–20–0	84–10	2,184–2,184	3,035C	5	U	44.3	1.8	5-note 3
Slt. Ste. Marie, Mich.	13–17–4	.....	1,920–2,079	3,000A	4	FH	34.7	2.3	7–3274 1148 40
Scarsdale, N.Y.	16–110–6	.....	2,100–2,700	4,300C	5	U	50.5	2.7	4–1755 598 36
Scottsbluff, Neb.	5–30–40	.....	1,680–1,680	2,280M	2	U	11.0	NP	7–3470 1327 40
Sedalia, Mo.	15–0–7	81–11	1,500–1,560	2,050C	4	21.0	25.2	NS	7-note 3
Selma, Ala.	20–0–25	.....	1,530–1,680	2,760C	3	33.6	35.6	NS	5–2254 624 43
Seminole, Okla.	5–7†–..	.....	1,260–1,375†	1,680†M	3†	S	9.5†	NP	8–3923 1179 35
Shaker Hgts., Ohio	33–0–6	84–24	2,310–2,640	3,960M	3	88.6	92.4	0.1	6-note 5
Shaler tp, Pa.	0–250†–..	.....	None–None†	None†D	7†	U	6.3	NS	6–2607 911 41
Shamokin, Pa.	0–500–..	.....	None–None	350D	5	U	....	...	not available
Shawnee, Okla.	23–0–4	84–10	1,560–2,040	2,460A	3	40.3	42.1	NP	6–2542 968 36
Shelby, N.C.	4–24†–..	.....	1,487–1,607†	1,858†C	3†	F	....	NS	6–2850 1055 44
Shelbyville, Ind.	11–6–9	.....	1,800–1,800	2,010M	3	19.5	21.4	AU	5–2352 758 40
Shelton, Conn.	0–100–..	.....	None–None	200S	5	U	....	NS	6-note 3
Shenandoah, Pa.	7–..†–..	.....	None–None†	50†D	9†	G	9.9	NS	not available
Sheridan, Wyo.	9–0–22	84–24	1,620–2,100	2,220M‡	2	17.2	17.8	NP	7–3208 1270 37
Sherman, Tex.	26–0–0	.....	1,537–1,800	2,220A	7	39.1	43.9	NP	17-note 1
Shorewood, Wis.	13–4–0	.....	2,100–2,460	3,420B	2	30.8	33.8	3.9	5–2299 1001 38
S. Charleston, W.Va.	4–20†–..	.....	1,860–1,920†	2,400†C	4†	F	13.0	NS	7–3490 1115 31
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	4–18†–..	.....	1,800–2,520†	600†B	..	H	15.3	NP	6–2767 905 43
South Orange, N.J.	18–0–11	.....	2,000–2,500	4,500C	4	45.0	48.7	3.5	D-note 2
So. Pasadena, Calif.	12–0–0	.....	2,220–2,220	3,114A	3	26.1	26.6	NS	6–2679 946 39

TABLE XVI-B—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1945—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer, Turnover Rate per 100 Full-time	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1944 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
						Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System	
South Portland, Me..	21–105–14	.....	$1,800–1,980	$3,000A	10	H	$66.0	AU	not available
South River, N.J....	0–70–..	.....	None–None†	10†D	4†	S	....	...	E-note 2
S. St. Paul, Minn....	7–10–14	78–24	2,160–2,240	2,940B	3	H	20.7	$2.2	7–3370 854 36
Southbridge t, Mass.	15–34–10	.....	2,368–2,368	2,800C	7	S	52.1	AU	4-note 3
Statesville, N.C.....	..–..–..	.....	.....–.....	C	..	F	14.7	NS	6–2516 885 43
Staunton, Va.......	..–..–..	.....	.....–.....	.....A	..	$10.1	11.2	NS	6–2774 949 44
Steelton, Pa........	6–80–..	.....	None–None	285C	6	G	16.2	NS	not available
Sterling, Ill.........	6–12–25	.....	1,800–1,980	2,295S‡	4	HS	14.9	4.5	5–2347 802 36
Stevens Point, Wis..	15–0–7	72–24	1,875–1,980	2,400B	3	27.1	30.4	4.1	6–3796 1090 41
Stillwater, Okla.....	13–34–46	.....	1,200–1,800	3,000M	6	SU	....	AU	6–2824 728 34
Stoneham t, Mass...	9–22–0	.....	2,190–2,190	3,250C	5	....	42.5	AU	5-note 3
Stowe tp, Pa........	..–..–..	.....	.....–.....	C	..	U	....	NS	6–2555 932 31
Stratford t, Conn....	21–50–10	84–10	1,750–2,300	3,800A	6	U	63.6	1.0	6-note 3
Streator, Ill.........	12–6–25	84–24	2,100–2,100	2,520B‡	4	25.1	31.6	2.8	7–3034 1285 37
Struthers, Ohio......	3–13–0	.....	1,820–2,100	2,500M	2	H	....	AU	7-note 5
Suffolk, Va.........	17–25–6	.....	1,668–1,908	2,568A	5	G	36.3	NS	5–2099 771 41
Summit, N.J........	9–25†–..	.....	1,900–2,500†	3,200†C	5†	S	36.1	4.9	D-note 2
Sumter, S.C........	5–17–..	.....	1,728–1,728	2,331A	6	S	17.5	NS	6–2988 1067 43
Sunbury, Pa........	0–300†–..	.....	None–None†	600†B‡	9†	U	29.1	NS	not available
Swampscott t, Mass.	20–4–5	.....	2,225–2,534	3,425C	6	50.2	55.1	AU	4-note 3
Sweetwater, Tex....	11–9–9	.....	1,620–1,914	2,484A	4	19.6	22.8	NP	19-note 1
Swissvale, Pa.......	4–90–0	.....	2,142–2,142	2,520C	2	G	14.1	NS	4–1950 649 24
Tallahassee, Fla.....	13–0–39	.....	1,740–2,220	3,180A	5	31.8	45.3	NP	6–2840 933 40
Tamaqua, Pa.......	0–150–..	.....	None–None	NoneC	7	U	....	NS	not available
Temple, Tex........	17–0–6	72–24	1,570–1,640	2,025A	7	20.1	21.6	NP	19-note 1
Terrell, Tex.........	3–32–0	.....	1,200–1,500	NoneD	3	U	6.5†	NS	37-note 1
Texarkana, Ark.....	19–0–5	84–10	1,560–1,710	2,777	6	38.1	48.4	NP	4–1559 655 35
Texarkana, Tex.....	32–0–22	72–10	1,620–1,800	3,000C	6	60.0	63.6	NP	14-note 1
Thomasville, Ga.....	12–0–13	.....	1,560–1,800	2,519A	3	20.6	21.6	NS	6–2506 849 40
Thomasville, N.C...	4–13–0	.....	1,500–1,680	300A	3	F	11.4	ND	6–2810 1072 41
Tiffin, Ohio.........	19–0–11	84–24	1,740–1,920	2,280M	3	36.6	37.8	6.1	5–2199 803 36
Tonawanda, N.Y....	14–440–14	.....	1,850–2,350	2,800C	6	G	51.3	4.6	5–2282 641 40
Traverse City, Mich.	11–20–10	84–24	1,200–1,800	2,100†A	4	H	24.5	NS	6–2756 740 28
Trinidad, Colo......	13–0–4	84–24	1,800–1,800	2,256C	4	25.0	27.0	NP	6–2794 1103 31
Twin Falls, Idaho...	13–3–23	.....	1,740–1,980	2,400C‡	3	20.3	24.1	NS	6–2983 1090 40
Two Rivers, Wis....	11–0–0	84–24	1,620–2,040	2,610B	3	23.4	25.3	0.9	5–2287 852 40
Union tp, N.J.......	19–98†–..	.....	2,100–2,500†	3,500†C	5†	F	67.3	2.9	D-note 2
Uniontown, Pa......	13–125–15	.....	1,920–1,920	2,400C	4	G	30.0	2.0	not available
University Park, Tex.	21–0–10	.....	2,064–2,124	1,830C	3	40.5	43.4	NP	19-note 1
Urbana, Ill.........	10–0–0	84–24	1,680–1,950	2,290M	3	19.7	20.2	1.4	6–2855 1229 40
Valdosta, Ga........	16–0–25	.....	1,600–1,740	2,544C	4	25.7†	36.2†	NP	7–3346 1390 43
Vallejo, Calif........	83–1–11	72–24	2,340–2,640	4,200C‡	10	S	134.8	5.8	5–2489 933 41
Valley Stream, N.Y..	0–210–..	.....	None–None	NoneD	8	U	13.8	NS	5–2201 886 33
Vancouver, Wash....	53–0–29	84–24	2,520–2,640	3,240M‡	6	137.9	145.1	NP	5–2305 821 39
Vandergrift, Pa.....	0–103–..	.....	None–None	NoneD	5	U	....	NS	not available
Vicksburg, Miss.....	35–0–4	84–10	1,656–1,872	2,550C‡	4	58.0	62.7	4.5	5–2451 935 34
Victoria, Tex.......	..–..–..	.....	.....–.....	.....D	..	U	....	NP	16-note 1
Vincennes, Ind......	21–0–7	84–24	1,800–1,800	2,580M	5	....	40.0	AU	5–2335 812 40
Virginia, Minn......	35–0†–..	.....	1,905–1,980†	3,120†B	4†	65.0	75.0	NP	5–2245 780 37
Wakefield t, Mass...	14–26†–..	.....	2,190–2,190†	3,200†M	5†	S	42.3	1.0	5-note 3
Walla Walla, Wash..	27–0–26	84–24	1,920–2,040	3,000C‡	4	55.6	57.8	7.1	3–1483 488 32
Wallingford, Conn...	17–87–9	.....	2,000–2,000	2,860C	4	SU	35.3	1.0	6-note 3
Warren, Pa.........	18–0–19	84–24	1,524–1,887	2,758M	5	33.8†	35.9†	NP	not available
Watertown, S.D.....	11–20–0	84–24	1,440–1,620	2,100M	4	H	22.0	NP	7–3138 977 34
Watertown, Wis.....	7–8–0	.....	1,728–1,944	2,160B	3	S	14.6	0.6	6–2408 1014 39
Waterville, Me......	8–72–13	.....	1,664–1,872	420C	6	H	29.1	1.0	not available
Watervliet, N.Y.....	22–0–5	84–24	1,600–1,850	2,350C	4	40.7	45.2	AU	5–2049 770 30
Waukesha, Wis.....	24–0†–..	84–24	1,890–2,220†	2,760†B	5†	....	....	NP	5–2191 729 40
Waycross, Ga.......	14–0–29	.....	1,548–1,782	2,394A	3	26.3	29.3	0.5	6–2754 1010 44
Waynesboro, Pa.....	3–50–33	.....	1,547–1,547	150C	4	U	6.7	NS	not available

TABLE XVI-B—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1945—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer, Turnover Rate per 100 Full-time	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1944 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
						Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System	
Webster t, Mass.....	0–57–..	.....	None–None	$1,265C	6	S	....	NS	6-note 3
Webster Groves, Mo.	14–5–11	84–24	$1,800–2,040	3,900C‡	3	$28.6	$38.4	NS	6-note 3
Weehawken tp, N.J..	37–0–23	.....	2,200–2,500	4,000C	6	120.0	125.0	$5.4	D-note 2
Wellesley t, Mass....	24–11–4	.....	2,100–2,400	3,700B	8	62.1	69.3	AU	4-note 3
Wenatchee, Wash...	16–6–16	72–24	2,050–2,130	2,760M‡	5	34.8	37.8	1.7	4–1807 724 31
West Chester, Pa....	0–35†–..	.....	None–None	200D	6	U	7.5	NS	5–2274 732 21
West Frankfort, Ill..	3–7–0	.....	1,800–1,800	2,100M‡	3	F	7.5	NP	8–3873 1484 39
W. Springfield, Mass.	28–4–5	.....	2,093–2,405	3,512B	5	70.8	76.8	AU	5-note 3
West Warwick t, R.I.				(No town fire department)					not available
Westbrook, Me.....	5–71–10	.....	2,100–2,100	365M	5	S	22.7†	NP	not available
Westerly t, R.I......	2–115–..	.....	None–None	2,500D	5	G	34.1	NS	......
Westfield, Mass.....	29–29–3	.....	2,200–2,200	3,300M	6	64.6	70.0	2.0	5-note 3
Westfield, N.J......	16–44–19	.....	2,300–2,500	3,800M	5	FS	46.4	1.8	C-note 2
Wewoka, Okla......	5–10–0	.....	1,500–1,680	2,080M‡	3	U	....	NP	7–3458 899 39
Weymouth t, Mass..	38–0–1	.....	2,098–2,300	3,910C	11	86.8	112.7	AU	4-note 3
Whiting, Ind........	14–0–0	84–24	2,250–2,400	2,940M	2	....	....	AU	4–1919 819 38
Whittier, Calif......	20–0–13	84–24	2,010–2,280	3,480C	3	40.2	41.9	NS	6–2608 758 30
Willimantic, Conn...	12–31–8	.....	2,264–2,453	3,774M	6	F	35.7	0.8	6-note 3 -
Wilmette, Ill........	13–1–0	84–24	2,520–2,520	3,900C	3	32.0	37.6	4.6	5–2007 872 40
Wilson, N.C........	11–16–9	.....	1,920–2,112	3,180A	4	F	28.2	NP	5–2401 905 43
Winchester t, Mass..	19–18–11	84–10	1,890–2,190†	3,260C	6	42.4	46.6	AU	4-note 3
Winchester, Va......	4–32–0	.....	None–None	NoneC	5	U	12.3	NP	7–3035 863 43
Winnetka, Ill.......	11–14–0	.....	2,460–2,580	4,200A	2	F	32.2	1.9	5–2205 826 40
Winona, Minn......	35–0–4	78–24	1,620–1,860	2,880B	7	63.1	67.0	2.4	5–2148 646 28
Winthrop t, Mass...	13–35–0	.....	2,013–2,013	1,200B	6	....	40.6	AU	4-note 3
Wis. Rapids, Wis....	11–0–5	84–24	1,900–2,020	2,570B	3	22.3	23.6	0.4	7–3143 965 44
Woburn, Mass......	15–12–0	84–10	2,271–2,409	3,151M	7	40.6	50.1	2.3	4-note 3
Wooster, Ohio......	9–15–11	72–24	1,650–1,850	2,340S	4	H	24.9	3.5	6–2934 1051 34
Xenia, Ohio........	7–7–14	72–24	2,210–2,210	2,520A	3	17.2	19.0	NP	6–2999 1107 30
Ypsilanti, Mich.....	20–0–8	73–24	2,430–2,520	3,120B	4	43.9	48.0	2.7	7–3150 1130 32

[1] The fire defenses of Texas cities are graded by the engineers of the Board of Insurance Commissioners of the state of Texas. The figure given is the key rate which, in addition to being a city's basis rate, represents the city's classification. The basis rate is a measure of the city's ability to cope with the fire problem. The method of grading the factors considered is published for each city, and municipal officials in that state thus know how the basis rate is determined. National Board data are available for the Texas cities over 25,000 (Table XVI-A) because these figures are compiled by the Board for the use of company members doing business in Texas.

[2] In classifying the fire defenses of cities under 25,000 the Schedule Rating Office of New Jersey uses letters instead of figures and provides for only nine classes. The letter "A" indicates that the city has less than 1,000 points of deficiency under the National Board Grading Schedule, a Class "B" town 1,001 to 1,500 points of deficiency, and 500 additional points (up to a total of 5,000) for each class. A Class B city in New Jersey would therefore be the same as a Class 3 city elsewhere. The letter "S" after the class indicates that the municipality or a part thereof has a seasonal population and/or serious frame structural conditions.

[3] The rating organization operating in Connecticut and Massachusetts supplied only the total or final classification figure for each city; the summary of the gradings was not made available because such data are not furnished to insurance companies that contribute to the support of the agency. Gradings for cities in Maine, Rhode Island, and Vermont are not made available by the rating organization. The rating bureau in Missouri supplied only the total or final class; Missouri cities of less than 25,000 are not graded under the deficiency point system used by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

[4] The rating organization in New Hampshire uses letters in designating the classification; all cities over 10,000 in this state are in class A1 except Manchester which is AA1, a still higher classification. Standards for the A1 class require an adequate water supply, a standard fire and police department, an approved fire alarm system, and building codes and other regulatory ordinances.

[5] The Ohio Inspection Bureau has not broken down the classification of the fire defenses of five Ohio cities because in a few of these cities "the preparation of regular grading sheets has not been attempted due to the nature of these communities and arising from their proximity to larger cities; in others, due to the fact that there has been no occasion nor cause for changing long-established classifications."

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Sources of Statistics: Fire

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Police Administration

Developments in 1944

By Theo E. Hall

Chief of Police, Wilmette, Illinois; and Instructor in Police Training, Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, Chicago

During 1944 municipal police departments gave more attention to local social problems and made plans for the postwar period. It was a year of general belt-tightening in the face of continued shortages of personnel and over-age equipment.

The general pattern of crime has changed and there has been an increase in the number of female and juvenile offenders. During the first six months of 1944 there was an increase of 3.7 per cent in the total number of Part I crimes in cities over 25,000 as compared with the same period in 1943, according to FBI reports. However, the number of negligent manslaughters increased 26.4 per cent and the number of auto thefts 26.6 per cent. The number of female offenders increased 10.2 per cent in 1944 as compared with an increase of only 1.4 per cent in the number of male offenders. The number of arrests of 16-year old boys increased 25 per cent and the number of 20-year old girls arrested increased 23.4 per cent. More than one-third of all persons arrested during the first half of 1944 were under 25 years of age and more than 50 per cent of all crimes against property were committed by this age group.

The Police and Minority Groups. Following the Detroit race riot in 1943 many communities became concerned about the possibility of similar outbursts. To meet this problem committees on race relations were established in many cities. Their formation represented official recognition of the responsibility of municipal government to meet and deal with problems of intergroup relations. One of the most important of these is the matter of equal and effective law enforcement.

During the year training courses in race relations were organized in some of the large cities for selected police officers. For example, in Boston five police captains and 12 policemen were assigned by the police commissioner to attend a 10-day institute on intercultural education at Boston University. These men were chosen from police divisions of the city where racial tensions had been recognized. Similar institutes were held at Harvard and Wellesley, sponsored by the Governor's Committee on Racial and Religious Understanding.

Race riots have emphasized the strategic position of law enforcement agencies in intergroup relations. Usually those cities having group tensions have turned to the medium of training policemen to handle these tensions. This training has dealt with the backgrounds of minority groups, techniques for handling disputes involving such groups, and the responsibility of local police in effective and impartial handling of these conflicts.

A brief monograph, entitled *The Police and Minority Groups,* was published during the year by the International City Managers' Association and circulated widely in municipal circles. This study reviewed positive action that had been taken in various cities both in preventing riots and quelling them once they had broken out. The monograph also contains broad recommendations for police administration in those cities having minority group tensions.

Crime Prevention. The year has witnessed a crystalization of interest in the broad problems of community crime prevention, particularly among juveniles. More and more municipal police departments are cooperating with other local agencies in the formation of community-wide programs aimed at the prevention of juvenile crime. Recognizing the importance of this work, both federal and state agencies are cooperating. An example of the latter is the California Youth Authority created by the state legislature in 1944 and which continued its outstanding work in this field.

At the federal level the division of social protection of the Federal Security Agency issued a 60-page manual intended to serve as a guide in the police handling of juvenile offenders and the prevention of juvenile delinquency. The manual emphasizes the relation of the police to other community agencies and stresses the importance of the police controlling conditions that contribute to delinquency.

The National Police Academy of the FBI has added a course on crime prevention to its curriculum. The Academy is open to selected police officers throughout the country without charge.

A conference was held during the year between a number of police executives of large cities and the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. The following three-point program was agreed upon: (1) creation of a better community understanding of the juvenile delinquent and the resources available for his help, (2) improvement of techniques used in handling cases and in their referral from one group to another, (3) coordination of effort by all groups in the community, including the police, who are working with juveniles.

Several cities established juvenile or crime prevention bureaus in 1944. Typical of the organization and functions of such a bureau is the juvenile protective bureau of the Baltimore, Maryland, police department. The bureau was created in January, 1944, for the purpose of attempting to curb juvenile delinquency and to prevent if possible the offender getting a court record. The bureau is commanded by an inspector and includes two sergeants and a patrolman in plainclothes, and policewomen are assigned as needed. Prior to the establishment of this bureau all juvenile cases were referred to the juvenile court regardless of how trivial they might be. Under the bureau operation, minor complaints such as breaking windows, shooting dice, simple assaults, petty larcenies, and minor disturbances are handled by the bureau and adjusted if possible to avoid the case being taken to the juvenile court.

New Jersey reports that municipalities throughout the state have given special attention throughout the year to problems of juvenile delinquency. The methods used vary widely and include the curfew, police junior legion of honor, courts composed of juveniles themselves, informal referees, and various community programs. A common approach has been an expansion of recreational facilities in the communities. This is shown by the increase in expenditures for recreation between 1940 and 1943. Recreation expenditures for 1943 exceeded by 28.4 per cent those of 1940 while total municipal expenditures increased only 4.5 per cent during this period.

New Trier Township, Illinois, comprised of the four Chicago suburbs of Wilmette, Winnetka, Glencoe, and Kenilworth, established an intercommunity youth welfare program in August, 1944, to operate for one year on an experimental basis. The director of the program on a part-time basis is the chief of police of Wilmette. The plan is financed by the four villages on a per capita ratio. The policy-making committee is composed of representatives of the school, park, and village governments of each of the communities. The program aims to coordinate youth activities in the communities on the basis of the needs of the juvenile population as measured by studies and factual surveys of data available in the public agencies. The program is attempting a positive approach to youth problems and wherever possible is working directly with the youngsters through their own groups.

These are typical examples of continued activities in the field of juvenile crime prevention. There is no longer any question in the minds of police administrators as to police responsibility in this field. While a wide variety of programs has been undertaken by the police during the year, the salient points have been specialization in the handling of juvenile police cases and police cooperation in community-wide crime prevention programs.

Personnel. There has been little relief in police personnel shortages but most departments have wisely refrained from lowering recruitment standards and accepting substandard personnel. Temporary duration appointments have been made and the year has seen a continued increase in female police employees. The new crime prevention activities are built around the policewoman and uniformed traffic policewomen are no longer a novelty in the larger cities. Policewomen in Indianapolis, for example, comprise 10 per cent of the total force. Departments have critically examined their organizations with a view toward freeing every available policeman for police duties and using civilian employees for clerical duties at headquarters.

In the larger cities, particularly on the west coast, continued reliance has been placed on volunteer or auxiliary police bodies to assist the regular police in the handling of unusual events. The military police organizations have continued to assist the police in these large centers in handling cases involving servicemen.

Many departments are preparing plans now for recruiting returning veterans into their ranks as soon as demobilization begins. There has been continued pressure against local residence requirements for police recruits and steady increases in salary ranges as well as better working conditions. If these standards can be maintained in the future there is hope for establishing a real career service in municipal police departments.

Training. In the face of shortages of personnel and increased duties for individual officers, police training has more than held its own during 1944. The forward-looking departments realize that training is one method of increasing effectiveness to offset lack of manpower. Training programs for the year divide themselves into two general groups—in-service and continuation schools for the department's entire personnel and specialized schools.

In the latter category it is interesting to note the cooperation given by colleges and universities in the training of the local police. Cleveland College gave a course in crime prevention to 50 selected officers and policemen of the Cleveland department and selected men from nearby police departments. Wayne University in Detroit offered a course in criminal law enforcement for members of the Detroit police department and the Wayne County sheriff's office. The course emphasizes criminal law and evidence and is held in cooperation with the Michigan State Board of Control for Vocational Education. The Dallas, Texas, police department through Southern Methodist University conducted a semester of training in police science and administration. Classes were held bi-weekly and were devoted to traffic problems, criminology, and other courses related to police work. A course in social service work was given at the Boston College School of Social Service for Boston policewomen. Among other universities offering courses in police work or related activities were: Washington State College, Department of Police Science and Administration; Institute of Government, University of North Carolina; Western Reserve University, courses in police science and criminology; Northwestern University, traffic courses; and the Texas College of Agriculture and Mines, a short police school in cooperation with the state department of public safety and the Texas Peace Officers' Association.

The state department of public safety in Georgia created the Georgia Police Academy during the year and provided a five-week course for county and municipal officers with needed facilities provided by the state police. Other state police training courses continued during the year.

The Armed Forces Institute in 1944 accepted the correspondence course in police administration offered by the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration and 50 former policemen now in the armed services enrolled in the course in preparation for their return to police work after the war. During the year also one or more officers in the police departments of the following cities enrolled in the Institute's police course: Beverly Hills, California; Tallahassee, Florida; Chicago, Golf, and Winnetka, Illinois; Kalamazoo and Midland, Michigan; New York City, New York; Ogden, Utah; Seattle, Washington; and Arvida, Hull, St. Lambert, and Westmount, Quebec, Canada.

Legislation. The United States Supreme Court decision in the case of the *United States* v. *McNabb* would be changed by the enactment of the Hobbs Bill (H.R. 3690) which would provide "that the failure to observe the requirement of law as to the time within which a person under arrest must be brought before a magistrate, commissioner or court, shall not render inadmissible any evidence that is otherwise admissible."

As a means of removing some of the burden of policing large gatherings, an ordinance was adopted by the Detroit city council in August, 1944, making it possible in the discretion of the building commissioner, health commissioner, and fire marshal to assign members of their departments to various phases of public assemblages and to charge the cost to the licensee or owner or operators. Failure to pay the charge constitutes sufficient ground for summary suspension of the license or permit.

A number of cities are reported to have adopted OPA enforcement ordinances at the request of OPA officials. Many other cities that refused to adopt such ordinances stated that their police and court organization was not equipped to handle OPA matters.

Unions. During 1944 police unions were chartered in 17 cities by the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (A.F. of L.) making a total of 39 cities with AFSCME locals composed entirely of policemen. In addition the AFSCME locals for general municipal employees in 34 other cities are reported having police officers in their membership, the largest cities in this group being Sioux City, Iowa, and Duluth, Minneapolis, and St. Paul, Minnesota. None of the locals composed entirely of police officers have a written agreement with the city, exclusive bargaining arrangement, closed shop, or the right to strike. In only five or six of these cities have employee members of the union requested the city to deduct union dues from their pay and turn it over to the union; in other cities the union collects the dues. According to the AFSCME, dues must be at least $1 a month and the initiation fee is $2 but may be as high as $10.

Rulings against police affiliation with unions were made in Chicago, Boston, Detroit, and Jackson (Mississippi). For example, in Detroit the State, County, and Municipal Workers of America (CIO) was denied permission to organize the Detroit police force, the mayor of Detroit supporting the police commissioner's contention that "a police officer cannot consistently belong to the CIO and perform his sworn duty." An order issued to all members of the Detroit police department in March, 1944, read in part as follows:

> Recently the Fraternal Order of Police and the CIO were denied permission to organize the police department. . . . To affiliate with these organizations would imperil his position as a police officer. The position of a police officer is different from that of other city employees or employees in private employment. . . . A member of the department is prohibited from affiliating with a labor union or an organization which will in any way exact prior consideration and prevent him from performing full and complete police duties. A member of the department who affiliates with such a labor union or organization will be subject to immediate dismissal.

The Detroit order also referred to a ruling by the Michigan Supreme Court which upheld action by the city of Lansing prohibiting police officers from becoming members of the FOP. The mayor of Jackson, Mississippi, dismissed 36 police officers for failure to obey an order issued by the mayor and city commission to disband the police union.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police in June, 1944, sent a questionnaire on police unions to cities over 50,000 and published a report entitled *Police Unions and Other Police Organizations.* While the officials of many cities are opposed to labor unions in the police department they do not object to local organizations of police employees for the purpose of promoting the welfare of members of the department.

Equipment. A number of state police departments have reported that synthetic tires have given satisfactory service. Maine reported an average mileage experience of 12,000 miles on 150 such tires. The Connecticut state police used approximately 400 synthetic tires and secured 75 per cent mileage on the basis of prewar standards. The state police in Missouri, Rhode Island, and Utah found that synthetic tires gave good service.

Several cities installed two-way FM police radio systems. One was Ellwood City, Pennsylvania, where police cars are able to maintain contact with headquarters up to a distance of 12 miles and have no difficulty even where there is an elevation of 500 feet between the headquarters and the car. Louisville, Kentucky, installed a completely new FM radio system with a transmitter over 200 feet in height. It replaces the first police radio installed 18 years ago and includes 60 police cars and 40 miscellaneous units of the fire department, FBI, and state and county police are radio equipped. Under the old setup 15 to 20 per cent of the radio coverage was completely dead and 30 per cent was by no means dependable as a large number of messages failed to get through because of static. The FM installation gets 100 per cent coverage and also permits intercar communication. Another advantage of the new system is that only those having authorized receiving sets can tune in on the Louisville police radio calls.

Professional Organization. Membership in the International Association of Chiefs of Police (918 F Street, N.W., Washington 4, D.C.) in 1944 grew to 1,775 members. The Association began initial planning and secured authorization for a nation-wide brake emphasis campaign to be launched in the spring of 1945 to stimulate public interest in avoiding accidents due to the mechanical condition of vehicles. Legislative endeavors were pointed toward securing Congressional enactment of a bill to prohibit dissemination of gambling information, stricter firearms control, and clarification of ruling of the Supreme Court in the *McNabb Case* concerning admissibility of confessions as evidence. The IACP continued to aid the Radio Technical Planning Board, endorsed the continuance of civilian defense organizations locally for the duration of the war, set up committees to study model floorplans and blueprints for postwar police buildings and to establish standards in promotional procedures and personnel rating systems, and conducted a series of six regional meetings for state enforcement officers and an international conference for all police administrators.

Police Department Statistics

A broad picture of police activities in 1944 in cities over 10,000 population is given by the data in Tables XVII-A and XVII-B.[1] The crime rates for municipalities over 25,000 give a rough indication of the adequacy of police service; number of men, automobiles, motorcycles, and radios give an indication of the amount of effort being expended in police work, while data on motorization and one-man patrol give information on some of the methods employed in police work. In addition to items tabulated in previous years, the 1945 tabulation shows average hours of work per week, per day, and days annual vacation. For a comparison of police and fire data, see "Fire Department Statistics" elsewhere in this Year Book.

Number of Police Employees. Tables XVII-A and XVII-B show for cities over 10,000 the total number of both civilian and uniformed police department employees reported to the Year Book by city officials late in 1944 and early in 1945. The average number of employees per 1,000 population for all cities over 10,000 as shown in Table 1 is 1.33. In the five years 1941 to 1945, for which the Year Book has secured comparable information, the average number of police department employees per 1,000 population has decreased from 1.68 to 1.33, or 21 per cent; if the high of 1942 is used the decrease is almost 23 per cent in the last four years. The average decreased in all city-size groups except the smallest; the largest decrease was from 2.33 to 1.44 employees per 1,000 population, or 39 per cent, in cities over 500,000 population. The average decrease in the number of police department employees per 1,000 population for all cities during 1944 was .33 or 20 per cent, the largest in the five-year period (Tables 1 and 2). During 1944 there were substantial decreases in all population groups except that between 10,000 and 25,000 which increased 3 per cent. The actual decrease since 1941 may be somewhat greater because of the increase in city populations since the 1940 census.

A further analysis of number of police employees per 1,000 population is found in Table 3, which shows the range, quartiles, and median for each population group. As in previous years, the median number of employees is over two per 1,000 population in cities over 500,000; while it is nearer one per 1,000 population for cities under 500,000, decreasing from 1.36 to 1.01 with decreasing size of city. Table 3 shows a wide variation in number of employees among the cities within each population group; in the cities over 500,000 the city with the highest number of employees has twice as many in relation to population as the city with the lowest number, and in the 10,000-to-25,000 group approximately 40 times that of the lowest. Comparisons between individual cities must be made with caution, however, as there are many factors to be considered. For example, reserve officers may or may not be used to replace absentees; some

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[1] Data shown in Tables XVII-A and XVII-B were secured by the Year Book from police chiefs and finance officers late in 1944, with the exception of data on crimes which were obtained from *Uniform Crime Reports*, Annual Bulletin, 1944, published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

TABLE I

POLICE DEPARTMENT TRENDS, 1941–1945*

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POPULATION					
Cities over 500,000	2.33	2.35	2.33	2.28	1.44
250,000 to 500,000	1.43**	1.49	1.50	1.46	1.33
100,000 to 250,000	1.51	1.49	1.50	1.46	1.41
50,000 to 100,000	1.39	1.42	1.40	1.38	1.34
25,000 to 50,000	1.23	1.31	1.25	1.21	1.20
10,000 to 25,000	1.09	1.16	1.08	1.07	1.10
All Cities over 10,000	1.68	1.72	1.70	1.66	1.33
ENTRANCE SALARY OF PATROLMEN: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000	$1,840	$1,843	$1,880	$2,130	$2,164
250,000 to 500,000	1,720**	1,690	1,763	1,920	2,004
100,000 to 250,000	1,700	1,680	1,800	1,920	1,980
50,000 to 100,000	1,620	1,635	1,773	1,890	1,980
25,000 to 50,000	1,570	1,620	1,785	1,920	1,980
10,000 to 25,000	1,500	1,530	1,680	1,800	1,825
MAXIMUM SALARY OF PATROLMEN: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000	$2,355	$2,400	$2,413	$2,618	$2,648
250,000 to 500,000	1,920**	1,980	2,100	2,250	2,340
100,000 to 250,000	1,927	2,016	2,160	2,221	2,280
50,000 to 100,000	1,851	1,980	2,030	2,100	2,169
25,000 to 50,000	1,800	1,872	2,008	2,100	2,160
10,000 to 25,000	1,680	1,750	1,800	1,980	2,040
POLICE CHIEF'S SALARY: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000	$6,750	$7,200	$7,200	$7,350	$7,750
250,000 to 500,000	4,960**	5,000	5,000	5,085	5,100
100,000 to 250,000	3,900	4,020	4,200	4,310	4,320
50,000 to 100,000	3,500	3,500	3,600	3,682	3,900
25,000 to 50,000	2,780	2,902	3,000	3,182	3,252
10,000 to 25,000	2,220	2,305	2,400	2,580	2,700

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES FOR SALARIES AND WAGES, PER CAPITA*					
Cities over 500,000	$5.82	$5.97	$5.91	$6.13	$6.36
250,000 to 500,000	2.81**	2.96	3.05	3.15	3.26
100,000 to 250,000	3.02	2.95	3.16	3.22	3.36
50,000 to 100,000	2.69	2.74	2.89	3.02	3.37
25,000 to 50,000	2.31	2.40	2.55	2.72	2.84
10,000 to 25,000	1.84	1.91	2.06	2.14	2.32
All Cities over 10,000	3.71	3.81	3.90	4.07	4.24

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
POLICE DEPARTMENT TOTAL EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA*					
Cities over 500,000	$6.74	$6.78	$6.21	$6.81	$7.08
250,000 to 500,000	3.41**	3.64	3.42	3.52	3.65
100,000 to 250,000	3.65	3.54	3.53	3.59	3.68
50,000 to 100,000	3.21	3.27	3.32	3.43	3.79
25,000 to 50,000	2.79	2.88	2.98	3.11	3.29
10,000 to 25,000	2.24	2.34	2.47	2.55	2.78
All Cities over 10,000	4.38	4.45	4.27	4.57	4.76

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* These data are summarized from "Police Department Statistics," in the 1941–1944 editions of the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK and from data collected for this edition; expenditure data are for the years 1940–1944.

** Cities of 200,000 to 500,000 population in this year.

departments use two shifts, others use three; some cities use special school-crossing guards, others use regular police for this purpose; police departments may or may not operate their own alarm and/or radio system; a heavy volume of traffic in a city may require a larger-than-average proportion of the force on traffic duty, etc.

Turnover of Police Department Personnel. Tables XVII-A and XVII-B show the personnel turnover per 100 employees in each city over 10,000. This turnover rate is the average of the number of separations and additions during 1944 per 100 employees as of January, 1945; employees leaving for all reasons, including those granted leaves of absence to enter military service, were counted in the separations; all new employees including temporary substitutes were counted in the appointments. The median turnover rate as shown in Table 3 ranges from a low of 6.8 per 100 employees in cities between 100,000 and 250,000 to a high of 12.1 per cent in cities of between 10,000 and 25,000. In one-fourth of the cities in each population group the turnover was six or less. The median turnover rates reported for 1944 are approximately three per 100 lower than the rates reported in 1943 with the one exception of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000. This does not indicate that the turnover problem has become any less acute in the last year; since the rate is an average of additions and separations it reflects the increasing difficulty of finding new personnel to replace those who left during the year. Table 2, in which are recorded separate average rates of additions and separations, shows that while an average of 14.4 employees out of every hundred have left the service, during the last year, only 9.4 have been added. This excess of separations over additions is borne out by the general decrease in the size of city police departments shown in Table 1. In 1943 the average rate for additions was 10.4 for all cities over 10,000 and the average separation rate was 13.8, in 1942 the corresponding rates were 12.8 and 15.3

TABLE 2

NUMBER OF POLICE EMPLOYEES, ADDITIONS AND SEPARATIONS, IN CITIES OVER 10,000 DURING 1944

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Police Employees		No. Cities Reporting Turnover	Turnover Per 100 Employees	
			Number	No. Per 1,000 Pop.		Additions	Separations
Cities over 500,000	14	22,368	32,255	1.44	14	9.5	15.2
250,000 to 500,000	21	7,097	9,453	1.33	16	8.6	12.0
100,000 to 250,000	55	7,793	10,998	1.41	47	9.5	12.7
50,000 to 100,000	102	7,027	9,382	1.34	89	8.4	13.2
25,000 to 50,000	209	7,276	8,730	1.20	185	7.8	12.7
10,000 to 25,000	636	9,563	10,481	1.10	549	11.6	17.9
All Cities over 10,000	1,037	61,124	81,299	1.33	900	9.4	14.4

There is fair agreement, in each population group and in the totals, between the net excess of separations over additions and the net decrease in employment in 1944, but there are small discrepancies. In addition to the possible over-

TABLE 3

CRIME RATES, POLICE EMPLOYEES, AND POLICE SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000[1]

	Cities Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000
MURDERS PER 100,000 POP. (5-YR. AVERAGE 1940–44)[2]						
No. of Cities Reporting	14	22	55	99	198	...
Lowest	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Lower Quartile	3.0	2.8	1.6	1.1	0.8	...
Median	5.4	5.0	3.0	3.2	1.7	...
Upper Quartile	6.5	14.3	9.6	9.1	4.7	...
Highest	11.9	29.0	29.7	41.0	41.3	...
ROBBERIES PER 100,000 POP. (1944)[2]						
No. of Cities Reporting	14	22	55	104	202	...
Lowest	8.2	8.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	...
Lower Quartile	16.6	25.6	14.3	9.8	4.8	...
Median	50.3	54.9	35.5	20.9	13.1	...
Upper Quartile	115.7	84.4	69.2	38.3	28.6	...
Highest	183.3	152.2	221.7	212.0	261.7	...
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY PER 100,000 POP. (1944)[2]						
No. of Cities Reporting	12	22	55	105	202	...
Lowest	279	355	278	156	120	...
Lower Quartile	405	567	473	414	319	...
Median	513	790	739	537	463	...
Upper Quartile	762	1,118	1,024	834	682	...
Highest	1,833	1,762	2,260	2,173	2,139	...
NUMBER OF POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (1945)[2]						
No. of Cities Reporting	14	22	55	102	209	636
Lowest	1.67	.94	.86	.76	.60	.16
Lower Quartile	1.87	1.04	1.13	1.02	.94	.79
Median	2.15	1.36	1.35	1.22	1.16	1.01
Upper Quartile	2.49	1.58	1.66	1.60	1.38	1.27
Highest	3.74	1.76	2.24	3.53	2.37	6.27
TURNOVER PER 100 EMPLOYEES (1944)						
No. of Cities Reporting	14	16	47	88	185	547
Lowest	5.1	2.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lower Quartile	5.5	5.7	4.3	3.7	3.8	4.5
Median	7.2	9.4	6.8	7.9	8.3	12.1
Upper Quartile	8.5	14.1	10.3	13.4	14.7	22.2
Highest	27.6	24.5	55.6	72.8	57.7	90.0
ENTRANCE SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1945)						
No. of Cities Reporting	14	21	55	101	209	635
Lowest Quartile	$1,800	$1,536	$1,500	$1,425	$ 810	$1,076
Lower Quartile	1,882	1,776	1,825	1,773	1,800	1,680
Median	2,164	2,004	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,825
Upper Quartile	2,450	2,106	2,130	2,100	2,100	2,200
Highest	3,041	2,604	2,460	2,880	2,760	2,732
MAXIMUM SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1945)						
No. of Cities Reporting	14	21	55	102	209	641
Lowest	$2,300	$1,836	$1,650	$1,500	$1,500	$1,200
Lower Quartile	2,438	2,106	2,160	2,000	2,010	1,820
Median	2,648	2,340	2,280	2,169	2,160	2,140
Upper Quartile	3,000	2,464	2,400	2,395	2,395	2,280
Highest	3,420	2,688	3,036	3,245	3,204	3,120
SALARY OF POLICE CHIEF (1945)						
No. of Cities Reporting	14	22	55	102	209	641
Median	$7,750	$5,100	$4,320	$3,900	$3,252	$2,700

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[1] For explanation of quartiles and medians see p. 11.

[2] The 1940 census population figures were used in calculating rates.

estimate of actual employment it is probable that there was some underestimate of number of appointments—some cities reporting net rather than gross additions, and some failing to include substitutes for men entering military service. Some cities probably included as separations during the last 12 months military leaves granted earlier but renewed during the period covered. Despite these differences in methods of reporting the turnover rate is still useful in indicating the general trend.

TABLE 4

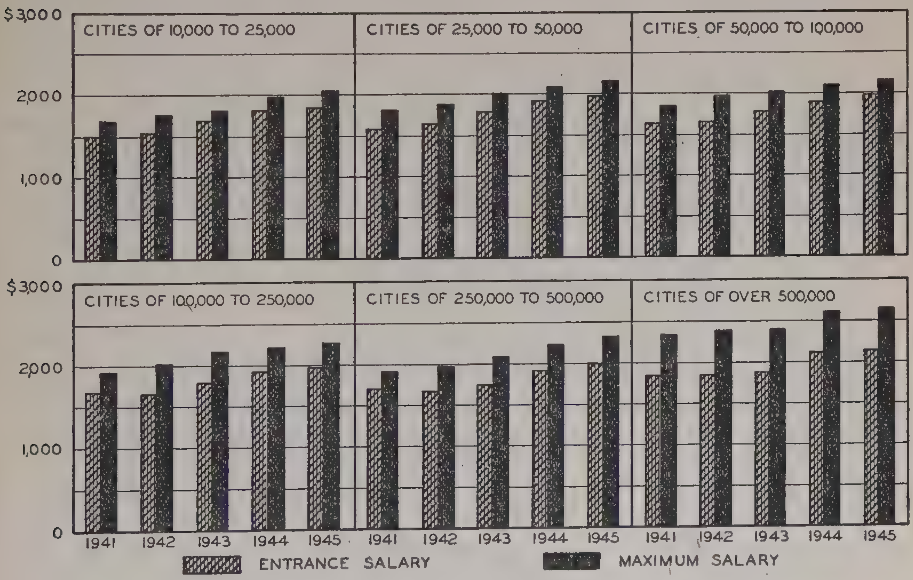
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, PER SHIFT, AND DAYS ANNUAL PAID VACATION FOR UNIFORMED POLICE EMPLOYEES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1945

Population Group	Hours Worked Per Week		Cities with Average Shift of:							Days Annual Paid Vacation	
	Range	Median	7 Hrs.	8 Hrs.	9 Hrs.	10 Hrs.	11 Hrs.	12 Hrs.	13 Hrs.	Range	Median
Cities over 500,000..	44–56	48	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	12–26	15
250,000 to 500,000...	48–56	48	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	12–20	15
100,000 to 250,000...	40–56	48	1	46	0	0	0	0	0	12–30	14
50,000 to 100,000....	40–72	48	0	82	5	1	0	1	0	10–27	14
25,000 to 50,000.....	40–84	48	1	176	3	6	0	5	0	0–26	14
10,000 to 25,000.....	40–84	50	0	378	49	48	15	56	2	0–24	14
All Cities over 10,000.	40–84	48	2	708	57	55	15	62	2	0–30	14

Hours of Work for Uniformed Police Department Employees. All cities were asked to report the regular work week for patrolmen in hours, the average number of hours in a single shift or tour of duty, and the days annual vacation with pay for policemen. These data are presented in Tables XVII-A and XVII-B with the exception that days vacation are not shown for cities between 10,000 to 25,000 (see Table 4). The number of hours in the regular work week shows the number of hours worked in seven calendar days; variations in the hours worked per week will depend on the hours in the regular shift and the days off per week or month. The median hours of work per week in cities over 25,000 is 48 and in cities between 10,000 and 25,000 the median is 50 hours. The hours of work per shift is the average of the day and night shift to the nearest hour; it does not include overtime because of wartime personnel shortages. The eight-hour day is in effect in 78 per cent of all city police departments. All cities over 100,000 have an eight-hour day or less. As the size of the city decreases the average number of police department employees per 1,000 population also decreases; the effective size of police departments is increased in some cities by lengthening the work day. The average shift is 10 hours or more per day in 121, or 21 per cent, of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 for which information is available. Approximately one-half of these cities work 12 hours or more per day.

Days Vacation. The median vacation with pay is 14 or 15 days in all cities (if two weeks vacation was reported it is shown as 15 days in the tables); all cities over 50,000 reported some vacation. Of the 572 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 that reported on days paid annual vacation, 42 reported no paid vacation, 409 reported either 14 or 15 days paid vacation; six reported 20 or more paid vacation days, and the remaining 115 cities reported between 16 and 20 days vacation. Regular days off each month or week were not considered as days paid annual vacation.

Police Salaries. Tables XVII-A and XVII-B show data on entrance and maximum salaries of patrolmen and salaries of police chiefs as reported by city officials late in 1944 and early in 1945. The entrance salary shown is the total amount paid a patrolman during his first year on the force, although the monthly rate may vary during a probationary period. Where officials indicate that an increased salary rate or a bonus went into effect January 1, 1945, this new salary is that shown in Tables XVII-A and XVII-B. Table 1 shows that uniformed policemen have received steady increases in salary for the five years for which comparable information was reported to the Year Book. The median entrance salary paid patrolmen in 1945 is at least 17 per cent higher than it was in 1941. The greatest increases in entrance salaries were received by patrolmen in cities between 25,000 and 50,000 and totaled $410, or 26 per cent, of the 1941 salary. Median maximum salaries increased at least 13 per cent during the five-year period. The greatest increases were received in the cities between 250,000 and 500,000 and totaled $420 or 22 per cent. While salaries are generally higher now than they were in 1944, reflecting continued efforts to attract and keep personnel, the one-year increases are only a small part of the total five-year



Trends in Salaries of Patrolmen, 1941 to 1945

The entrance salary is the total salary paid to uniformed patrolmen during the first 12 months on the force; the maximum salary is the highest salary paid patrolmen. See Table 3 for exact median salaries for each population group.

increase. Increases in median entrance salaries ranged from $25, or 1 per cent, in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 to $90, or 5 per cent, in cities of from 50,000 to 100,000. Increases in median maximum salaries ranged from $30, or 1 per cent, in cities over 500,000 to $90, or 4 per cent, in cities between 250,000 to 500,000. Table 3 shows the wide range between the lowest and highest salaries paid in each population group and the chart on page 431 shows the trend in salary increases.

Method of Appointment of Police Chief. Table XVII-A and XVII-B show for each city the authority making the original appointment of the police chief, regardless of any requirement of confirmation by other authorities. These data were obtained from city officials early in 1945. In 29 per cent of the reporting cities (all except 15 of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 reported) the chief is appointed by the mayor, in 31 per cent by the council, in 13 per cent by a police of safety board, in 16 per cent by the city manager, in 7 per cent by the safety or police director or commissioner; in 3 per cent he is elected directly by the people. In two cities (Baltimore and Boston) the chief is chosen by the governor.

TABLE 5

POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1944 AND RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

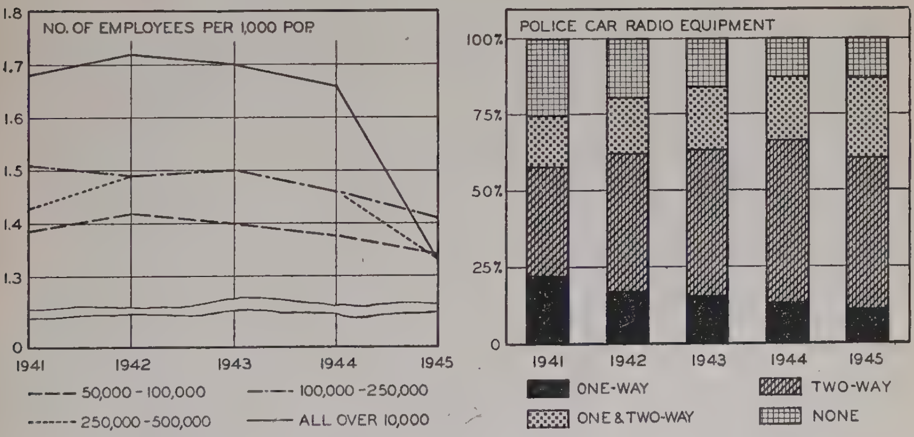
Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Police Department Expenditures: 1944					Retirement	
			Salaries and Wages		Total		Per Cent Salaries and Wages of Total		
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita		No. of Cities with System	Per Cent of Cities Making Payment*
Cities over 500,000	14	22,368	$142,307	$6.36	$158,432	$7.08	89.8	14	100.0
250,000 to 500,000	22	7,627	24,900	3.26	27,864	3.65	89.4	22	96.5
100,000 to 250,000	55	7,793	26,163	3.36	28,640	3.68	91.4	54	96.0
50,000 to 100,000	102	7,039	23,697	3.37	26,704	3.79	88.7	95	89.0
25,000 to 50,000	200	7,012	19,893	2.84	23,048	3.29	86.3	288	92.0
10,000 to 25,000	601	9,009	20,921	2.32	25,002	2.78	83.7	395	85.0
All Cities over 10,000	994	60,848	$257,881	$4.24	$289,690	$4.76	89.2	868	89.0

* The percentage given is per cent of cities with retirement systems.

Police Department Expenditures. City officials were asked to report the following police department expenditures for the year 1944 or the last fiscal year: (1) salaries and wages; (2) the amount paid by the city into the retirement system fund, if any; and (3) all other police expenditures including new equipment. In the tabulation of these figures in Tables XVII-A and XVII-B the total expenditure figure includes the amount spent for salaries and wages and all other expenditures except for retirement payments. "Retirement" excludes the direct benefits paid to retired employees and retirement payments deducted from employees' salaries. In cities having city or state funds for several classes of employees, for which it is impossible to allocate the payment for the police department, no amount can be shown in the "Retirement" column, however, some indication (see code at beginning of Table XVII-A) has been made in the column as to the existence and/or type of retirement system; the column may thus be used to determine whether individual cities have retirement systems and if the city contributes.

As analyzed in Table 5 total police department expenditures not including retirement for the 994 cities reporting was $4.76 per capita for the year 1944, an increase of 19 cents per capita over the previous year. Almost 75 per cent of this increase resulted from higher salary expenditures, $4.24 as compared with $4.07 in 1943. Total expenditures increased in 1944 in all city-size groups, ranging from nine cents in cities from 100,000 to 250,000 to 36 cents in cities from 50,000 to 100,000. While average total police department expenditures have increased 38 cents in the five years 1941-45, expenditures for salaries and wages have increased 53 cents (Table 1). Decreases in expenditures for equipment and other non-salary expenses have offset more than one-fourth of the increases in salaries and wages. Expenditures for salaries and wages have increased steadily over the five-year period, but total expenditures have only increased in the last two years.

Salaries and wages comprise over 89 per cent of total police expenditures, excluding retirement payments; this ratio showing a small decrease from the largest to the smallest cities (Table 5). Per capita police expenditures in the largest population group are much greater than in the others, and are almost three times as great as those in the cities between 10,000 and 25,000. Since total expenditures, in which personal services bulk large, are a reflection of the number of police employees and salary levels it is to be expected that the larger cities which have many more employees per capita as well as higher average salaries



Trends in the Average Number of Police Department Employees Per 1,000 Population and Police Car Radio Equipment, 1941–1945

See Table 3 for number of employees per 1,000 population and for all groups. The chart on radio equipment shows the per cent of all cities over 10,000 reporting motor vehicles equipped with one-way radio only, two-way radio only, both one-way and two-way radio, and the per cent reporting no radio equipment. This chart is based on information published in the Year Books for the years indicated.

than the small cities will consequently pay a larger per capita bill for police protection.

Retirement Systems. Of all cities of more than 10,000 population, more than three-fourths have some kind of retirement plan for police employees, and almost 90 per cent of the 868 cities with such a system make some payment to the retirement fund (see Table 5). Additional information on retirement systems for police department employees is contained in the section on personnel elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK.

TABLE 6

NUMBER OF POLICE MOTOR VEHICLES AND RADIO EQUIPMENT IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1945

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Motor Vehicles					Motorcycles			
		Total No.	With One-way Radio	With Two-way Radio	Total No.		Total No.	With Radio	Total No.	
					Per 100,000 Pop.	Per 100 Employees			Per 100,000 Pop.	Per 100 Employees
Cities over 500,000	14	3,739	18.4	57.4	16.7	11.6	1,411	30.6	6.3	4.4
250,000 to 500,000	21	1,672	27.4	62.1	25.3	17.7	557	44.5	8.4	5.9
100,000 to 250,000	55	1,554	18.5	67.8	19.9	14.1	704	53.7	9.0	6.4
50,000 to 100,000	102	1,431	17.5	68.6	18.7	15.3	627	62.0	8.2	6.7
25,000 to 50,000	209	1,360	9.4	75.1	18.7	15.6	576	66.0	7.9	6.6
10,000 to 25,000	636	1,727	13.8	56.7	18.1	18.9	547	45.5	5.7	6.0
All Cities over 10,000	1,037	11,483	17.8	62.9	18.7	14.4	4,422	46.9	7.2	5.5

Number of Motor Vehicles. In Tables XVII-A and XVII-B is shown the number of motor vehicles—motorcycles and others—in all cities over 10,000 as reported early in 1945. The number of motor vehicles, excluding motorcycles, per 100,000 population increased slightly in 1944—18.7 as compared with 18.3 in 1944, 18.2 in 1943, and 17.3 in 1942 (Table 6). Because the number of employees decreased during the year 1944 there was a somewhat larger increase in number of motor vehicles per 100 employees—from 11.2 in 1944 to 14.4 in 1945. The number of motorcycles per 100,000 population decreased from 7.3 in 1944 to 7.2 in 1945, and the number per 100 employees increased from 4.5 to 5.5.

The typical city has approximately 40 to 50 per cent as many motorcycles as it has all other motor vehicles. For all cities over 10,000 there are approximately two cars and one motorcycle for each 20 employees, and relative to the number of employees cities under 500,000 are much more highly motorized than cities over 500,000. The number of automobiles per 100 employees and the number of motorcycles per 100 employees is one-third greater in the small cities than in the large.

Police Radio Facilities. The radio equipment of motor vehicles and motorcycles is also shown in Tables XVII-A and XVII-B. Tables 6 and 7 show a continued development of two-way radio. In 1940 only 26 per cent of the total number of police cars had two-way radio; this figure had increased to 45 per cent in 1942, 48 per cent in 1943, and 54 per cent in 1944, and 62.9 per cent in

1945. In all population groups there are more police cars with two-way than with one-way radio. Eighty-one per cent of all police cars have radio equipment. There has been a further decrease over 1944 in the number of police cars with only one-way radio and an increase in the number with two-way radio; 76 per cent of the cities reported some of their cars were two-way radio equipped, as compared with 74 per cent in 1944, 69 per cent in 1943, and 64 per cent in 1942 (see chart on page 433).

Table 6 shows that 47 per cent of all motorcycles have some radio equipment. This compares with 44 per cent in 1944, 42 per cent in 1943, and 38 per cent in 1942. Of 727 cities which report that they use motorcycles, 46 per cent have radio equipment on some of their cycles—radio equipment for motorcycles is more common in the large cities than in the small cities (Table 7).

TABLE 7

TYPE OF POLICE RADIO FACILITIES FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION: 1945

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	No. Having One-way Radio Cars Only		No. Having Two-way Radio Cars Only		No. Having Both 1-and 2-way Radio Cars		Total No. Cities Having Radio Cars		Cities Having Motorcycles			
										Total		With Radio	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
ities over 500,000	14	0	0.0	1	7.2	13	92.9	14	100.0	14	100.0	8	57.1
50,000 to 500,000	21	0	0.0	3	14.3	18	85.7	21	100.0	20	95.2	15	75.0
00,000 to 250,000	55	2	3.7	18	32.7	34	61.8	54	98.2	54	98.2	32	59.0
0,000 to 100,000	102	6	5.9	50	49.0	39	38.2	95	93.1	97	95.1	49	50.0
5,000 to 50,000	209	8	3.8	139	66.5	54	25.9	201	96.2	177	84.7	98	55.0
0,000 to 25,000	636	107	16.8	299	47.0	119	18.7	525	82.5	365	57.4	136	37.0
ll Cities over 10,000	1 037	123	11.8	510	49.2	277	26.8	910	87.8	727	70.1	338	46.0

This table shows the number of *cities* that have some radio equipment while Table 6 on page 434 shows the num- er of *motor vehicles* that have radio equipment.

Police Methods. All cities over 10,000 were asked to report the extent to which patrol is motorized, and the extent to which one-man rather than two-man cars are used. Data on these two points are given for each city in Tables XVII-A and XVII-B.

The small number of motor vehicles per 100 employees in cities over 500,000 is reflected in a low degree of patrol motorization (about one-third of all patrolmen are motorized in the median city of this group). For the other population groups approximately one-half to three-fifths of the total number of patrolmen are motorized. Ten cities over 25,000 (six in the population group of 25,000 to 50,000) reported that all patrol was motorized. Of cities from 10,000 to 25,000, 47 reported they use no motorized patrol, 55 reported that all patrol is motorized, while 542 cities reported some foot and some motorized patrol.

The extent to which cities use one-man patrol cars is shown in Table 8. More than one-half of all cities over 10,000 reported that one-man patrol cars are used as part of their motorized patrol force and 20 per cent of all cities reported that one-man patrol cars are used exclusively. One-man patrol cars tend to be employed to a greater extent in the small cities than in the large cities. Of the 196 cities over 25,000 that reported the shifts on which one-man patrol cars are used, 50 per cent reported use on all shifts, 19 per cent reported use for the day shift only, 25 per cent reported use day and evening or evening only, and 6 per cent reported night use only.

Crime Rates. Data were obtained from *Uniform Crime Reports* (Volume XV, Annual Bulletin, 1944, pages 73-79) on the so-called "Part 1," i. e., major offenses. Table XVII-A shows for cities over 25,000 population: (1) the average yearly number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters per 100,000 population from 1940 to 1944 inclusive: (2) the number of robberies per 100,000 population in 1944; and (3) the number of burglaries, larcenies over $50, and auto thefts per 100,000 population in 1944. A primary reason for using these particular indexes is that the crimes included are among those most commonly and consistently reported to the police. Murder rates are perhaps the most reliable available measure of crimes against the person. However, the number of murders during five years is so small in all but the very largest cities that the data are affected greatly by fluctuations due to chance. Robbery rates are reasonably reliable and are probably more sensitive to the quality of police work than any other single crime index. The index of crimes against property is somewhat less reliable than the robbery rate and perhaps less subject to police control. It embraces all the major crimes against property except fraud, embezzlement, and similar crimes which are often concealed.

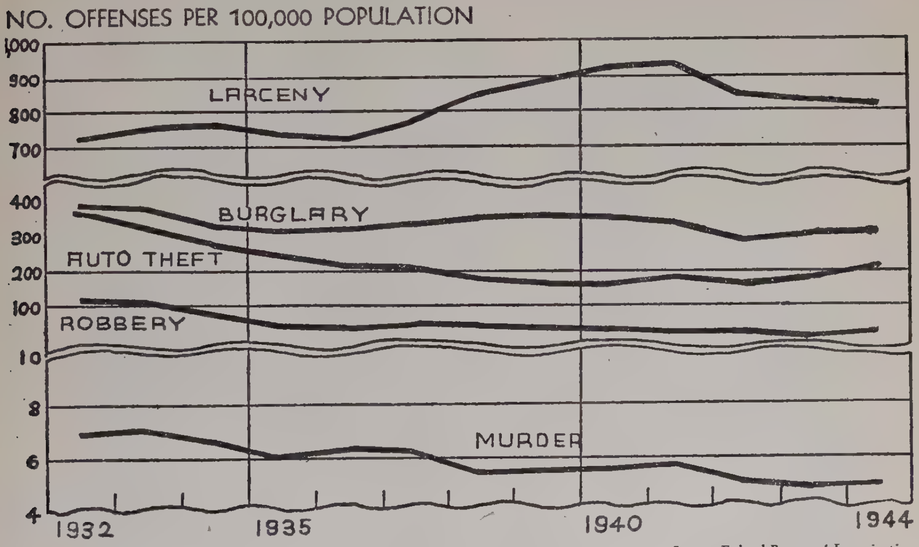
TABLE 8

USE OF ONE-MAN PATROL CARS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1945

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting Motorized Patrol	Two-Man Patrol Cars Only		One-man and Two-man Patrol Cars		One-man Patrol Cars Only		No. Cities Using One-Man Patrol Cars			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	On All Shifts	Day Only	Evening and Day	Night Only
Cities over 500,000....	13	12	92	0	0	1	8	1	0	0	0
250,000 to 500,000.....	21	12	60	8	38	1	2	8	1	0	0
100,000 to 250,000.....	55	24	44	26	47	5	9	14	4	13	0
50,000 to 100,000......	97	55	57	34	35	8	8	22	8	7	2
25,000 to 50,000.......	204	83	41	91	44	30	15	53	24	30	9
10,000 to 25,000.......	624	258	41	206	33	160	26		(not available)		
All Cities over 10,000..	1,014	444	44	365	36	205	20	98	37	50	11

Because of the wide variety of factors affecting crime rates the Federal Bureau of Investigation urges caution in the comparison of crime rates between communities. The amount of crime committed in a community is not chargeable to the police alone but is rather a charge against the entire community. Some of the factors which affect the amount of crime are the age, sex, and racial composition of the population; its economic and social status; education, recreational, and religious facilities; the number and quality of policemen; the policies of prosecuting officials and the courts; public attitudes toward law enforcement; and the efficiency of the law enforcement agency. Comparisons between the crime rates of individual cities should not be made without giving consideration to these factors; and it is more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community. The figures reported to the FBI are published only if they apparently have been compiled in accordance with the provisions of the crime reporting manual.

Table 3 shows that in general crime rates increase with population class. In addition, there is a wide variation among cities of the same population group. In the cities between 100,000 and 250,000, for example, the five-year average murder rate varies from 0.0 to 29.7. The robbery rate from 0.7 to 221.7 and the crimes-against-property rate from 278 to 2,260. The accompanying chart, showing the trend in the number of each of the major offenses for all population groups, reveals conflicting tendencies. Murders, auto thefts, and burglaries increased as compared with 1943, while robberies and larcenies decreased. Table 3, when compared with the corresponding table for 1944, shows an equally complicated pattern: the five-year average murder rates of course changed only slightly; median robbery rates increased somewhat in cities over 100,000 and decreased in the smaller cities; crimes against property decreased in cities over 500,000 and increased in other cities.



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

Annual Number of Offenses Known to the Police Per 100,000 Population in Urban Areas of the United States: 1932 to 1944

These rates are based upon returns to the Federal Bureau of Investigation submitted by 1,206 to 2,105 cities with 46 million to 65 million population and published in *Uniform Crime Reports*. Although the group of reporting cities was not identical each year, such a large part of the total urban population is represented that the error from this source cannot be large.

The regional variations in crime (see Table 9) are even more striking than those associated with the size of the city, and need to be given careful consideration in evaluating a city's crime record. Table 9 was not derived from Table XVII–A, but was calculated directly from *Uniform Crime Reports.* The regional pattern shows some striking changes from 1943—notably increases in all crimes in the Pacific states. Undoubtedly, population movements are a major factor in bringing about these shifts, since 1940 population figures were used in calculating the regional rates for both years.

TABLE 9

NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, INCLUSIVE, 1944, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS[1]

Division	No. of Cities Reporting[2]	Murder Nonnegligent Manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary—Breaking or Entering	Larceny[3] —Theft	Auto Theft
New England........	44	1.25	14.0	9.3	268	525	147
Middle Atlantic......	57	2.88	17.2	31.2	122	237	141
East North Central...	85	4.55	76.5	56.7	313	805	166
West North Central...	27	4.21	25.2	33.0	221	663	156
South Atlantic.......	35	13.41	62.4	160.1	375	108	308
East South Central...	12	16.01	58.4	148.1	388	950	255
West South Central...	20	13.35	44.5	84.1	421	1,291	301
Mountain...........	11	4.04	75.0	53.1	506	1,439	281
Pacific.............	27	8.80	130.9	74.1	584	1,594	521

[1] Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports*, Vo. XV, No. 2, Annual Bulletin, 1944 (Government Printing Office, 1945), pp. 63–64.

[2] Includes all cities above 25,000 which reported to the FBI.

[3] Includes larcenies both over and under $50, whereas crimes against property in Table XVII–A include burglaries, auto thefts, and only larcenies over $50.

TABLE XVII-A

POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000: 1945

This table includes all incorporated municipalities over 25,000 population according to the 1940 census. The personnel, expenditure, motor vehicle, and motorized patrol data were reported to the YEAR BOOK by city officials late in 1944 and early in 1945. All crime rates are computed on the basis of 1940 population from figures obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. ¶Under **Number of Employees,** the first figure is the number of full-time paid officers and civilians. ¶The **Turnover** is the average of additions and separations for the year per 100 employees. ¶**Work Hours Per Week** shows average number of hours worked in seven days; **Hours Per Day** shows average of day and night shift to nearest full hour; **Days Annual Paid Vacation** shows minimum vacation and does not include regular days off each week. ¶In commission-governed cities where chief is appointed by **C, M,** or **S** a double dagger (‡) is shown (see preceding article). ¶Under **Number of Motorcycles, A** indicates that all are equipped with one-way and/or two-way radio, **S** indicates that only a part of the total are so equipped; **N** indicates that none of the motorcycles have radio equipment. ¶Under **Motorized Patrol** is shown the average per cent of patrol during 24 hours which is motorized; and the average per cent of the motorized patrol which is one-man car; **A** indicates that one-man cars are used on all shifts; **D** on day shifts only; **E** on day and evening shift; **N** used only on a night shift. ¶Expenditures are for the calendar year 1944 or last fiscal year, whichever was reported. **Total Expenditures for Department** include new equipment and all other expenditures except retirement expenditures. ¶Under **Retirement** amount shown is the payment by the city into the pension or retirement fund and does not include benefits paid from the fund or direct appropriations by the city to retired employees. ¶Under **Crime Rates** (in Table XVII-A only), a section mark (§) indicates that the average murder rate was computed from figures from only three or four of the last five years. **Crimes Against Property** include burglaries, larcenies over $50, and auto thefts. ¶A dagger (†) indicates 1944 figures. Leaders (. . . .) indicate data unknown. See preceding article for detailed explanation. **L** indicates less than $500.

POLICE CHIEF—HOW APPOINTED

A—by city manager
B—by police or safety board
C—by city council
E—elected by the people
G—appointed by governor
M—by mayor
S—by police or safety commissioner or director
‡—city has commission government (see article)

RETIREMENT EXPENDITURES (if no payment shown)

AU—payment to retirement system by city but amount unknown
NP—no payment by city although system exists
NS—no regular retirement system
U—retirement system exists but unknown if city contributes
AP—adopted pension system in 1944

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Fulltime Paid Employees; Turnover Per 100 Employees	Work Hours Per Week, Average Hours Per Day, Days Annual Paid Vacation	Salary of Patrolmen—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Motor Vehicles			% Motorized, % 1-man Cars, Shifts Using 1-man Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1944 (in thousands)			Crime Rates in 1944 Per 100,000 Population		
						Total, Less Motorcycles;	No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio	No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.		Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retirement	Murder (5-Year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property
Over 1,000,000															
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	6,370–9	48–8–20	$2,598–3,000	$10,080M	265	47–140	85N	32–0	$19,792	$20,601	$2,969	6.2	119.7	757
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	3,645–6	48–8–20	3,041–3,263	9,320S	506	23–159	60N	54–0	12,220	12,459	257	5.5	103.8	764
Los Angeles, Calif. . . .	1,504	2,640–28	44–8–15	2,640–3,000	8,400B	434	64–229	206S	73–0	7,233	7,822	1,124	5.5	183.3	1,217
New York, N. Y.	7,455	15,511–8	48–8–19	2,080–3,420	9,420M	929	820–6	394S	55–3A	53,901	65,394	149	3.3	13.6	. . .
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931	5,003–5	48–8–14	2,225–2,590	8,000S	317	176–106	72N	48–0	12,547	12,598	945	5.2	33.6	381

Table XVII-A—Police Department Data for the 410 Cities Over 25,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Fulltime Paid Employees; Turnover Per 100 Employees	Work Hours Per Week, Average Hours Per Day, Days Annual Paid Vacation	Salary of Patrolmen—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Motor Vehicles			% Motorized, % 1-man Cars, Shifts Using 1-man Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1944 (in thousands)			Crime Rates in 1944 Per 100,000 Population		
						Total, Less Motorcycles;	No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio	No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.		Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retirement	Murder (5-Year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property
500,000 to 1,000,000															
Baltimore, Md.	859	1,967–12	48–8–..	$1,820–2,392	$10,000G	172	33– 92	98N	..–..	$5,068	$5,378	$359	11.1	48.0	617
Boston, Mass.	771	2,184–8	48–8–15	1,800–2,300	7,000G	132	3– 95	27N	28–0	5,150	6,195	214	1.6	25.6	501
Buffalo, N. Y.	576	1,174–6	48–8–14	2,160–2,450	7,000M	122	38– 55	55S	24–0	3,024	3,208	501	2.1	8.2	279
Cleveland, Ohio	878	1,629–11	48–8–12	1,800–2,810	6,671S	229	45–151	47S	82–0	4,178	4,649	450	6.2	91.6	503
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	1,124–7	48–8–15	2,167–2,527	6,867B	77	1– 75	59A	34–0	3,156	3,333	253	1.3	11.9	304
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	1,123–6	48–8–14	1,902–2,595	6,500M	67	0– 45	40N	25–0	2,535	2,631	384	4.2	52.6	522
St. Louis, Mo.	816	2,009–5	56–8–14	1,980–2,400	6,500B	222	165– 41	95S	30–0	5,835	6,123	702	7.5	27.3	...
San Francisco, Calif.	635	1,244–7	48–8–14	2,400–2,700	7,500B	136	71– 64	81S	25–100A	3,527	3,596	525	5.0	171.9	1,184
Washington, D. C.	663	1,632–5	48–8–26	2,200–2,700	8,000C	131	22– 68	92S	36–0	4,123	4,445	745	10.0	47.8	720
250,000 to 500,000															
Atlanta, Ga.	302	418–4	56–8–20	1,740–2,100	5,000C	56	17– 29	26S	42–0	971	1,102	90	29.0	90.6	1,220
Birmingham, Ala.	268	280–12	48–8–12	2,100–2,540	4,980C‡	45	11– 34	27S	54–19A	638	718	52	20.9	52.3	958
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	636–6	48–8–15	1,916–2,347	6,400A	138	105– 33	4A	72–46A	1,468	1,534	287	9.9	58.8	775
Columbus, Ohio	306	293–14	48–8–15	2,112–2,376	4,356S	60	15– 32	25N	52–0	703	728	147	4.7	106.2	1,114
Dallas, Tex.	295	300–..	48–8–15	2,073–2,112	5,000A	102	82– 20	19A	70–56A	663	792	55	22.0	46.5	1,129
Denver, Colo.	322	428–9	48–8–15	2,001–2,208	4,830M	80	3– 69	19S	83–12E	921	1,098	30	3.7	78.8	1,020
Houston, Tex.	385	443–..	48–8–15	2,070–2,160	6,000A	113	40– 65	17A	72–69A	864	1,072	NS	17.5	85.1	1,174
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	543–2	48–8–15	2,100–2,400	5,200B	78	0– 62	32S	74–0	1,500	1,632	240	5.1	58.1	804
Jersey City, N. J.	301	(not reporting)			C‡										
Kansas City, Mo.	399	623–25	48–8–..	1,740–2,280	5,820B	115	43– 67	41S	94–10A	1,187	1,353	NP	7.3	56.1	576
Louisville, Ky.	319	427–14	56–8–12	1,770–2,010	5,000S	60	0– 60	29N	81–0	880	1,001	88	13.9	84.6	1,644
Memphis, Tenn.	293	284†–..	..–..–..	1,770–2,160†	4,680†C‡	55†	13– 33†	0†	64–0†	599	692	NP	15.6	84.3	626
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	500–14	48–8–15	2,004–2,484	5,204M	65	10– 55	28N	64–0	1,213	1,297	218	1.9	16.2	420
New Orleans, La.	495	832†–..	..–..–..	1,546–1,836†	6,000†M‡	83†	48– 14†	41A†	17–0†	1,704	1,831	105	13.5	27.9	538
Newark, N. J.	430	......	..–..–..	2,100–3,000†	4,800S‡	...	....	...	....	3,310	3,566	481	4.9	62.4	849
Oakland, Calif.	302	521–14	48–8–15	2,604–2,680	6,330A	101	...– 71	76S	60–50A	1,330	1,640	133	1.7	53.7	446
Portland, Ore.	305	537–10	48–8–15	2,358–2,688	5,208M‡	99	20– 78	24N	72–..	1,273	1,536	35	3.1	152.2	1,762
Providence, R. I.	254	412–6	50–8–14	1,825–2,098	5,200B	74	28– 27	22S	45–100A	1,020	1,120	194	1.2	11.9	628
Rochester, N. Y.	325	459–..	48–8–15	1,785–2,400	5,200S	56	34– 22	18A	..–..	1,090	1,172	140	1.0	8.3	355
St. Paul, Minn.	288	271–7	48–8–15	2,123–2,468	5,000B‡	34	2– 31	14A	80–0	746	825	131	1.4	18.8	408
San Antonio, Tex.	254	291–6	48–8–15	1,920–2,100	4,200S‡	86	6– 65	30S	81–90A	520	642	84	11.3	52.0	776
Seattle, Wash.	368	614–14	49–8–15	2,337–2,577	5,000M	94	10– 65	33N	38–0	1,500	1,644	241	3.2	71.4	155
Toledo, Ohio	282	341–3	48–8–12	2,040–2,460	4,260S	78	71– 7	32S	62–0	800	869	127	3.5	49.9	946
100,000 to 250,000															
Akron, Ohio	245	211–8	48–8–12	1,980–2,340	4,320†M	47	35– 11	35S	52–70A	516	605	68	4.8	65.0	890
Albany, N. Y.	131	292–4	48–8–16	1,800–2,100	4,750B	27	25– 0	10N	63–0	670	767	NP	2.5	17.6	414
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	233–10	50–8–..	1,740–2,300	5,500B	26	12– 14	13A	35–0	586	640	116	3.1	10.9	706

Cambridge, Mass.	111	221–4	54–8–14	1,982–2,390	4,700A	10	10– 10	5N	19–20D	484	533	9	2.0	18.0	405
Camden, N. J.	118	212–..	..–..–..	1,650–2,400†	4,125†S‡	22	7– 14	16N	100–11D	446	495	127	4.6	56.2	763
Canton, Ohio	108	115–10	48–8–15	1,890–2,280	3,490M	19	0– 17	13N	100–0	261	310	53	3.0	60.0	797
Charlotte, N. C.	101	119–9	48–8–15	1,938–2,160	5,988C	15	1– 12	11A	61–0	306	323	NP	27.2	53.5	1,034
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128	127–19	56–8–15	1,675–2,100	3,660S‡	15	0– 15	2A	50–36E	282	300	26	29.7	36.7	646
Dayton, Ohio	211	238–40	48–8–14	2,250–2,400	4,500A	51	2– 46	7A	78–8A	475	530	105	9.4	62.6	742
Des Moines, Iowa	160	158–29	49–8–15	1,926–2,160	4,000C‡	35	35– ..	19A	77–35E	342	373	94	3.0	12.5	354
Duluth, Minn.	101	122–24	48–8–14	1,980–2,280	4,080S‡	21	3– 18	3A	45–25A	275	504	40	1.6	12.9	374
Elizabeth, N. J.	110	223–4	48–8–17	2,380–2,600	4,725B	18	0– 10	17N	63–..	641	686	AU	1.3	20.0	456
Erie, Pa.	117	119–8	48–8–14	1,980–2,340	3,720M‡	12	0– 9	15N	35–100A	338	385	7	2.1	11.1	445
Fall River, Mass.	115	208–7	47–8–14	1,650–1,650	4,000B	7	2– 5	4N	19–0	474	512	53	1.6	20.8	544
Flint, Mich.	152	205–18	48–8–12	2,196–2,376	5,200A	42	8– 17	7S	55–0	492	595	12	2.4	29.7	850
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	130–9	48–8–15	2,250–2,340	4,080M	18	2– 15	7S	32–8D	313	328	76	0.7	14.4	615
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	240–13	48–8–14	1,836–2,172	4,800A	44	6– 38	19S	35–5D	491	567	NS	16.8	33.8	1,046
Gary, Ind.	112	169–3	48–8–15	2,130–2,460	3,900M	16	0– 0	16N	61–0	418	...	28	9.7	201.4	891
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	185–7	48–8–14	1,904–2,304	4,500A	44	0– 42	20A	49–81A	417	475	12	1.2	14.0	656
Hartford, Conn.	166	336–6	48–8–12	2,000–2,280	5,700B	45	1– 40	10A	20–100A	831	911	98	2.4	35.5	994
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	249–4	56–8–15	2,032–2,685	5,040C	46	4– 33	12S	63–9A	639	737	49	22.0	102.3	1,458
Kansas City, Kan.	121	116–7	56–8–14	2,100–2,280†	4,140†M	19†	0– 15†	16N	83–0	253	299	41	9.6	70.8	488
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	131†–..	..–..–..	1,740–1,980†	3,600†A	18†	9– 9†	6S†	65–2†D	308	360	37	23.1	80.7	1,332
Long Beach, Calif.	164	296–22	46–8–12	2,460–2,796	5,280A	36	3– 21	30S	71–5D	769	862	15	2.9	95.0	...
Lowell, Mass.	101	168–3	40–8–14	1,980–2,178	3,850A	12	0– 10	3N	13–38D	437	459	35	0.6	11.8	286
Miami, Fla.	172	271–38	52–8–..	2,010–2,520	5,250A	46	12– 23	16S	60–8D	612	707	AU	19.5	89.4	1,421
Nashville, Tenn.	167	222–13	48–8–20	2,040–2,040	4,200M	42	1– 25	11N	69–0	471	507	40	23.7	72.9	950
New Bedford, Mass.	110	209–6	47–8–17	1,868–2,076	3,850M	16	0– 7	2N	25–4D	501	518	AU	1.5	27.2	920
New Haven, Conn.	161	325–3	48–8–..	1,825–2,465	6,000M	21	4– 17	12N	17–100A	797†	872†	89†	1.9	14.3	616
Norfolk, Va.	144	207–5	56–8–15	1,825–2,296	4,851A	43	2– 31	22S	63–6E	557	592	NP	23.4	221.7	2,260
Okla. City, Okla.	204	211–26	56–8–30	2,040–2,100	4,200A	34	3– 31	6A	59–0	454	485	42	6.2	39.1	774
Omaha, Neb.	224	230–10	52–8–14	1,800–2,040	4,500C‡	53	21– 32	23A	68–19A	495	620	122	3.8	24.1	605
Paterson, N. J.	140	247–6	48–8–15	2,300–2,700	4,600B	26	0– 12	17N	38–0	577	628	75	2.6	20.0	576
Peoria, Ill.	105	126–2	48–8–14	2,280–2,280	3,600M	15	0– 10	7N	49–0	274	317	7	2.7	43.8	735
Reading, Pa.	111	140–1	40–8–14	1,500–1,890	2,610C‡	13	1– 10	4A	10–100A	265	272	7	1.3	19.0	444
Richmond, Va.	193	301–10	54–8–15	1,887–2,178	5,000S	49	4– 43	26S	35–14D	684	766	13	17.1	69.9	1,121
Sacramento, Calif.	106	151–10	48–8–14	2,340–2,700	4,800A	26	8– 18	12A	35–13D	390	441	36	7.0	101.0	1,250
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	158–2	48–8–15	2,160–2,400	4,200S‡	30	2– 28	8A	75–0	377	456	29	2.9	34.0	909
San Diego, Calif.	203	369–21	48–8–15	2,364–3,036	5,520A	95	15– 80	53A	71–0	1,008	1,148	132	4.9	41.3	1,578
Scranton, Pa.	140	180–56	52–8–15	2,000–2,360	3,200M	8	0– 4	8N	15–0	405	422	26	1.6	9.3	345
Somerville, Mass.	102	153–1	41–7–14	1,602–1,980	4,250M	9	0– 7	0	19–0	316	327	AU	0.4	7.8	468
South Bend, Ind.	101	99–8	49–8–15	2,100–2,400	3,950M	32	2– 29	5S	58–67E	273	309	AU	2.4	49.4	771
Spokane, Wash.	122	153–7	48–8–14	2,040–2,460	3,780S‡	13	0– 12	13A	39–27A	355	406	54	26.2	50.8	804
Springfield, Mass.	150	320–3	48–8–16	1,900–2,496	6,032B	18†	0– 12	22N	27–0	780	828	10	1.3	.7	443
Syracuse, N. Y.	206	277–5	48–8–15	1,800–2,160	6,000M	42	7– 35	10A	89–100A	605	665	84	0.6	9.2	611
Tacoma, Wash.	109	135–12	56–8–14	2,220–2,460	3,900S‡	23	0– 21	19N	41–0	329	395	31	3.8	44.8	1,326
Tampa, Fla.	108	123–..	56–8–14	2,092–2,196	4,200M	19	3– 14	12S	67–0	232	275	46	12.0	70.1	1,353
Trenton, N. J.	125	205–3	48–8–15	2,200–2,650	4,650S‡	31	6– 9	5N	25–0	550	582	87	2.4	44.9	768
Tulsa, Okla.	142	161–9	52–8–14	2,244–2,244	4,050M‡	31	2– 24	11S	91–16A	365	409	5	10.3	68.2	1,242
Utica, N. Y.	101	146–10	48–8–15	1,550–2,000	4,000S	13	0– 13	8N	58–6D	345	375	103	1.0	11.9	352
Wichita, Kan.	115	152–54	52–8–14	1,860–2,220	5,280A	28	2– 26	17A	96–41A	330	400	12	3.0	12.2	525
Wilmington, Del.	113	167–11	45–8–14	2,042–2,221	4,405B	20	0– 15	21S	62–0	463	490	33	5.5	92.4	1,090

TABLE XVII-A—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Fulltime Paid Employees; Turnover Per 100 Employees	Work Hours Per Week, Average Hours Per Day, Days Annual Paid Vacation	Salary of Patrolmen—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Motor Vehicles		% Motorized, % 1-man Cars, Shifts Using 1-man Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1944 (in thousands)			Crime Rates in 1944 Per 100,000 Population		
						Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio	No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.		Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retirement	Murder (5-Year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property
100,000 to 250,000—Continued														
Worcester, Mass.	194	315–4	48–8–14	$1,911–2,184	$5,000M	21 0– 15	10N	24–0	$816	$896	AU	0.7	31.5	692
Yonkers, N. Y.	143	246–4	48–8–21	1,600–2,625	5,688A	38 31– 4	15N	66–57A	689	727	$190	2.1	7.0	278
Youngstown, Ohio	168	170–3	48–8–14	1,920–2,220	4,000M	36† 1– 26†	8A†	73–0†	394	442	76	6.1	135.3	709
50,000 to 100,000														
Allentown, Pa.	97	93–4	48–8–14	1,950–2,100	3,000M‡	12 0– 8	2N	46–56A	176	206	4	0.4	14.4	466
Altoona, Pa.	80	71–5	48–8–14	1,800–2,100	2,520C‡	6 0– 2	1N	33–0	125	128	AU	1.5	27.4	585
Amarillo, Tex.	52	51–23	72–12–15	2,040–2,040	4,200A	9 0– 8	8N	35–26N	113	144	NS	6.2	9.7	1,107
Asheville, N. C.	51	58–8	56–8–10	1,799–1,935	3,600A	9 0– 9	1A	55–180A	112	137	11	13.6	31.2	840
Atlantic City, N. J.	64	226–14	48–8–21	2,050–2,550	5,000S‡	16 0– 14	18S	21–0	540	579	99	3.7	37.4	1,908
Augusta, Ga.	66	117–2	56–8–10	1,620–1,920	3,720B	20 5– 15	12A	64–7A	230	271	NP	15.2	25.8	674
Austin, Tex.	88	118–9	48–8–15	1,740–2,016	4,290A	29 6– 19	4A	67–100A	240	287	8	10.5	18.2	699
Bayonne, N. J.	79	(not reporting)			S‡				568	606	50	1.3	11.4	391
Beaumont, Tex.	59	77–27	48–..–15	1,885–1,885	5,400A	15 1– 14	5A	67–15A	146	183	NS	12.9	28.6	875
Berkeley, Calif.	86	94–22	48–8–12	2,502–2,766	5,214A	77 17– 59	0	100–100A	250	348	38	1.9	35.1	756
Bethlehem, Pa.	58	52†–..	..–..–..	1,980–1,980†	3,000†M‡	6† 2– 4†	3†N	39–20†	107	117	NP	1.7	109.4	537
Binghamton, N. Y.	78	100–8	48–8–14	2,050–2,450	4,300M	13 13– 0	6A	40–0	246	281	15	0.5	1.3	457
Brockton, Mass.	62	95–6	48–8–14	1,800–2,200	3,700M	8 2– 5	4A	13–0	213	223	AU	1.6	17.6	478
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62	60–9	48–8–14	1,863–2,160	3,381C‡	9 4– 5	6A	45–0	120	141	17	0.3	6.4	288
Charleston, S. C.	71	116–73	56–8–10	1,646–1,950	3,969M	19 18– 0	6N	22–0	235	275	17	13.5	95.4	1,215
Charleston, W. Va.	68	70–31	48–8–15	1,620–1,914	3,600M	11 0– 5	2N	24–0	127	146	11	17.1	188.7	772
Chester, Pa.	59	71–4	48–8–14	2,083–2,242	3,450M‡	16 0– 10	2N	80–0	148	180	6	7.1	75.9	545
Cicero, Ill.	65	78–3	48–8–21	2,310–2,660	4,400M	10 0– 6	4N	63–0	...	...	AU	0.6	51.0	306
Cleveland Hghts., O.	55	65–2	48–8–14	1,980–2,679	4,180A	8 8– 0	4S	65–0	163	177	7	0.4	29.1	351
Columbia, S. C.	62	142–10	48–8–15	1,680–1,920	3,800M‡	21 12– 8	17A	35–0	264	300	17	18.6	49.7	1,244
Columbus, Ga.	53	85–..	56–8–14	1,770–1,986	5,280C	11 0– 11	20A	41–0	176	220	NP	25.2	54.4	1,383
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	80–27	48–8–14	1,860–1,980	3,900C‡	16 5– 7	8S	69–0	127	160	NS	12.6	47.1	939
Covington, Ky.	62	58–1	48–8–14	1,740–2,040	3,180A	9 0– 8	2N	69–26D	122	137	8	6.8	14.5	672
Davenport, Iowa	66	65–20	56–8–15	1,878–2,220	3,600M	9 2– 7	5A	69–0	147	165	AU	1.8	15.1	466
Dearborn, Mich.	64	150–11	48–8–22	2,832–3,245	5,400M	31 5– 20	8S	84–0	510	523	30	2.2	47.2	1,159
Decatur, Ill.	59	65†–..	..–..–..	2,100–2,100†	3,000†B‡	11† 0– 8†	4A†	54–20†	133	148	10	4.0	18.5	518
Durham, N. C.	60	71–18	52–8–12	1,680–2,400	4,200A	17 0– 14	6A	67–0	164	183	NS	14.3	38.2	641
East Chicago, Ind.	55	87–3	48–8–15	2,280–2,460	3,600M	13 0– 8	7N	60–0	219	235	20	6.6	62.2	668
East Orange, N. J.	69	94–8	48–8–16	1,950–2,500	5,000M	9 0– 6	5N	29–0	284	305	39	0.6	18.9	463
East St. Louis, Ill.	76	74†–..	..–..–..	2,100–2,100†	3,300†B‡	15† 0– 12†	4†N	44–0†	177	213	49	10.8	136.2	619
El Paso, Tex.	97	84–8	48–8–15	1,980–2,100	3,960C‡	17 0– 12	4A	80–0	172	207	20	5.2	73.3	879
Evanston, Ill.	65	83–9	48–8–21	2,340–2,592	5,100M	12 0– 10	11S	50–26A	227	245	25	1.8	13.8	439
Evansville, Ind.	97	168–7	56–8–14	2,100–2,280	4,080M	24 0– 21	18A	71–0	384	411	38	6.4	69.0	1,399
Fresno, Calif.	61	81–5	48–8–15	2,220–2,700	4,500M‡	26 0– 26	3A	41–78E	202	223	7	6.6	151.6	1,747

Galveston, Tex.	61	85–..	48–8–15	1,800–1,800	3,600B‡	12	2–10	4S	..–..	148	185	NS	...	...	...
Glendale, Calif.	83	97–13	48–8–15	2,094–2,760	5,040A	17	0–17	2A	79–21E	263	315	NS	1.5	19.4	723
Greensboro, N. C.	59	96–16	48–8–12	1,821–2,066	4,100A	18	2–14	7A	53–33A	200	236	NP	14.2	32.0	1,072
Hamilton, Ohio	51	52–3	48–8–14	1,963–2,148	3,300A	8	1–6	3A	56–29E	116	126	22	5.5	35.6	401
Hammond, Ind.	70	85–5	48–8–15	2,100–2,400	3,600M	18	0–14	13S	63–56A	225	246	20	2.1§	17.1	630
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	136–2	48–8–14	1,941–2,067	3,420M‡	7	0–5	8N	30–0	288	318	10	4.1	46.5	776
Highland Park, Mich.	51	96–3	48–8–20	2,880–3,105	4,405B‡	16	5–8	4N	38–27E	277	293	26	1.6	47.2	1,106
Hoboken, N. J.	50	(not reporting)			‡								...	10.0	196
Holyoke, Mass.	54	99–10	47–8–14	2,272–2,518	4,025M	6	0–3	2N	27–0	236	249	AU	...	3.7	404
Huntington, W. Va.	79	71†–..	48–8–15	2,010–2,070	3,870M	15	4–7	9S	33–..	165	196	12	4.3	19.0	613
Irvington, N. J.	55	(not reporting)			S‡					...	...	AU	1.1	9.0	457
Jackson, Miss.	62	84†–..	..–..–..	1,530–1,860†	3,000†C‡	19†	4–12†	8A†	44–0†	142	169	14	16.4	33.8	716
Johnstown, Pa.	67	55–6	48–8–15	1,776–2,042	3,000M‡	1	0–0	6N	0–..	125†	145†	3†	2.5§	3.0	212
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	74–23	48–8–12	2,000–2,360	4,300A	11	1–8	8A	62–11D	178	203	AU	2.6	20.3	856
Lakewood, Ohio	69	55–5	48–8–12	2,220–2,820	4,440M	14	0–8	2N	90–0	180	199	30	0.3	26.0	239
Lancaster, Pa.	61	51–7	49–8–14	1,600–2,000†	3,500†M‡	5†	0–2†	7†N	22–0	112	129	3	0.7	11.4	368
Lansing, Mich.	79	79–4	48–8–15	2,182–2,532	4,860B	11	0–8	10S	46–33D	215	249	54	1.3	12.7	579
Lawrence, Mass.	84	127–12	48–8–14	1,800–1,800	3,000S	7	0–4	2N	16–0	294†	314†	NP	1.7	20.2	412
Lincoln, Neb.	82	82–23	54–9–14	1,770–1,950	3,480C	14	9–5	11A	21–0	161	196	NS	0.2	3.7	465
Little Rock, Ark.	88	91–10	56–8–27	1,770–1,980	3,750B	10	2–8	6S	37–41A	170	187	44	12.0	78.4	643
Lynn, Mass.	98	111–7	40–8–14	2,194–2,420	2,800M	17	0–9	7N	56–0	344	374	27	1.8	13.2	676
McKeesport, Pa.	55	65–5	48–8–14	2,420–2,420	3,300C‡	6†	1–4†	2†N	25–100A	155	158	3	1.1	25.3	208
Macon, Ga.	58	70†–14	56–8–15	1,560–1,860	4,500†C	6†	0–6†	10A†	50–0†	154	171	2	41.0§	69.1†	1,234†
Madison, Wis.	67	86–8	48–8–12	2,040–2,316	3,828B	13	1–11	7N	34–33D	211	241	20	0.6	5.9	411
Malden, Mass.	58	120–8	63–9–14	2,449–2,449	3,520S	10	0–9	3S	19–0	226	243	AU	0.0§	17.2	409
Manchester, N. H.	78	92–2	56–8–15	1,916–2,007	6,000B	13	0–10	0	22–55A	200	226	NP	0.8	0.0	156
Medford, Mass.	63	86–3	60–9–14	1,952–2,252	3,600M	10	4–5	0	22–0	200	209	2	0.3	6.3	197
Mobile, Ala.	79	127–21	56–8–14	1,860–1,920	4,200C‡	14	0–12	5A	52–0	240	304	AU	19.6	76.2	1,302
Montgomery, Ala.	78	127–29	56–8–10	1,560–1,560	3,600M‡	27	5–15	5A	-34–16A	...	...	NP	27.2	11.5	667
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67	112†–..	..–..–..	2,000–3,200†	5,700†S	20†	17–0†	4†N	..–..	366	386	45	0.9	1.5	162
New Britain, Conn.	69	100–6	50–8–14	2,080–2,470	4,500B	14	0–8	2A	23–100A	301	344	5	1.4	5.8	241
New Rochelle, N. Y.	58	130–2	48–8–18	2,100–3,000	6,000S	17	12–2	11N	56–67A	372	414	47	3.4	5.1	272
Newton, Mass.	70	124–6	48–8–14	1,790–2,190	4,200M	14	0–14	5A	19–0	293	310	AU	0.0	1.4	233
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	78	125–2	48–8–14	1,800–2,500	4,020A	13	1–12	7A	44–50A	384	415	AU	2.6	29.5	566
Oak Park, Ill.	66	74–10	48–8–20	2,338–2,890	5,169M	12	0–10	9N	89–10A	184	195	AU	0.6	33.3	327
Pasadena, Calif.	82	101–20	48–8–15	2,421–2,661	5,061A	22	0–22	19A	100–100A	267	310	62	1.5	41.5	932
Passaic, N. J.	61	110–7	48–8–15	2,400–2,800	3,900S‡	11	0–7	8N	24–0	297	328	69	3.6	19.5	536
Pawtucket, R. I.	76	111–2	48–8–14	1,820–1,820	2,860M	9	3–4	9N	46–33A	200†	223†	9†	0.0	2.6	504
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	108–36	48–8–15	2,103–2,613	4,800A	21	7–14	6A	77–10E	277	302	22	10.1	79.5	1,331
Pontiac, Mich.	67	72–10	48–8–15	2,420–2,544	4,200A	13	1–8	6S	5–33E	189	210	NS	3.6	45.0	774
Portland, Me.	74	112–1	48–8–14	1,638–1,728	3,800A	9	0–9	4S	16–100A	250	270	31	3.3	43.5	980
Portsmouth, Va.	51	61–26	56–8–10	2,032–2,395	3,300A	9	0–6	8A	52–0	143	165	NP	28.0	187.2	1,431
Pueblo, Colo.	52	49–3	52–8–14	2,100–2,100	2,880C‡	8	1–6	3N	46–0	81	124	3	5.0	26.8	633
Quincy, Mass.	76	131–5	51–9–16	2,200–2,400	4,000M	14	0–14	5A	16–40D	272†	300†	11†	0.4§	15.8	499
Racine, Wis.	67	75–3	56–8–15	1,920–2,280	3,900B	11	1–8	4A	35–0	173	195	14	0.9	13.4	356
Roanoke, Va.	69	84–9	56–8–15	1,740–2,040	3,900A	13	0–10	5A	57–0	186	200	8	6.9	5.8	332
Rockford, Ill.	85	86–7	48–8–14	2,400–2,580	4,300B	12	4–8	5A	30–64E	243	270	14	0.7	14.2	315
Saginaw, Mich.	83	87–13	48–8–12	1,980–2,220	4,740A	27	0–25	3N	75–0	208	248	20	3.4	36.2	644
St. Joseph, Mo.	76	89–7	56–8–15	1,425–1,680	2,820B	12	0–11	6A	58–0	150	165	4	5.8	22.5	691

TABLE XVII-A—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Fulltime Paid Employees; Turnover Per 100 Employees	Work Hours Per Week, Average Hours Per Day, Days Annual Paid Vacation	Salary of Patrolmen—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Motor Vehicles		% Motorized, % 1-man Cars, Shifts Using 1-man Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1944 (in thousands)			Crime Rates in 1944 Per 100,000 Population		
						Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio	No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.		Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retirement	Murder (5-Year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property
50,000 to 100,000—Continued														
St. Petersburg, Fla. . .	61	61–30	48-8–15	$ . . .–2,100	$4,200A	13	0– 11	5S	56–20D	$125	$156	$10	10.2	21.4	992
San Jose, Calif.	68	75–15	48-8–15	2,160–2,520	3,840A	12	0– 11	9S	41–100A	170	205	5	3.2	36.5	941
Santa Monica, Calif. . .	54	100–25	48-8–15	2,544–2,772	4,356M‡	11	0– 10	10A	31–0	265	308	AP	3.7	65.4	2,135
Savannah, Ga.	96	150†–. .	. .–. .–. .	1,515–1,740†	3,600M	44†	25– 12†	17S†	0–0	253	317	AU	27.1	37.5	1,008
Schenectady, N. Y. . .	88	173–6	48-8–18	2,050–2,340	4,500A	9	0– 8	20N	29–0	396	447	26	0.7	3.4	480
Shreveport, La.	98	120†–. .	. .–. .–. .	1,680–1,908†	4,230†S‡	17†	6– 9†	11A†	64–0†	251	302	15	13.9	7.1	267
Sioux City, Iowa	82	75–13	63–10–16	1,680–2,109	3,121S‡	11	1– 9	6S	83–7N	170	202	38	2.4	34.0	828
Springfield, Ill.	76	117–0	48-8–15	2,100–2,100	3,300M‡	14	2– 10	9N	97–0	236	254	39	1.6	25.2	629
Springfield, Mo.	61	54–13	48-8–10	1,715–1,860	2,820M‡	15	0– 13	4N	70–100A	97	114	NS	1.3	0.0	505
Springfield, Ohio	71	54–7	48-8–14	2,110–2,280	4,000A	11	0– 11	2N	63–0	138	158	19	3.4	29.7	415
Stockton, Calif.	55	81–4	48-8–15	2,220–2,580	4,320A	17	0– 17	8S	61–41A	212	245	14	9.1§	212.0	2,173
Terre Haute, Ind.	63	74–11	49-8–14	2,100–2,280	3,240M	11	0– 9	2N	33–0	175	195	34	4.1	4.8	514
Topeka, Kan.	68	62–23	56-8–14	1,704–1,956	3,144S‡	12	0– 11	7A	74–0	121	144	7	3.2	38.3	1,091
Troy, N. Y.	70	149–10	48-8–15	1,800- 2,000	3,350S	8	0– 6	6N	27–0	300	314	30	0.6	5.7	438
Union City, N. J.	56	97–11	48-8–17	2,100–2,500	4,200S‡	9	1– 8	0	27–0	313†	343†	44†	0.6§	1.8	433
Upper Darby tp, Pa. .	57	103–5	48-8–14	2,085–2,415	6,000B	15	13– 0	3N	50–9E	216	247	NP	1.1	14.1	429
Waco, Tex.	56	57–3	48-8–15	1,828–1,828	3,600C	8	4– 4	6A	54–0	104	117	6	11.8	1.8	479
Waterbury, Conn.	99	196–6	50–8–. .	1,916–2,098	6,000B	25	0–25	0	23–58A	482	566	36	1.0	5.0	463
Waterloo, Iowa	52	45–0	48-8–15	1,980–2,100	3,180M	5	0– 5	2A	. .–. .	97	109	6	0.4	32.9	468
Wheeling, W. Va.	61	60–7	54–9–15	1,590–2,010	3,159A	7	0– 7	2N	. .–. .	141	159	12	2.9	9.8	525
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86	84–3	48-8–15	2,070–2,070	3,680C‡	9	8– 0	7N	13–33D	184	192	7	0.7	9.3	351
Winston-Salem, N. C. .	80	100–9	48-8–14	1,683–2,178	4,950C	13	4– 8	9S	46–0	201	228	NP	10.0	16.3	510
York, Pa.	57	61–13	48-8–15	1,500–2,100†	2,500†C‡	4†	2– 2	1†N	26–0	120	135	4	2.9§	35.3	517
25,000 to 50,000														
Abilene, Tex.	27	38–28	48-8– 7	1,695–1,740	3,600E‡	6	0– 6	4S	34–0	60	74	NS	. . .	. . .	. . .
Alameda, Calif.	36	52–2	48-8–14	2,472–2,760	4,260A	10	0– 10	2A	86–8D	139	163	23	1.7	11.0	634
Albuquerque, N. M. . .	35	33–29	. .–8– 0	1,800–2,250	4,104A	4	4– 0	5S	68–60A	65	74	NS	3.4	2.8	827
Alexandria, La.	27	60–5	56-8–15	1,024–2,049	3,795M‡	14	6– 8	3A	31–70N	. . .	. . .	. . .	11.1§	59.1	902
Alexandria, Va.	34	50–3	52-8–14	1,800–2,260	3,960A	10	1– 9	8N	49–44E	128	146	NS	19.4§	50.7	698
Alhambra, Calif.	39	53–4	42–7–14	2,100–2,448	3,480A	8	0– 2	8S	69–9D	. . .	94	NS	0.5	12.8	688
Aliquippa, Pa.	27	23†–. .	. .–. .–. .	2,100–2,172†	3,300†B	3†	1– 2†	1†N	16–0†	52	58	NS	5.9	14.8	289
Alton, Ill.	31	26–58	84–12–7	2,100–2,100	2,940M	4	0– 3	2A	43–0	48	56	2	6.4	28.8	362
Amsterdam, N. Y. . . .	33	37–11	48-8–14	1,940–2,088	2,814S	3	0– 3	3N	19–33E	69	80	AU	0.6	3.0	120
Anderson, Ind.	42	52–14	48-8–14	2,400–2,400	4,000M	11	2– 7	3N	50–70A	141	176	8	1.0	36.1	746
Ann Arbor, Mich.	30	31–3	48-8–14	2,100–2,520	4,116B	4	0– 4	3A	50–33E	78	89	5	0.0	16.8	560
Anniston, Ala.	26	38–18	52–8–10	1,800–2,000†	3,300†C‡	7†	4– 5	5S†	62–44A	73	87	4	. . .	50.9	925
Appleton, Wis.	28	22–9	56-8–15	1,500–2,052	2,800B	3	0– 3	5A	80–0	47	53	1	0.9§	7.0	285
Arlington t, Mass. . . .	40	59–. .	48-8- 14	2,207–2,390	4,000C	6	0– 6	2A	31–0	123	139	NS	0.0	7.5	287

Ashland, Ky.	30	27–1	48–8–15	1,980–1,980†	3,192†C	3	0– 3	0	58–9D	A	. . .	U	5.4	124.9	324
Auburn, N. Y.	36	47–6	48–8–15	1,840–2,090	3,278A	3	0– 3	3A	46–56E	94	107	AU	1.1	0.0	187
Aurora, Ill.	47	45–11	48–8–14	2,100–2,100	3,300M	4	0– 4	2N	20–0	90	100	6	0.8	14.8	210
Bakersfield, Calif.	29	54–13	48–8–15	2,310–2,550	4,110A	12	3– 9	9A	47–6N	110	130	NS	4.8	54.7	1,743
Bangor, Me.	30	41–5	48–8–14	1,500–1,825	3,000A	5	0– 4	1N	12–100A	90	103	NP	0.0	3.3	493
Baton Rouge, La.	35	41–4	48–8–14	1,800–1,920	4,200C‡	6	3– 3	8A	41–0	. . .	. . .	AU	6.3	25.9	628
Battle Creek, Mich. . .	43	50–12	48–8–14	2,206–2,438	4,190C‡	11	0– 11	2N	47–86A	150	170	7	28.9	23.0†	. . .
Bay City, Mich.	48	69–4	48–8–12	2,210–2,320	3,454C	8	2– 6	2A	55–54E	186	209	NP	1.7	2.1	500
Belleville, Ill.	28	21–2	48–8–. .	2,100–2,100	2,220M	3	0– 3	3A	58–14D	43	52	1	1.4	17.6	331
Belleville, N. J.	28	38–11	48–8–14	2,100–2,800	3,800S‡	7	0– 6	0	56–20E	113	131	9	1.4	17.8	273
Bellingham, Wash. . . .	29	33–. .	40–8–15	1,980–2,280	3,000M	8	2– 5	2S	36–50E	69	77	4	1.4	0.0	450
Belmont t, Mass.	27	38–11	48–8–14	1,900–2,310	4,200C	6	0– 4	1N	26–33A	101	114	17	0.0	7.4	212
Beloit, Wis.	25	26–21	60–10–15	1,980–2,178	3,036B	7	0– 5	2A	40–33D	70	78	NP	3.9§	11.8	485
Berwyn, Ill.	48	35†–. .	. .–. .–. .	2,130–2,530†	3,480†B	6†	0– 5†	6†N	100–0†	102	109	5	1.2	16.5	173
Beverly, Mass.	26	42–4	48–8–14	1,725–2,250	3,000M	5	0– 3	2N	10–33D	106	114	AU	0.8	0.0	129
Beverly Hills, Calif. . .	27	42–2	48–8–15	2,340–2,940	4,800C	13	0– 13	7A	67–50A	143	162	11	1.5	22.4	645
Bloomfield, N. J.	42	85–14	48–8–21	2,300–2,500	4,200C	7	0– 6	2S	3–38A	169	180	15	0.0	7.2	332
Bloomington, Ill.	33	34–12	48–8–14	2,220–2,220	2,640M	5	0– 3	3N	58–29E	64	69	6	1.8	30.4	389
Boise City, Idaho. . . .	26	29–31	56–8–15	1,587–2,100	3,000M	5	0– 4	6S	71–. .	67	87	NP	1.5	0.0	1,366
Bristol, Conn.	30	37–5	48–8– 7	2,350–2,500	4,250M	6	0– 5	0	46–45A	101	114	1	1.3	0.0	259
Brookline t, Mass. . . .	50	107–3	51–8–14	2,200–2,200	4,500C	14	0– 14	1N	43–15A	243	312	AU	0.0	8.0	476
Burbank, Calif.	34	54–13	48–8–12	2,352–2,748	4,440A	13	0– 7	6N	67–17D	155	182	NS	0.0	29.1	1,165
Burlington, Iowa.	26	30–3	48–8– 7	1,770–1,860	2,220C‡	3	1– 2	1A	22–. .	60	76	10	1.5	3.9	372
Burlington, Vt.	28	31–23	48–8–14	1,666–1,666	3,000†M	6†	0– 3†	0†	18–100A	63	70	13	0.0	0.0	1,929
Butte, Mont.	37	28–2	56–8–14	1,920–2,280	3,600M	4	1– 3	2A	77–. .	. . .	. . .	AU	4.3	45.8	348
Central Falls, R. I. . . .	25	(not reporting)			C					53†	65†	8†	0.8	0.0	305
Chelsea, Mass.	41	69–1	. .–8–14	1,800–1,800	3,600M	5	0– 4	0	29–. .	158	168	AU	1.9	36.4	475
Chicopee, Mass.	42	56–2	48–8–14	1,900–2,100	3,000M	5	0– 5	0	23–100A	144	157	AU	0.0	12.0	247
Clarksburg, W. Va. . . .	31	21†–2	48–8–14	1,860–1,980	3,000†A	3†	2– 1†	1A†	33–0	44	48	5	0.0§	29.4	409
Clifton, N. J.	49	43–6	48–8–14	2,100–2,800	4,375A	9	0– 8	1N	54–. .	139	153	6	1.6	6.1	305
Clinton, Iowa.	26	32–16	48–8–15	2,010–2,274	3,000M	4	0– 4	0	57–. .	44	53	10	0.8	3.8	423
Colorado Spgs., Colo. .	37	36–18	56–8–14	1,860–1,980	4,500A	8	0– 7	2N	67–100A	81	95	3	1.1	10.9	767
Concord, N. H.	27	28–11	48–8–15	1,995–2,152	3,300B	6	0– 4	1N	33–33D	65	77	1	0.0§	0.0	350
Council Bluffs, Iowa. .	41	29–12	56–8–15	1,860–2,100	2,520M	5	0– 4	4A	. .–. .	61	73	16	1.4	14.5	635
Cranston, R. I.	47	48–2	48–8–12	2,100–2,100	4,450C	14	0– 9	3A	47–100A	116	134	NP	2.1	12.7	299
Cumberland, Md.	39	42–10	52–8–15	1,518–1,914	2,760C‡	5	0– 4	3S	8–100N	83	100	4	0.5	2.5	405
Danville, Ill.	37	24–23	70–10–15	2,100–2,100	2,350B‡	4	0– 3	2N	. .–. .	52	58	3	4.9	35.2	496
Danville, Va.	33	52–13	52–8–15	1,740–2,040	3,300S	9	0– 9	3A	33–25A	104	117	NS	19.5	36.6	592
Dubuque, Iowa.	44	32–14	48–8–15	1,890–2,154	3,222A	4	0– 4	2A	67–0	80	89	14	0.5	2.3	294
E. Cleveland, Ohio. . .	39	49–0	48–8–14	2,196–2,820	4,180A	9	0– 9	3S	100–60D	107	122	17	1.0	55.7	580
E. Providence t, R. I. .	32	33–17	56–8–13	1,887–2,098	3,450C	11	1– 10	6A	91–100A	79	94	3	0.0	6.2	243
Easton, Pa.	34	36†–. .	. .–. .–. .	1,780–1,980†	3,090†M‡	6†	0– 0†	0†	0†–. .	72	83	4	.7§	0.0	298
Eau Claire, Wis.	31	22–9	48–8–15	1,950–2,100	3,000B‡	5	0– 3	1N	60–17N	51	58	1	1.3	0.0	302
Elgin, Ill.	38	35†–. .	. .–. .–. .	1,800–2,100†	2,700†B‡	3†	0– 3†	3†N	45–0†	78	118	7	3.1	2.5	235
Elkhart, Ind.	33	43–9	48–8–15	2,280–2,280	2,940M	5	0– 5	1A	29–0	101	105	1	3.0	0.0	389
Elmira, N. Y.	45	71–5	48–8–14	2,061–2,205	3,675A	5	0– 5	0	18–100A	165	187	5	1.8	6.7	361
Elyria, Ohio.	25	23–0	48–8–14	2,088–2,400	2,880M	4	0– 4	2A	58–43D	54	58	10	1.6	19.9	394
Enid, Okla.	28	20–15	56–8–15	1,800–1,800	2,340M‡	4	1– 3	1A	60–0	38	44	NP	4.3	17.8	385
Everett, Mass.	47	77–1	57–8–14	2,200–2,400	3,400M	9	2– 5	2N	34–0	194	208	AU	. . .	. . .	. . .

TABLE XVII-A—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Fulltime Paid Employees; Turnover Per 100 Employees	Work Hours Per Week, Average Hours Per Day, Days Annual Paid Vacation	Salary of Patrolmen—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Motor Vehicles		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	% Motorized, % 1-man Cars, Shifts Using 1-man Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1944 (in thousands)			Crime Rates in 1944 Per 100,000 Population		
						Total, Less Motorcycles	No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retirement	Murder (5-Year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property
25,000 to 50,000—Continued															
Everett, Wash	30	40–8	48–8–18	$2,220–2,400†	$3,240†S‡	10	1–9	3A	60–33A	$94	$108	$8	3.3	13.2	768
Fargo, N. D	33	37–26	52–8–12	1,920–2,040	2,760C‡	4	3–0	0	38–0	77	84	13	1.2	18.4	344
Fitchburg, Mass	42	43–2	56–8–14	1,695–1,695	3,300M	9	2–7	0	20–100N	105	115	AU	0.0	2.4	378
Fond du Lac, Wis	27	25–10	49–8–15	1,674–2,016	2,640B‡	4	1–3	4A	35–100A	52	63	L	.7	11.0	320
Fort Smith, Ark	37	22†–..	..–..–..	1,590–1,620†	2,700†M‡	3†	0–3†	2A	61–14†D	51	63	11	7.1	27.3	708
Gadsden, Ala	37	46–37	49–8–10	1,740–1,800	3,000C‡	6	3–3	3A	72–0	66†	81†	7†	24.9	21.6	771
Galesburg, Ill	29	29†–9	48–8–15	2,100–2,100†	2,500M	5†	0–3†	3†N	67–0	60†	64†	3†	1.4	27.6	922
Garfield, N. J	28	27–7	48–8–15	2,100–2,500	3,500M	4	0–3	1N	60–33E	79	87	3	0.0	7.1	285
Great Falls, Mont	30	31–10	48–8–14	2,352–2,448	3,210M	5	1–4	2A	50–100A	74	91	6	2.7	10.0	792
Green Bay, Wis	46	54†–..	..–..–..	1,800–2,100†	3,720†B	7†	1–5†	7A†	41–40†	111	119	1	1.3	6.5	238
Greenville, S. C	35	63–22	56–8–10	1,770–1,920	3,120C	10	2–5	11A	35–0	119	149	97	28.2	48.9	1,062
Hackensack, N. J	26	35–10	48–8–15	1,800–2,500†	3,500†A	6	0–5	3N	38–91D	113	130	5	3.8	26.6	567
Hagerstown, Md	32	38–4	56–8–14	1,680–1,800	2,400B	4	0–3	3N	35–0	81	89	NP	0.6	21.5	671
Hamtramck, Mich	50	85–6	48–8–26	2,760–3,070	4,115S	26	0–6	5N	80–0	301	351	25	2.8	81.0	676
Haverford tp, Pa	28	35–3	48–8–15	2,086–2,406	5,788C	8	1–4	0N	78–14A	95	116	NP	0.7	0.0	188
Haverhill, Mass	47	60–5	47–8–14	1,650–1,650	2,900C‡	5	0–4	3N	21–25N	134	146	18	1.7	8.6	361
Hazleton, Pa	38	27–7	48–8–14	1,980–1,980	2,340C‡	2	0–0	2N	17–100A	54	59	1	...	...	...
High Point, N. C	38	49–24	48–8–12	1,650–1,920	4,000A	8	0–6	6N	53–0	83	108	NP	11.9	20.7	474
Huntington Pk., Cal	29	31–5	..–8–15	2,430–2,580	2,900C	5	0–5	7N	56–20D	83	95	NS	2.1	87.3	1,466
Hutchinson, Kan	30	24–23	56–8–15	1,740–2,052	3,000M‡	7	1–6	5A	71–60A	52	76	1	4.7	0.0	476
Inglewood, Calif	30	31–26	44–8–15	2,220–2,430	3,180C	4	0–3	5A	73–0	63	76	NS	0.7	43.2	1,182
Jackson, Mich	50	60–12	48–8–14	2,000–2,200	3,500C	10	0–8	3A	56–33E	140	159	1	1.6	18.1	634
Jamestown, N. Y	43	59–19	48–8–15	2,040–2,160	3,040M	10	0–7	4N	38–9D	127	153	15	0.5	4.7	223
Johnson City, Tenn	25	22–14	56–8–10	1,380–1,500	2,100A	3	0–3	1A	43–0	32	41	NS	6.3	86.8	711
Joliet, Ill	42	55–0	48–8–15	2,100–2,100	3,150B‡	6	0–3	4N	60–0	113	112	1	1.9	28.2	371
Joplin, Mo	37	36†–..	..–..–..	1,584–1,782†	2,310†M‡	5†	1–4†	3A†	50–27†D	56	66	NS	...	...	...
Kearny, N. J	39	72–5	44–8–15	2,700–2,900	4,750M	12	0–10	2N	76–69A	228	257	10	1.0	0.0	352
Kenosha, Wis	49	63–0	48–8–14	2,323–2,439	4,240B	11	3–8	7S	50–0	147	166	NP	2.1§	10.3	262
Kingston, N. Y	29	35–11	48–8–14	1,920–2,160	3,370B	4	0–4	2A	25–0	79	85	AU	0.0§	0.0	196
Kokomo, Ind	34	42–12	49–8–15	1,980–2,160	2,760B	4	0–4	1N	33–0	97	113	6	1.2	5.9	438
La Crosse, Wis	43	47–1	49–8–14	2,026–2,165	3,120B	10	0–7	4S	55–6D	104	118	6	0.5	4.7	452
Lafayette, Ind	29	43–8	48–8–14	1,980–2,100	2,580M	6	1–5	3A	79–0	...	...	AU	0.7	24.3	627
Laredo, Tex	39	35†–..	..–..–..	810–2,410†	2,750†E	1†	0–0†	2†N	17–100†A	39	45	NS	0.5	2.5	379
Lebanon, Pa	27	27–46	48–8–14	1,740–1,800	2,400M‡	2	0–2	1N	21–0	51	58	1	0.7	14.7	290
Lewiston, Me	39	45–7	50–8–14	1,920–2,040	3,000B	8	0–7	1A	44–45E	93	107	8	2.6	7.8	326
Lexington, Ky	49	79–23	56–8–15	1,910–2,040	3,804A	14	0–14	6S	54–0	169	175	NP	18.3	97.4	1,199
Lima, Ohio	45	42–6	48–8–14	2,017–2,100	2,820M	7	1–4	3A	38–0	85	98	10	0.9	53.7	705
Lorain, Ohio	44	35†–..	..–..–..	2,311–2,311†	3,210†S	6†	0–6†	2S†	57–33†	80	91	26	4.1	18.1	458
Lower Merion tp, Pa	40	90–11	52–8–10	1,830–2,557	6,088C	18	0–14	6N	56–0	236	296	NP	0.0	5.1	533

Lubbock, Tex........	32	38–18	72–12–15	1,980–1,980	3,660C	8	0–	7	2N	47–0	68	93	NS	9.4	3.1	418
Lynchburg, Va.......	45	48–2	56–8–14	1,338–1,890	4,000A	10	0–	9	3A	46–85A	94	119	NS	8.5	13.5	550
Mansfield, Ohio......	37	27–35	48–8–14	1,935–2,220	2,760S	4	0–	4	2N	53–0	66	74	14	3.2	26.9	702
Marion, Ind.........	27	36–8	52–8–15	2,160–2,160	2,820M	4	0–	4	0	42–0	80	88	4	2.2	14.9	549
Marion, Ohio........	31	19–5	48–8–15	1,950–2,100	2,730S	2	0–	2	3S	0–..	43	51	12	0.6	13.0	565
Mason City, Iowa....	27	21–5	50–8–15	1,800–2,130	3,450A	6	0–	5	1A	36–100A	43	51	6	0.7	0.0†	...
Massillon, Ohio......	27	22–7	48–8–14	2,070–2,100	2,400S	3	0–	3	2A	43–0	48	52	3	3.8	56.3	646
Maywood, Ill........	27	20–10	50–8–15	2,164–2,228	3,600M	3	0–	3	1A	100–0	...	...	AU	0.0	30.0	281
Melrose, Mass.......	25	31–..	50–8–14	2,050–2,200	3,000M	4	0–	2	0	13–33D	72	78	3	1.6	11.8	462
Meriden, Conn.......	39	45–2	48–8–15	2,184–2,184	3,640B	5	0–	5	0	36–100A	117	127	NS	0.5	5.1	395
Meridian, Miss.......	35	44–8	56–8–14	1,620–1,620	2,400M‡	5	0–	0	0	37–0	71	83	3	9.0	19.7	442
Miami Beach, Fla....	28	65–3	48–8–15	2,488–3,204	5,100A	15	0–	13	12A	35–0	185	227	AU	3.6	35.7	1,264
Michigan City, Ind...	26	36–18	56–8–15	2,160–2,160	3,000M	4	0–	4	2N	46–0	77	87	5	3.8§	18.9	366
Middletown, Conn....	26	26–4	63–9–14	2,240–2,240	3,200C	2	0–	2	1N	33–20D	64	73	2	0.8	3.8	276
Middletown, Ohio....	31	26–4	48–8–14	1,766–2,220	3,144C‡	7	0–	7	6A	50–100A	66	75	8	7.7	35.2	788
Mishawaka, Ind......	28	35–10	48–8–15	2,100–2,160	2,580M	7	1–	5	1A	50–43D	76	85	AU	1.4	10.6	431
Moline, Ill...........	35	25–14	52–8–15	2,220–2,220	2,800M	4	0–	4	3A	63–33E	54	63	4	1.2	17.3	468
Monroe, La..........	28	38–22	56–8–15	1,869–1,869	3,348C‡	4	0–	4	4A	53–22E	67†	80†	11†	15.5	10.6	675
Montclair, N. J......	40	57–4	48–8–17	2,100–2,700	4,700S‡	10	0–	9	5N	29–46A	206†	223†	8†	5.5	5.0	369
Muncie, Ind.........	50	54†–..	..–..–..	2,100–2,100†	3,000†M	9†	1–	7†	0†	48–0†	129	144	AU	6.0	24.1	680
Muskegon, Mich.....	48	42–31	48–8–14	2,040–2,340	3,740A	8	0–	7	5A	68–31E	80	94	1	2.1	48.0	1,080
Muskogee, Okla......	32	38–16	56–8–14	1,980–1,980	3,300A	5	0–	5	1A	82–0	80	95	1	7.4	27.8	823
Nashua, N. H........	33	37–7	56–8–14	1,638–1,872	3,600B	7	0–	6	0	33–33E	71	87	2	0.0	0.0	173
New Albany, Ind.....	25	22–14	48–8–10	2,040–2,040	2,160M	3	0–	3	1A	80–0	46	51	3	4.7	15.7	543
New Brunswick, N. J.	33	35–11	48–8–15	2,200–2,700	4,300C‡	5	0–	5	2N	35–27A	115	127	4	4.0§	15.1	711
New Castle, Pa......	48	43–9	48–8–14	2,004–2,153	2,520C‡	4	1–	3	0	40–0	100	118	3	1.7	90.3	332
New London, Conn...	30	60–3	48–8–14	2,100–2,450	3,600A	6	0–	4	1N	23–78A	128	139	NP	2.0	19.7	584
Newark, Ohio........	31	26–2	48–8–14	1,860–2,100	2,820S	3	1–	2	0N	43–0	56	60	7	2.5	3.2	372
Newburgh, N. Y.....	32	47–6	48–8–14	1,200–2,300	3,500A	3	0–	3	3N	21–100A	109	119	4	3.1	9.4	577
Newport, Ky........	31	50–8	48–8–14	1,825–1,825	2,217A	5	5–	0	0	65–0	89	115	3	11.8	101.2	738
Newport, R. I.......	31	60–1	..–12–10	2,209–2,209	3,392M	8	3–	5	2A	16–100A	139	160	10	0.7	26.2	488
Newport News, Va...	37	67–25	56–8–12	2,106–2,106	4,050A	9	0–	8	8A	38–100A	162	183	NS	23.2	261.7	2,129
Norristown, Pa......	38	26–10	48–8–14	2,160–2,160	3,300C	5	1–	3	0	38–33A	63	73	NS	1.0	13.1	372
N. Bergen tp, N. J...	40	65–2	48–8–16	2,200–2,600	5,100S‡	10	0–	8	0	57–41A	...	...	AU	1.5	2.5	516
Norwalk, Conn.......	40	52–7	56–8–14	2,007–2,409	4,471B	7	0–	5	0	22–100A	130	144	9	...	7.5	253
Norwood, Ohio.......	34	32–14	48–8–15	2,020–2,184	2,965M	8	0–	8	0	69–33A	71	79	14	1.2	11.8	232
Ogden, Utah.........	44	56–23	48–8–15	2,084–2,424	4,200M‡	5	0–	5	4N	43–0	117	137	NP	7.8	66.4	1,454
Orange, N. J.........	36	58–6	48–8–17	2,350–2,850	4,250S‡	5	0–	4	4N	36–0	168	180	8	1.1	22.4	532
Orlando, Fla.........	37	56–20	48–8–15	1,680–1,980	3,600C	12	1–	9	0	50–50E	...	...	NS	14.7	5.4	1,203
Oshkosh, Wis........	39	47–10	56–8–10	1,772–2,012	3,032B	11	6–	4	6A	30–33A	102	113	NP	1.0	2.6	289
Ottumwa, Iowa......	32	24–8	48–8–14	1,920–1,920	2,280S‡	5	2–	2	1A	50–0	53	69	5	1.9	9.5	320
Owensboro, Ky......	30	38–21	56–8–12	1,680–1,740	2,624C‡	7	0–	6	2A	67–14E	57	86	3	6.6	19.8	737
Paducah, Ky........	34	36–22	56–8–14	1,656–1,800	2,900A	6	1–	4	1A	55–17E	73	82	5	14.1§	47.4	524
Parkersburg, W. Va...	30	18–14	48–8–15	1,620–1,800	2,200C‡	3	0–	2	1A	31–0	41	50	5	2.7	3.3	382
Pensacola, Fla.......	37	43–31	56–8–15	2,052–2,052	4,356A	7	5–	0	3N	48–23A	98	112	AU	14.4	53.4	1,132
Perth Amboy, N. J...	41	67–7	..–8–16	2,250–2,650	4,400S‡	8	0–	5	2N	11–100A	169	209	28	0.0§	4.8	509
Petersburg, Va......	31	43–7	56–8–15	1,500–1,749	3,025A	6	1–	5	4A	56–0	86	105	NP	12.4	45.7	898
Pittsfield, Mass......	50	55–..	56–8–14	2,007–2,190	3,375M	8†	0–	8†	3N	12–100N	138	156	AU	1.2	6.0	328
Plainfield, N. J.......	37	52–6	48–8–14	2,000–2,500	4,500M	9	1–	4	4N	33–0	143	161	6	2.0§	8.0	352

TABLE XVII-A—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000: 1945—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Fulltime Paid Employees; Turnover Per 100 Employees	Work Hours Per Week, Average Hours Per Day, Days Annual Paid Vacation	Salary of Patrolmen—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Motor Vehicles		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	% Motorized, % 1-man Cars, Shifts Using 1-man Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1944 (in thousands)			Crime Rates in 1944 Per 100,000 Population		
						Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio				Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retirement	Murder (5-Year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property
25,000 to 50,000—Continued															
Port Arthur, Tex.	46	29–35	72–12–15	$2,100–2,100	$4,200A	8	3–5	7A	78–0	$63	$85	NS	8.2	4.3	319
Port Huron, Mich.	33	38–11	48–8–2	2,364–2,364	3,420A	8	1–6	6A	33–33A	93	108	$5	2.4	30.5	678
Portsmouth, Ohio	40	35–13	48–8–15	1,920–2,100	3,000A	9	2–6	5S	87–0	79	88	6	5.6§	27.2	788
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40	56–5	48–8–15	2,080–2,400	3,740S	6	0–6	9N	73–0	147	165	28	2.0	2.5	455
Quincy, Ill.	40	37–20	60–10–10	2,100–2,100	2,600M	9	0–5	2A	47–0	68	82	10	2.0	4.9	353
Raleigh, N. C.	47	57–10	48–8–10	1,680–1,680	3,720S‡	9	0–8	4N	40–0	112	123	NP	20.0	34.1	829
Revere, Mass.	34	54–1	47–8–14	2,000–2,300	3,000M	3	1–2	2N	42–56N	129	264	6	...	...	...
Richmond, Ind.	35	30†–..	..–..–..	2,250–2,280†	3,200†M	7†	2–5†	1A†	..–..	66	70	8	3.4	17.1	438
Riverside, Calif.	35	35–..	48–8–15	2,256–2,556	3,636B	8	0–7	0	69–27E	105	122	NS	4.6	31.7	1,185
Rochester, Minn.	26	30–32	48–8–14	1,680–1,992	3,252B	4	0–4	1A	25–100A	56	65	5	0.8	3.8	239
Rock Island, Ill.	43	32–8	80–10–15	2,100–2,100	2,700B	5	1–4	3A	57–0	72	87	8	1.4	23.4	358
Rocky Mount, N. C.	26	31–10	56–8–10	1,968–2,280	3,600A	3	0–3	2A	29–0	73	84	NP	10.2	11.7	501
Rome, Ga.	26	35–3	48–8–10	1,546–1,778	3,000C	5	1–4	1N	41–9D	54	70	1	10.7	22.8	316
Rome, N. Y.	34	41–4	48–8–14	1,800–2,200	3,500S	5	0–4	3N	26–20D	88	97	11	1.2	2.9	205
Royal Oak, Mich.	25	24–25	48–8–18	2,290–2,765	3,620A	6	0–5	1N	91–80E	67	75	AU	0.8	8.0	626
Salem, Mass.	41	57–12	48–8–14	2,002–2,002	2,700M	6	0–4	4N	17–50N	164	173	AU	1.5	4.9	313
Salem, Ore.	31	31–39	48–8–15	1,971–2,080	2,838C	7	0–6	2A	59–60E	69	78	NS	0.0§	19.4†	851†
San Angelo, Tex.	26	34–7	48–8–15	1,740–1,740	2,700E	5	0–5	2A	62–0	54	60	NS	12.4	54.3	608
San Bernardino, Cal.	44	53–17	48–8–14	1,950–2,376	3,600M	9	0–9	8A	53–0	123	157	NS	6.9	105.4	1,388
Santa Ana, Calif.	32	51–18	48–8–15	2,160–2,340	3,000E	8	2–6	8A	75–0	110	128	NS	3.1	21.9	1,056
Santa Barbara, Cal.	35	43–11	48–8–14	1,890–2,220	3,960B	9	0–9	6A	74–43E	98	114	12	5.7	28.6	870
Sharon, Pa.	26	24†–0	48–8–14	2,160–2,400	3,060†C‡	3†	3–0†	1†N	40–0	49	58	1	1.6	19.5	226
Sheboygan, Wis.	41	43–2	56–8–15	1,980–2,070	3,150B	7	0–5	2A	44–33D	91	101	3	1.5	0.0	244
Sioux Falls, S. D.	41	44–14	48–8–14	1,680–1,920	3,000M‡	6	0–5	4N	45–0	100	125	AU	0.5	17.1	720
South Gate, Calif.	27	27–11	54–8–15	2,340–2,640	3,900C	6	0–6	2A	88–14D	71	86	NS	3.7	103.9	1,444
Spartanburg, S. C.	32	52†–..	..–..–..	1,704–1,920†	2,770†C‡	5†	2–3†	1†N	33–0†	105	137	NP	24.8§	65.1	1,119
Stamford, Conn.	48	100†–..	..–..–..	2,000–2,400†	4,700†B	11†	0–6†	5†N	18–0†	263	281	19	2.1	37.5	578
Steubenville, Ohio	38	37–3	48–8–15	1,956–2,160	2,664S	2	0–2	1N	22–0	82	89	10	9,0	61.1	497
Superior, Wis.	35	50–4	56–8–14	2,055–2,220	3,480B	6	1–5	4A	36–20D	111	125	26	0.6	14.2	538
Taunton, Mass.	37	56†–..	..–..–..	1,987–2,208†	2,620†M	4†	1–3†	1†N	07–33†D	114	124	AU	...	...	...
Teaneck tp, N. J.	25	27–32	..–8–15	1,500–2,500	3,800A	10	0–4	0	100–50A	77	95	4	0.0	11.9	269
Torrington, Conn.	27	34–2	56–..–14	2,179–2,438	3,811M	4	0–4	0	21–100A	84	99	2	1.2§	0.0	211
Tucson, Ariz.	37	50–..	48–8–15	1,980–2,340	3,960A	10	2–8	6A	68–85A	112	142	13	7.6	59.8	1,518
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	27	23–33	72–12–15	1,500–1,860	2,640C‡	4	0–3	2N	39–14N	43	50	2	16.4§	14.5	607
Tyler, Tex.	28	26–25	48–8–10	1,680–1,920	3,000A	3	0–3	5N	50–14D	541	692	NS	8.0§	7.1	474
University City, Mo.	33	33–6	40–8–15	1,560–2,242	3,000E	4	4–0	6N	66–0	72	76	NP	1.2	6.1	463
Waltham, Mass.	40	(not reporting)			M					...	...	AU	0.5	2.5	275
Warren, Ohio	43	43–20	48–8–14	1,920–2,424	3,900S	3	0–3	1N	22–0	95	110	2	5.6	32.7	549
Warwick, R. I.	29	33–2	54–9–14	1,820–1,976	3,500B	15	0–15	3N	100–100A	74	87	4	1.4	7.0	240

Washington, Pa.	26	16–6	48–8–14	2,410–2,410	2,634C‡	2	0– 2	0	25–100A	45	60	1	2.3	7.6	489
Watertown t, Mass.	35	65–10	40–8–16	2,100–2,300	3,300C	6	0– 5	3N	17–0	135	156	AU	1.1	5.6	361
Watertown, N. Y.	33	38–21	48–8–14	1,970–2,284	3,300A	4	0– 3	2N	19–60D	84	91	11	2.4	12.0	647
Waukegan, Ill.	34	28–21	70–10–14	2,100–2,220	3,000M	3	0– 3	3S	48–0	60	70	9	1.2	26.3	464
Wausau, Wis.	27	28–7	56–8–15	1,620–1,800	2,520B	4	0– 3	1A	29–20D	60	61	3	0.0§	0.0	183
Wauwatosa, Wis.	28	37–3	48–8–15	1,950–2,370	3,420B	4	0– 4	4A	71–0	92	102	2	0.0§	3.6	234
West Allis, Wis.	36	43–1	48–8–15	1,920–2,160	3,300B	9	7– 0	2A	72–23A	121	130	7	1.7	0.0	292
W. Hartford t, Conn.	34	48–0	48–8–12	2,350†–2,728	4,463A	12	3– 8	3N	50–100A	145	168	NS	0.6	0.0	329
W. Haven t, Conn.	30	30–33	52–8–14	2,208–2,390	3,800B	3	0– 3	0	32–100A	. . .	. . .	AU	. . .	. . .	. . .
W. New York, N. J.	39	(not reporting)			S‡					224	238	AU	. . .	. . .	. . .
W. Orange, N. J.	26	47–13	48–8–15	2,000–2,500	4,200S‡	9	0– 4	0	40–0	128†	143†	10†	0.8	0.0	421
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	34	31–5	52–8–15	1,827–2,076	3,192E	8	0– 7	1A	56–33E	58	73	8	14.8	41.6	1,223
White Plains, N. Y.	40	85–1	48–8–18	1,732–2,956	5,000S‡	11	0– 9	10N	44–57A	262	281	22	2.0	9.9	451
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45	59–8	48–8–15	1,440–1,920	3,300A	8	0– 8	5N	71–4D	112	129	NS	10.2	26.6	918
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	30	19–8	60–10–14	2,100–2,280	3,000C	3	3– 0	2N	26–20D	48	52	NS	0.0	6.7	285
Williamsport, Pa.	44	38–12	48–8–14	1,852–1,852	2,672M‡	3	0– 3	3N	17–33N	70	73	6	0.5	15.8	268
Wilmington, N. C.	33	56–18	63–9–14	2,025–2,130	3,600A	6	0– 6	3A	38–0	124	144	10	41.3	227.5	1,658
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	27	39†–. .	. .–. .–. .	2,100–2,500†	4,000†C	6†	1– 4†	3†N	14–100†	. . .	. . .	AU	2.2	0.0	349
Woonsocket, R. I.	49	86–5	48–8–12	1,650–1,929	3,675B	9	0– 4	2N	32–0	179	195	18	0.0§	2.0	223
Wyandotte, Mich.	31	48–0	48–8–17	2,551–2,889	4,494B	8	0– 4	2N	80–0	143	165	AP	0.0	3.3	300
Yakima, Wash.	27	31–7	48–8–15	2,040–2,280	3,300C‡	6	0– 6	1N	59–40A	68	86	NP	0.7	66.1	1,885
Zanesville, Ohio	38	24–4	48–8–14	1,774–2,069	2,661S	5	0– 5	2A	8–0	50	67	9	2.1	48.0	560

TABLE XVII-B

POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1945

This table includes all of the 662 municipalities between 10,000 and 25,000. For 1940 population see Table V and for post-1940 population of some cities see Table III elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK. Annual vacation with pay is not shown but is summarized for all cities in article preceding Table XVII-A. In the column, "Patrol: Motorized, One-man," the first letter shows the extent to which the patrol force is motorized, A (all), S (some), and N (none); the second letter shows with the same symbols the extent to which patrol cars are manned by one man. Crime rates are not shown because the FBI publishes data on number of crimes only for cities over 25,000. For explanation of other columns see the notes at the beginning of Table XVII-A.

City	Employees—No. Full-time, Turnover Rate Per 100	Work Hours Per Week, Average Per Day	Salary of Patrolmen—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Motor Vehicles			Patrol: Motorized, One-man	Police Department Expenditures, 1944 (in thousands)		
					Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radios		No. Motorcycles Radio Equip.		Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems
Aberdeen, S.D.	18– 0	48– 8	$1,500–1,800	$2,400S‡	2	0–2	2S	SS	$29.0†	$33.8†	NP
Aberdeen, Wash.	20–60	60–10	2,400–2,520	3,360M	4	0–4	1A	SN	49.8†	57.3†	$5.3†
Abington tp, Pa.	24–17	60–10	1,760–2,364	4,950B	10	1–8	2N	AA	....	71.1	2.0
Ada, Okla.	12–29	56– 8	1,620–1,620	1,920M‡	2	2–0	2S	SS	17.3†	19.5†	NS
Adams t, Mass.	11–41	53– 9	1,952–2,002	2,700C	2	0–0	0	...	24.3	27.3	2.1
Adrian, Mich.	14–36	..– 9	1,800–2,100	2,400S‡	2	0–0	2N	SS	13.5	30.8	NS
Albany, Calif.	13– 4	48– 8	2,280–2,640	3,000E	4	0–4	0	AN	28.2	33.2	0.9
Albany, Ga.	25–56	56– 8	1,826–1,975	3,024C	4	0–4	0	SA	48.1	59.7	NS
Albert Lea, Minn.	8–31	60–10	1,608–1,848	2,088A	1	0–0	0	SN	14.9	18.4	4.4
Alliance, Ohio	20–10	48– 8	1,950–2,100	2,640M	3	0–3	1N	SN	45.5	53.0	AU
Alpena, Mich.	11– 0	48– 8	1,644–2,040	2,360A	1	0–1	0	SS	24.5	26.1	NS
Ambridge, Pa.	11–14	70–10	1,680–2,436	2,700C	2	0–2	0	SS	27.0	33.4	NS
Ames, Iowa	10–35	60–10	1,840–2,184	3,252M	3	0–3	0	SA	20.8	24.2	4.0
Amesbury t, Mass.	10–30	54– 9	2,002–2,002	2,328†C	2	0–0	1N	SN	20.9	23.5	NP
Anaconda, Mont.	4–38	..– 8	2,100–2,220	2,556M	2	0–1	0	AA	13.7	21.5	AU
Anaheim, Calif.	17–18	48– 8	2,160–2,340	3,420C	5	1–4	0	SS	33.3	40.3	NS
Anderson, S.C.	28– 4	56– 8	1,620–1,920	2,580C	3	0–3	2A	SN	51.7	58.2	4.5
Andover t, Mass.	12–21	48– 8	1,800–2,150	2,860C	3	0–3	3N	SS	27.8	31.2	AU
Annapolis, Md.	15– 7	70–10	1,800–1,800	2,160C	2	0–2	0	SS	24.1	29.0	NP
Ansonia, Conn.	60– 0	48– 8	1,976–2,288	2,700M	3	0–0	0	SA	43.8	49.8	1.0
Ardmore, Okla.	19–21	56– 8	2,006–2,006	2,640A	2	0–2	0	SN	31.8	35.3	NP
Arkansas City, Kan.	11– 0	65–10	1,800–1,800	2,400A	3	0–0	0	...	22.8	26.8	NS
Arnold, Pa.	9–17	48– 6	1,920–1,920	2,160C‡	1	0–0	1N	SS	13.8	16.5	NP
Asbury Park, N.J.	39– 5	48– 8	2,464–3,000	4,000A	7	0–4	3N	SS	122.5	141.3	12.5
Ashland, Ohio	12†–..	..–..	1,802–1,888†	2,100†M	2†	0–2†	11N†	S	21.7	24.2	3.4
Ashland, Wis.	10– 5	48– 8	1,440–1,680	2,100B	1	0–0	0	SA	18.4	20.4	1.9
Ashtabula, Ohio	18–22	48– 8	1,940–2,240	2,840A	3	0–3	0	SS	37.3	45.0	0.6
Astoria, Ore.	14–21	48– 8	1,950–2,190	2,910A	3	0–3	0	SA	33.5	39.9	NS
Atchison, Kan.	10–30	56– 8	1,515–1,680	2,220A	3	0–3	0	AS	25.0	29.5	NS
Athens, Ga.	27– 2	..– 8	1,740–1,740	2,600B	3	0–0	3N	SA	48.0	51.4	NS
Athol t, Mass.	16–22	63– 9	2,290–2,290	2,850C	2	0–1	0	SN	23.3	28.5	AU
Attleboro, Mass.	28– 9	49– 8	1,800–1,800	2,600M	5	0–4	3N	SS	53.1	68.9	AU
Auburn, Me.	19–18	60–10	1,784–2,133	2,904A	3	0–3	0	SA	40.6	45.1	1.0
Augusta, Me.	19– 3	56– 8	1,872–1,872	2,496B	1	1–0	0	SA	38.3†	39.0†	NS
Austin, Minn.	16– 9	52– 8	1,830–2,100	2,520M	1	0–1	1A	SS	32.5	37.8	6.7
Barberton, Ohio	17– 6	48– 8	2,100–2,340	3,000M	2	0–2	2N	SN	39.9	43.3	4.5
Barre, Vt.	6– 0	60–10	1,750–1,976	2,236C	2	0–0	0	N	14.3	15.8	NS
Bartlesville, Okla.	10–40	84–12	1,800–1,980	2,700A	2	2–0	0	SA	24.6†	26.3†	NS
Batavia, N.Y.	19– 0	48– 8	1,550–1,600	1,900C	2	0–2	1N	SA	36.0	43.0	1.8
Bath, Me.	15–20	66–11	2,100–2,100	2,500C	3	0–2	0	SS	25.9	33.2	NS
Beacon, N.Y.	21–26	48– 8	1,800–2,200	2,750M‡	2	0–0	0	SA	42.5	47.0	5.2
Beatrice, Neb.	9– 6	..–12	1,920–1,920	2,400M‡	2	0–0	1N	SA	13.9	19.1	NS
Beaver Dam, Wis.	6–17	56– 8	1,500–1,860	2,220B	2	0–2	0	SA	12.2	15.6	0.1
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13–19	48– 8	2,352–2,352	2,961C‡	3	0–3	1A	SA	33.5	38.8	0.8
Beckley, W.Va.	8†–..	..–..	1,680–2,040†	2,700†M	2†	0–2†	1N†	SS	19.4	23.1	1.2

Table XVII-B—Police Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time, Turnover Rate Per 100	Work Hours Per Week, Average Per Day	Salary of Patrolmen—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Motor Vehicles			Patrol: Motorized, One-man	Police Department Expenditures, 1944 (in thousands)		
					Total, Less Motorcycles;	No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radios	No. Motorcycles Radio Equip.		Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems
edford, Ind.	13– 4	60–10	$2,010–2,010	$2,280M	2	1–1	1N	SN	$26.1	$28.0	$0.9
ell, Calif.	13– 4	48– 8	2,280–2,580	3,180C	3	0–3	2A	AN	32.0	42.0	NS
ellaire, Ohio	14–14	40– 8	1,680–1,680	2,100M	1	0–0	1N	SS	18.5†	20.0†	NP
ellevue, Pa.	8–13	54– 9	1,890–2,130	2,550C	1	1–0	2N	SS	18.9†	22.6†	NS
end, Ore.	8–38	54– 9	2,400–2,400	3,000A	2	0–2	2S	SS	18.9	25.3	NS
enton Harbor, Mich.	17–24	48– 8	1,980–2,148	3,000A	2	0–2	0	SA	35.8	44.2	3.0
ergenfield, N.J.	12– 0	48– 8	2,450–2,650	3,500M	2	0–0	0	SA	32.1	68.9	1.5
erlin, N.H.	23–11	48– 8	1,716–1,872	3,016B	3	0–0	0	SA	....	59.2	AU
erwick, Pa.	5– 0	60–10	1,860–1,860	2,100C	2	0–1	0	AA	10.4	12.6	NS
essemer, Ala.	21†–..	..–..	1,704–1,896†	2,880†C	2	2–0	2A	SS	44.3	49.6	NS
iddeford, Me.	14†–..	..–..	1,600–1,600†	2,000†B	1†	0–0†	0†	SA	....	....	...
ig Spring, Tex.	15†–..	..–..	1,602–1,872†	2,580A	2†	0–2†	0†	SS	27.7	39.9	NP
illings, Mont.	15– 7	49– 8	2,160–2,280	3,300M	2	0–2	4A	SN	45.6	50.9	4.0
iloxi, Miss.	22–18	56– 8	1,620–1,680	2,520C‡	4	0–3	1N	SN	40.5	56.4	NP
irmingham, Mich.	20–25	48– 8	2,400–2,580	3,840A	5	0–3	2S	SN	51.9	58.1	NS
ismarck, N.D.	11– 9	56– 8	1,500–1,980	2,400C‡	1	0–1	1A	SA	18.6	22.1	NS
loomington, Ind.	21–10	48– 8	2,040–2,040	2,700M	2	0–2	2A	SN	42.2	48.4	3.4
lue Island, Ill.	13†–..	..–..	1,860–1,860†	2,160†M	2†	2–0†	2N†	SA	15.0	15.0	NP
luefield, W.Va.	16–16	56– 8	1,605–1,920	2,460A	3	3–0	0	SS	36.0	41.3	2.0
lytheville, Ark.	7†–..	..–..	1,740–1,800†	2,400†M	2†	0–2†	0†	SN	14.4†	16.8†	NS
ogalusa, La.	10–15	72–12	1,620–2,160	3,120C‡	3	0–3	1N	AN	22.6	33.1	NP
oone, Iowa	10–40	56– 8	1,680–1,902	2,220M	2	0–0	0	SN	20.1	21.8	2.7
orger, Tex.	8– 0	..–11	2,000–2,220	2,760A	3	0–2	0	SS	10.5†	15.3†	NS
oulder, Colo.	10– 0	66–10	1,715–1,863	2,310A	3	0–3	1N	SS	17.7	21.4	NP
owling Green, Ky.	17†–..	54– 8	1,500–1,500	2,100M	2	0–2	0	SS	26.5†	26.5†	NS
raddock, Pa.	16–60	60–10	1,925–1,925	2,640C	2	0–0	0	SN	41.2	47.1	NS
radford, Pa.	18–22	48– 8	1,897–2,201	2,880M‡	3	0–2	2S	SS	45.2	50.1	1.5
rainerd, Minn.	8–38	48– 8	1,800–2,100	2,460B	1	0–1	0	SN	15.5	16.7	NP
raintree t, Mass.	24– 2	48– 8	1,700–2,000	3,000C	5	0–3	2N	SS	57.3	59.9	AU
rawley, Calif.	..–..	..–..	....	C	..	...	...	...	24.9	31.5	NS
remerton, Wash.	50– 3	48– 8	2,400–2,700	3,600M‡	10	0–0	7A	SN	131.2	163.4	NP
ridgeton, N.J.	19†–..	..–..	1,400–1,740†	1,800†C	2†	0–1†	0†	SA	....	....	...
ristol, Pa.	11– 0	54– 9	1,898–1,996	3,353M	1	0–1	0	SN	....	....	NS
ristol t, R.I.	8– 0	8–54	2,000–2,000	2,700C	2	0–0	0	SA	....	23.1	0.5
ristol, Tenn.	11– 0	84–12	1,320–1,980	2,460C‡	1	0–1	2A	SN	22.4	26.8	NS
Brookfield, Ill.	8– 0	54– 9	2,134–2,288	3,036B	2	2–0	2A	AS	....	....	AU
Brownsville, Tex.	30–50	56– 8	1,625–1,800	3,000A	4	1–3	1A	SN	43.4	52.5	NS
Brownwood, Tex.	13–23	72–12	1,740–1,740	2,400E	2	1–1	1N	SN	28.4	35.8	NS
Brunswick, Ga.	32–53	56– 8	1,830–1,980	3,600A	7	6–0	4S	SN	68.3	91.1	AU
Bryan, Tex.	12– 8	..–12	1,800–2,100	2,820C	2	2–0	0	SS	20.7	24.3	NS
Burlingame, Calif.	18–28	48– 8	2,040–2,400	3,960C	5	0–5	4S	AN	50.5	62.9	AU
Burlington, N.J.	12– 4	54– 9	2,184–2,184	NoneE	3	0–2	1N	SN	27.9	34.6	2.0
Burlington, N.C.	25–32	56– 8	1,800–1,860	2,520C	4	0–3	2N	SN	40.1	52.1	NS
Butler, Pa.	21–29	48– 8	1,710–1,950	2,400M‡	2	0–2	2N	SN	39.9	49.3	1.5
Cairo, Ill.	9–44	72–12	1,800–1,800	2,000S‡	3	2–1	0	SS	17.7	21.1	AU
Calumet City, Ill.	9– 0	72–12	2,100–2,100	2,400M	2	0–2	1N	AS	17.5	23.6	5.0
Cambridge, Md.	9†–..	..–..	1,596–1,596†	2,000†B	2†	0–0†	0†	SA	15.1	17.0	NS
Cambridge, Ohio	12–13	48– 8	1,584–1,848	1,890S	2	2–0	1A	SN	21.3	23.1	5.9
Campbell, Ohio	14–21	48– 8	2,040–2,280	3,000M	2	0–2	0	SN	35.8	42.4	AU
Canonsburg, Pa.	11–14	56– 8	1,800–2,120	2,880C	1	0–0	0	SA	19.9	19.9	AP
Canton, Ill.	7– 7	72–12	1,800–1,800	1,920M	1	0–1	0	...	12.6	27.9	NP
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	15– 7	75–12	1,440–1,440	1,620M‡	1	0–1	0	SA	18.5	21.5	NS
Carbondale, Pa.	11–..	..–..	1,980–1,980	2,310M‡	1†	0–0†	0†	N	20.6	21.6	NS
Carlisle, Pa.	8–25	60–10	1,560–1,560	1,980C	1	0–0	0	S	15.0	17.6	NS
Carnegie, Pa.	..–..	..–..	....	C	..	...	...	...	20.8	23.8	NS
Carteret, N.J.	19–18	48– 8	2,200–2,500	4,000C	3	0–0	0	SA	65.6	70.6	1.9
Carthage, Mo.	7†–..	..–..	1,440–1,440†	1,680†E	1†	1–0†	1N†	N	11.7	15.1	NS
Casper, Wyo.	21–26	48– 8	1,740–2,100	3,000M	4	0–3	0	SS	39.2†	44.0†	NS
Centralia, Ill.	13–15	48– 8	1,800–1,920	2,700M‡	2	0–2	0	SN	24.4	30.9	0.9

TABLE XVII-B—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time, Turnover Rate Per 100	Work Hours Per Week, Average Per Day	Salary of Patrolmen—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Motor Vehicles			Patrol: Motorized, One-man	Police Department Expenditures, 1944 (in thousands)		
					Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radios		No. Motorcycles Radio Equip.		Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems
Chambersburg, Pa....	17–12	56–8	$1,650–1,800	$3,000C	2	0–2	2N	SA	$34.8	$66.9	NS
Champaign, Ill.......	19–5	48–8	1,800–2,020	2,600B‡	3	0–2	0	SS	37.7	46.0	$4.7
Chanute, Kan........	9–17	54–8	1,560–1,920	2,400M‡	2	0–2	0	SN	16.1	18.4	NS
Charleroi, Pa........	..–..	..–..	.....–.....	2,412†C	..	...	....	...	18.9	22.5	NS
Charlottesville, Va....	25–6	52–8	1,620–1,760	2,964C	3	0–3	2N	SN	46.0	62.3	NS
Cheltenham tp, Pa...	21–26	48–8	1,800–2,400	4,500C	11	0–9	0	SA	64.8	83.1	NP
Cheyenne, Wyo......	29–5	52–8	1,800–2,100	3,000M‡	4	0–4	4A	SA	37.9	66.1	0.7
Chicago Heights, Ill..	23–9	60–10	2,196–2,196	3,450C‡	3	0–3	3N	SN	51.0	55.6	5.0
Chickasha, Okla......	15–7	48–8	1,620–1,620	1,680E	2	0–2	1N	SS	20.2	23.1	NP
Chillicothe, Ohio.....	10–5	48–8	1,740–1,740	1,920M	3	0–2	1N	SS	23.4	27.8	4.9
Chippewa Falls, Wis..	11–0	48–8	1,080–1,440	1,620B	1	0–0	0	N	....	....	AU
Clairton, Pa.........	20–15	48–8	2,445–2,502	3,582M‡	2	0–2	0	SN	56.5	61.6	1.5
Claremont t, N.H....	7–7	70–10	1,800–1,800	1,950C	2	0–2	0	SS	....†	....†	U
Clarksdale, Miss.....	14–29	72–12	1,800–2,100	2,880M‡	3	0–0	0	SS	32.5	36.2	0.7
Clarksville, Tenn.....	16–0	72–12	1,597–1,597†	2,286†C	2	0–0	1N	SS	26.0†	35.9†	NS
Clayton, Mo.........	20–10	48–8	1,890–2,100	3,600E	3	3–0	3N	SN	48.5	52.3	NP
Clearwater, Fla......	18–11	56–8	1,680–2,160	2,880C	2	0–2	0	SA	21.8	25.8	NS
Cleburne, Tex........	5†–..	..–..	1,440–1,440†	1,920†E	1†	0–1†	0†	...	9.9	11.3	NS
Cleveland, Tenn......	10†–..	..–..	1,200–1,560†	1,800†C‡	2	0–0	0	SS	14.1†	16.0†	...
Cliffside Park, N.J....	25†–..	..–..	1,800–2,500†	3,750†M	3	0–3	0	...	70.3†	76.4†	2.7†
Clinton t, Mass......	10†–..	..–..	1,706–1,706†	2,208†C	2†	0–0†	0†	SA	23.4	27.0	AU
Clovis, N.M.........	13–35	56–8	1,980–2,100	3,000C	3	3–0	1N	SS	19.3	25.3	NS
Coatesville, Pa.......	21–7	..–8	1,680–1,926	2,244C‡	1	0–1	0	SA	33.0	37.0	0.8
Coeur d' Alene, Idaho.	10–60	52–8	2,040–2,040	2,340M	1	0–1	1A	SN	19.8	23.4	NS
Coffeyville, Kan......	24–17	48–8	1,764–1,764	2,820M‡	3	0–3	1A	SN	43.5	50.6	2.1
Cohoes, N.Y.........	35–0	48–8	2,050–2,050	2,600S	3	1–0	2N	SN	....	....	AU
Collingswood, N.J....	12–0	48–8	1,700–2,050	2,400S‡	3	0–2	0	AN	29.7	37.8	7.3
Columbia, Mo........	16†–..	..–..	1,796–1,913†	2,700†E	3†	0–2†	2S	SS	31.6	35.2	NS
Columbia, Pa........	6–33	48–8	1,500–1,500	1,620C	1	0–0	0	SA	9.2	24.5	...
Columbia, Tenn......	9–..	75–..	.....–.....	.....A	1	0–0	0	SN	....	....	NS
Columbus, Ind.......	16–0	60–10	1,980–1,980	2,310M	2	0–2	1N	SS	32.5	35.8	AU
Columbus, Miss.......	15–0	56–8	1,740–1,860	2,160C	3	0–0	0	SN	24.6	28.6	1.4
Compton, Calif.......	17†–..	..–..	2,100–2,640†	3,300†A	3†	0–3†	7N†	AN	44.3	50.8	NS
Concord, N.C........	17–15	56–8	1,560–1,764	3,000C	3	0–2	1N	SN	29.9	35.3	NP
Connellsville, Pa.....	12–17	48–8	1,920–1,920	2,160M‡	1	0–0	1N	SS	....	....	AU
Connersville, Ind.....	12–17	72–..	2,040–2,040	2,700M	2	1–1	1N	AS	23.1	25.3	NS
Conshohocken, Pa....	..–..	..–..	.....–.....	C	..	...	...	...	19.0	22.6	1.7
Coraopolis, Pa.......	9–11	54–9	2,280–2,280	2,820C	3	1–1	1N	SN	....	....	NS
Corning, N.Y........	17–3	48–8	1,800–2,100	3,180B	2	0–2	0	SA	36.9	40.0	AU
Corsicana, Tex.......	13–8	66–..	1,585–1,680	2,550M‡	2	0–2	1N	SA	19.8	23.5	NS
Cortland, N.Y........	14–11	48–8	1,896–2,184	3,000B	2	0–2	1A	SA	32.8	40.0	AU
Coshocton, Ohio......	11†–..	..–8	1,680–1,740	1,920M	2	1–0	0	SS	21.0	22.4	2.7
Cranford tp, N.J.....	14–11	48–8	2,530–2,750	4,180C	3	0–3	1N	SA	41.9	47.4	1.9
Crawfordsville, Ind...	15†–..	..–..	1,860–1,860†	2,460†M	2†	0–2†	1N†	SN	28.2	30.0	AU
Cudahy, Wis.........	10–10	56–8	1,620–2,100	2,760B	2	2–0	0	SN	29.9	33.3	2.0
Cumberland t, R.I....	6–8	48–8	1,748–1,748	1,864C	1	1–0	0	AS	....	....	NS
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.	20–15	48–8	2,070–2,460	2,940M	5	0–3	3N	SN	36.2	43.7	3.7
Dalton, Ga..........	11–14	84–12	1,800–1,800	2,100E	2	0–0	0	SS	19.6	25.9	NS
Danbury, Conn.......	26–0	56–8	2,100–2,200	2,900M	3	0–3	1N	SA	64.5	10.2	NS
Danvers t, Mass......	10†–..	..–..	2,086–2,086†	2,711†B	2†	0–1†	0†	SA	....	....	AU
Darby, Pa...........	8†–..	..–..	2,160–2,160†	2,580†C	1†	1–0†	0†	SS	23.7	27.4	NS
Daytona Beach, Fla..	33–12	48–8	1,860–1,920	3,000C	7	4–3	1A	SS	60.6	74.5	NS
Decatur, Ala.........	10†–..	..–..	1,998–1,998	2,431†C	3†	0–0†	1N†	AN	24.8	26.9	NS
Decatur, Ga.........	13–12	56–8	1,740–2,220	2,700A	4	3–0	1A	SN	26.4	33.4	NS
Dedham t, Mass.....	21–24	56–8	1,800–2,100	3,000B	4	1–3	1A	SA	....	....	AU
Del Rio, Tex.........	..–..	..–..	....–....	.....‡	..	...	...	...	....	....	NS
Denison, Tex........	13–31	48–8	1,600–1,800	2,400C‡	6	1–4	1N	S	20.4	25.5	NS
Denton, Tex.........	11–18	66–11	1,640–1,920	2,400E	2	0–2	1N	SS	19.6	23.4	NS
Derby, Conn.........	9–..	58–9	1,750–2,100	2,600B	1	0–0	3N	SA	23.0	27.0	NS

Table XVII-B—Police Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time, Turnover Rate Per 100	Work Hours Per Week, Average Per Day	Salary of Patrolmen—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Motor Vehicles			Patrol: Motorized, One-man	Police Department Expenditures, 1944 (in thousands)		
					Total, Less Motorcycles;	No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radios	No. Motorcycles Radio Equip.		Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems
ickson City, Pa	..–..	..–..	....–.....	C	..	...	...	...	$7.6	$8.1	NS
ixon, Ill	7– 7	48– 8	$2,160–2,160	$2,580M‡	2	0–0	1N	N	14.5	15.9	L
onora, Pa	12– 0	48– 8	1,937–2,177	2,777C	1	0–0	1N	SA	28.5	30.4	$3.5
ormont, Pa	9†–..	..–..	1,740–2,160†	2,970†C	1†	1–0†	2N†	SS	22.0	28.5	NS
othan, Ala	26–19	72–12	1,980–2,232	2,796C‡	3	0–3	2N	SN	46.6	68.5	NS
over, N.H	14– 0	48– 8	1,825–2,190	2,800B	1	1–0	0	N	31.1	33.7	1.8
over, N.J	8–31	48– 8	2,100–2,350	3,200C	2	0–0	0	SN	.....	....	AU
u Bois, Pa	5–20	48– 8	1,860–1,860	2,160M‡	1	0–0	0	SA	8.7†	10.3†	0.3†
unkirk, N.Y	17– 0	48– 8	1,800–2,040	3,060C	3	0–2	2N	SS	39.1	42.0	AU
unmore, Pa	15– 7	60– 9	1,800–1,800	1,980C	1	0–0	0	SA	....†	....†	NS
uquesne, Pa	19–16	48– 8	2,160–2,460	3,240C‡	4	0–0	0	SS	50.6	50.7	1.1
urant, Okla	7–43	..–12	1,500–1,650	1,800E	2	0–2	0	SS	12.7	17.0	NS
yersburg, Tenn	16–28	52– 8	1,560–1,680	2,280C	3	0–3	0	AS	16.0	18.5	NS
ast Hartford t, Conn.	41–15	42– 8	2,720–2,720	3,895B	8	0–8	0	SA	33.5	37.8	NS
ast Liverpool, Ohio	18– 6	48– 9	2,040–2,160	2,400S	3	0–0	0	SA	24.1	28.9	AU
ast Moline, Ill	11– 0	48– 8	2,160–2,160	2,580M	2	2–0	0	SS	105.4	120.6	5.6
ast Point, Ga	15–10	54– 8	1,980–2,280	3,360C	3	3–0	2A	SN	30.7	33.7	2.8
asthampton t, Mass.	12– 8	48– 8	2,227–2,227	2,867C	2	2–0	0	SA	20.7	23.8	3.5
corse, Mich	25–14	48– 8	2,600–3,120	4,121S	5	0–5	1N	SN	79.4	82.0	4.7
l Centro, Calif	9–50	57–10	2,280–2,680	3,840C	4	0–2	1A	SS	28.7	35.6	NS
l Dorado, Ark	10–30	72–12	1,610–1,932	2,616M	2	0–2	1A	SN	24.0	29.0	2.6
l Dorado, Kan	8– 0	60–10	1,620–1,800	2,160A	2	1–1	0	AN	14.9	16.7	NS
l Reno, Okla	6†–..	..–..	1,500–1,740†	2,400A	1†	0–1†	0†	SA	13.7	17.2	0.6
lizabeth City, N.C.	15–10	54– 9	1,950–2,040	2,760B	3	0–3	2S	SN	32.5	38.5	NS
llwood City, Pa	13–23	48–24	1,848–2,400	2,800M	2	0–2	0	SS	26.2	28.7	NS
lmhurst, Ill	11– 5	48– 8	2,085–2,190	3,000M	4	0–3	0	SN	29.9	35.6	2.7
lmwood Park, Ill	11–14	48– 8	2,100–2,100	2,700C	2	0–2	0	AN	27.9	30.9	NS
lwood, Ind	10– 0	72–12	1,800–1,800	2,024M	2	0–2	0	SA	18.1	21.4	AP
mporia, Kan	12– 4	65– 9	1,536–1,740	2,100C‡	2	0–2	1A	SS	21.8	24.8	3.1
ndicott, N.Y	22–11	48– 8	2,210–2,470	3,650C	4	0–4	1A	SN	58.0	67.9	AU
nglewood, N.J	36– 3	48– 8	2,000–2,500	4,000M	8	0–7	2N	SS	84.8	104.6	9.8
scanaba, Mich	15– 7	48– 8	1,440–1,800	2,604A	2	0–2	1N	SS	24.9	27.9	NS
uclid, Ohio	23– 4	48– 8	2,082–2,796	3,600M	8	0–6	2N	AA	73.2	77.5	1.2
ugene, Ore	18–22	48– 8	1,824–2,220	2,880A	5	5–0	1N	SS	37.6	43.6	NS
ureka, Calif	14–14	48– 8	2,190–2,220	3,000M	2	0–2	0	SS	32.4	38.5	1.7
airfield, Ala	11†–..	..–..	1,782–1,971†	2,475C	2†	2–0†	1N†	AN	22.7	29.7	NS
airhaven t, Mass	6–25	54– 9	1,764–1,764	2,548C	3	0–2	0	SS	19.5	22.1	AU
airmont, W.Va	18– 0	60–10	1,950–1,950	2,550C‡	2	0–2	0	SN	35.0	44.4	3.0
aribault, Minn	10– 0	56– 8	1,650–1,680	2,040C‡	2	0–2	0	SN	16.6	19.3	NP
arrell, Pa	14–11	48– 8	2,040–2,280	2,580C‡	3	0–0	1N	SA	27.6	30.6	0.7
ayetteville, N.C	37–12	56– 8	1,890–1,920	2,910C	5	0–4	1A	SS†	69.1	82.3	NP
ergus Falls, Minn	6–33	54– 9	1,380–1,620	1,860B	1	0–0	0	N	7.7	8.6	NS
erndale, Mich	26– 4	48– 8	2,500–2,850†	3,900C	6	0–4	0	SN	76.4	87.0	3.8
indlay, Ohio	16†–..	..–..	1,440–1,800†	2,520†M	3†	3–0†	2A†	N	28.5	31.3	6.6
loral Park, N.Y	19–26	48– 8	2,200–2,600	3,600M	4	0–4	1A	SA	55.9	65.7	AU
lorence, Ala	10†–..	..–..	1,680–1,800†	2,400†C‡	3†	0–3†	1N†	S	17.9	24.2	NS
lorence, S.C	22–18	70–10	1,970–1,980	3,120C	4	0–0	2N	SS	37.7	47.1	AU
orest Park, Ill	14– 7	48– 8	2,280–2,280	2,820B‡	3	0–2	2N	AN	35.5	41.6	5.2
ort Collins, Colo	8–25	60–10	1,440–1,680	2,160M	3	1–2	0	SN	14.9	18.6	NP
ort Dodge, Iowa	17– 0	60–10	1,680–1,980	2,580S‡	3	1–2	2A	SN	33.5	42.5	AU
ort Lauderdale, Fla.	25–90	48– 8	1,885–2,210	2,990C	5	0–4	3A	SN	40.0	48.5	NS
ort Madison, Iowa	8–13	77–11	1,770–1,770	2,170M	2	0–2	0	SN	....	....	AU
ort Myers, Fla	10–15	75–11	2,200–2,250	2,700M	2	0–2	0	SA	17.4	24.3	NS
ort Scott, Kan	8–13	84–12	1,500–1,500	1,800M‡	1	0–0	0	SA	13.6	16.2	NS
ort Thomas, Ky	8– 6	60–10	1,950–2,250	2,838C	3	3–0	0	AS	20.3	25.8	0.7
ostoria, Ohio	11–18	48– 8	1,920–2,040	2,340M	2	0–0	0	SN	22.5	24.7	2.1
ramingham t, Mass.	26†–..	..–..	1,900–2,200†	3,500†C	1†	1–0†	0†	SA	....	....	AU
rankfort, Ind	15†–..	..–..	1,800–1,800†	2,280†B	2†	0–2†	0†	...	29.5	2.8	2.4
rankfort, Ky	11– 0	72–12	1,680–1,680	1,920M	2	0–0	0	SN	18.5	20.6	0.4

Table XVII-B—Police Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time, Turnover Rate Per 100	Work Hours Per Week, Average Per Day	Salary of Patrolmen—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Motor Vehicles			Patrol: Motorized, One-man	Police Department Expenditures, 1944 (in thousands)		
					Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radios		No. Motorcycles Radio Equip.		Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems
Frederick, Md	25–12	60–10	$1,451–1,573	$2,000M	3	0–2	1N	SA	$36.1	$40.8	NS
Fredericksburg, Va	15–15	80–11	1,890–1,890	2,580B	2	0–2	0	SA	29.2	37.8	NS
Freeport, Ill	20–15	52– 8	1,980–1,980	2,580B	2	0–2	2N	SN	40.9	44.6	$4.4
Freeport, N.Y	31–15	48– 8	2,200–2,855	4,200C	6	0–5	2N	SA	81.9	96.7	2.3
Fremont, Neb	10–15	72–12	1,680–1,740	2,100M	1	0–0	1N	SN	17.9	20.9	NS
Fremont, Ohio	15– 0	48– 8	1,800–2,040	2,400S	3	1–2	0	SS	23.0†	30.7†	2.0†
Fullerton, Calif	10–40	48– 8	2,599–2,599	3,773C	3	0–3	0	SA	29.0	34.9	NS
Fulton, N.Y	19– 5	48– 8	1,641–2,145	2,860B	2	0–2	1N	SA	38.9	43.7	4.9
Gainesville, Fla	18–25	52– 8	1,710–2,010	3,300A	3	1–2	3A	SS	33.6	40.4	NP
Gainesville, Ga	14– 4	60–12	1,700–1,925	2,460A	3	0–2	0	SN	22.6	27.8	0.6
Garden City, N.Y	25– 2	48– 8	1,800–2,600	4,000C	6	0–6	2N	AA	71.8	86.2	6.0
Gardner, Mass	15–27	54– 9	2,278–2,278	3,300M	2	0–2	0	SA	37.5	46.5	AU
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	14– 0	48– 8	1,815–2,310	2,860M	3	0–0	1N	AA	29.7†	31.7†	1.0†
Gastonia, N.C	28–29	56– 8	1,530–1,980	3,000A	3	0–3	2S	SN	50.6	56.9	NP
Geneva, N.Y	21– 7	48– 8	1,800–2,280	3,300B	3	0–1	3N	SA	49.6	54.1	AU
Glen Cove, N.Y	..–..	..–..	.....–.....	3,960†S‡	..	...	...	...	66.3	76.2	AU
Glens Falls, N.Y	25– 6	..– 8	1,663–1,701	2,750B	2	0–0	3N	..A	49.5	55.0	1.3
Gloucester, Mass	38–13	47– 8	2,007–2,007	2,750C‡	8	0–4	3N	SS	79.6	92.1	AU
Gloucester City, N.J	20–13	48– 8	1,880–2,069	2,150C	1	0–0	1N	SN	40.2	45.8	1.7
Gloversville, N.Y	21†–..	48– 8	1,950–2,250	3,250C	3	0–0	1N	SA	46.3	52.7	2.5
Goldsboro, N.C	22–14	56– 8	1,683–1,846	2,700A	3	0–3	1N	SS	41.1	48.7	2.9
Goshen, Ind	8–63	60–10	1,920–2,040	2,340M	2	0–2	0	SS	18.0	22.3	2.7
Grand Forks, N.D	20–50	48– 8	1,852–2,070	2,700C	3	0–2	0	SA	36.6	41.1	AU
Grand Island, Neb	19–21	56– 8	1,740–1,920	2,520M	4	0–3	0	SN	41.0	45.9	NS
Grand Junction, Colo	15– 3	52– 8	1,725–2,070	3,000A	2	2–0	1A	SS	29.0	35.6	NP
Granite City, Ill	14– 7	48– 8	2,280–2,280	2,640M	2	0–2	1N	AS	26.6†	29.7†	3.9†
Greeley, Colo	12– 0	54– 9	1,620–1,860	2,280C	3	1–2	2N	SS	23.2	27.6	NP
Greenfield t, Mass	19–47	56– 8	2,261–2,486	3,250C	3	0–3	1N	SS	46.1	48.8	U
Greensburg, Pa	17†–..	..–..	1,920–2,100†	2,424†M‡	1†	1–0†	2N	SA	37.0	37.5	0.8
Greenville, Miss	15–40	72–12	1,800–1,980	3,300C	4†	4–0†	0†	SA	41.0	48.5	2.9
Greenville, N.C	15– 7	78–13	1,680–1,980	2,736C	2	0–0	1N	N	28.9	34.5	NP
Greenville, Tex	15–10	56– 8	1,680–1,680	2,600E‡	3	0–0	0	SN	20.2†	22.6†	NS
Greenwood, Miss	12–54	72–12	1,725–1,800	2,700C‡	4	0–4	0	SS	25.7†	30.8†	AU
Greenwood, S.C	20– 8	56– 8	1,620–1,740	2,040A	2	0–2	1A	SN	36.3	46.1	NP
Gretna, La	3†–..	..–..	1,500–1,500†	1,920C	2†	0–0†	0†	AA	3.1	4.0	NS
Griffin, Ga	18–11	60–12	1,590–1,920	2,460A	3	2–0	1N	SN	33.6	43.2	AU
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich	27– 9	48– 8	2,460–2,820	3,600C	5	0–5	0	SN	86.8	92.6	NS
Gulfport, Miss	21– 0	..–12	1,500–1,620	2,400C‡	5	0–3	0	SN	32.4	44.3	2.3
Guthrie, Okla	8–50	72–12	1,320–1,680	1,985A	2	1–1	0	SS	10.0	12.0	NS
Hannibal, Mo	21–21	..–10	1,740–1,740	2,400E	3	0–3	2S	AS	39.4	45.9	NS
Hanover, Pa	5–20	65–10	1,200–1,550	2,500C	2	0–0	1N	...	11.4	15.0	NS
Hanover tp, Pa	5–30	56– 8	1,740–1,740	1,980C	2	2–0	0	SA	36.4	36.4	NS
Harlingen, Tex	7– 7	84–12	1,500–1,980	2,400M‡	4	0–0	1N	SA	10.8	14.3	NS
Harrisburg, Ill	4– 0	72–11	1,800–1,800	1,980S‡	1	0–1	0	SN	5.5	8.4	AU
Harrison, N.J	46†–..	..–..	2,000–3,000†	4,100†C	9†	5–0†	0†	SN	165.3	177.3	AU
Harrison tp, Pa	6– 0	..–10	1,980–2,100	2,220C	1	0–0	1N	SS	11.1	12.6	NS
Harvey, Ill	12†–..	..–..	2,016–2,112†	2,772†M‡	4†	1–2†	0†	SN	25.7	29.2	4.8
Hastings, Neb	18–33	51– 8	1,904–2,052	2,970M	3	0–3	0	SN	37.4	45.2	NS
Hattiesburg, Miss	24†–..	..–..	1,740–1,740†	2,520†C‡	4†	0–3†	0†	...	46.8	60.7	2.2
Hawthorne, N.J	15–10	48– 8	1,800–2,400	3,000S‡	2	0–2	1A	AS	28.0	38.0	0.9
Helena, Mont	14– 7	56– 8	1,920–2,140	2,640C‡	2	0–2	1A	SA	29.4	37.5	0.4
Hempstead, N.Y	39– 4	48– 8	2,100–2,600	4,200C	7	1–5	3N	SA	124.2	138.5	AU
Henderson, Ky	17†–..	72–12	1,597–1,597	1,754C‡	2†	0–2†	0†	SN	22.7	23.1	NS
Hibbing, Minn	28– 4	48– 8	1,740–2,040	2,940C	4	0–3	4N	SN	58.0	64.0	6.0
Hickory, N.C	16–19	56– 8	1,500–1,848	2,700C	3	0–2	1	SN	29.9	34.2	0.5
Highland Park, Ill	16–..	48– 8	2,220–2,280	3,150C‡	4	0–4	0	A	38.0	43.5	3.7
Highland Park, Tex	15– 7	52– 8	2,107–2,220	1,950M	5	0–5	0	SA	23.5	31.4	NS
Hillside tp, N.J	28†–..	..–..	2,100–2,500†	3,500†C	5†	1–3†	3N	SN	74.8	79.6	3.2
Hobbs, N.M	6–50	72–12	2,400–2,400	3,000M	1	0–0	1N	SN	12.0	14.0	NS

TABLE XVII-B—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time, Turnover Rate Per 100	Work Hours Per Week, Average Per Day	Salary of Patrolmen—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Motor Vehicles			Patrol: Motorized, One-man	Police Department Expenditures, 1944 (in thousands)		
					Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radios		No. Motorcycles Radio Equip.		Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems
olland, Mich	14†–..	..–..	$1,924–2,392†	$2,756†B	3†	0–2†	3N	SS	$33.1	$43.1	NS
omestead, Pa	27†–..	..–..	2,280–2,280†	3,000†C	2†	0–0†	1N	SN	47.2	47.2	NS
opkinsville, Ky	15–20	72–12	1,440–1,440	1,680C‡	1	0–1	0	N	25.0	26.4	NS
oquiam, Wash	11–36	52– 8	2,400–2,700	2,904M	3	0–3	1A	SA	24.8†	28.2†	U
ornell, N.Y	20–10	48– 8	1,680–2,100	3,000S	3	0–3	1N	SS	42.6	50.0	AU
ot Springs, Ark	20†–..	..–..	1,200–1,200†	2,400†C	4†	2–2†	1N	SN	29.5	36.6	NP
udson, N.Y	18–11	48– 8	1,500–1,950	2,450B	2	2–0	0	SA	34.3	41.0	AU
untington, Ind	14–14	48– 8	1,980–1,980	2,400M	2	0–2	0	SA	28.6	31.4	$3.1
untsville, Ala	17–29	84–12	1,560–1,800	2,700C	4	0–3	2N	SN	29.3	40.1	NS
uron, S.D	9– 0	56– 8	1,560–1,794	2,280C‡	2	2–0	0	SS	16.5	18.2	NS
aho Falls, Idaho	15–17	52– 8	2,040–2,280	2,940M	2	0–1	1N	SS	37.9	45.4	NS
dependence, Kan	8– 6	77–11	1,393–1,584	1,980C	0	0–0	0	N	13.7	15.9	NS
dependence, Mo	14–29	56– 8	1,980–1,980	2,580E	2	0–2	1N	SN	....	38.9	NS
diana, Pa	6–17	54– 9	1,837–2,019	2,455C	1	0–0	1N	SA	13.9	16.2	NS
wa City, Iowa	17– 6	48– 8	1,760–1,980	2,172M	2	0–2	1N	SN	29.3	35.7	AU
on Mountain, Mich	6– 8	48– 8	1,300–1,700	2,160B	1	0–0	0	SN	10.0	11.4	0.5
ondequoit t, N.Y	10–10	54– 9	2,100–2,200	2,900C	2	2–0	4S	AS	26.9†	29.5†	AU
onton, Ohio	12– 0	48– 8	1,860–1,860	2,160A	2	0–2	1N	SA	25.5	27.9	0.9
onwood, Mich	15– 0	48– 8	1,920–1,920	2,460A	1	0–0	1N	SN	29.8	32.0	1.3
haca, N.Y	20– 0	48– 8	1,700–2,000	3,000M	3	0–2	2A	SA	46.8	50.7	AU
ckson, Tenn	25–20	56– 8	1,725–2,040	3,000M‡	3	0–3	2N	SN	50.4	52.2	1.5
cksonville, Ill	14– 0	48– 8	1,800–1,800	2,400M	2	2–0	1N	SN	26.1	27.4	1.4
nesville, Wis	20–18	56– 8	1,980–2,160	3,120B	3	0–2	3A	SS	45.3	47.3	NP
annette, Pa	9–50	48– 8	1,860–2,100	2,400M‡	3	0–2	1N	SA	19.8	24.5	0.8
fferson City, Mo	16– 0	77–11	1,800–1,800	2,400E	2	1–0	1A	SN	22.4	28.5	NS
ffersonville, Ind	8†–..	..–..	1,680–1,680†	1,920†S	2†	2–0†	1A†	SN	16.1	22.4	AU
hnson City, N.Y	16–16	48– 8	1,976–2,288	2,912C	3	0–3	1A	SS	31.3	36.8	2.3
hnston t, R.I	7–14	60–10	1,820–1,820	2,800C	3	3–0	1N	AA	10.8	13.8	NS
hnstown, N.Y	9–11	48– 8	1,600–1,800	2,050M	1	0–0	0	N	19.0	19.2	1.4
nesboro, Ark	8–75	84–12	1,500–1,880	1,920M	2	0–0	0	SN	....	17.4	NS
ankakee, Ill	16–16	72–10	1,800–1,920	2,460†M	2	0–2	1N	SN	....	34.4	2.2
eene, N.H	11– 5	54– 9	1,820–2,264	3,016C	2	0–2	1N	SN	24.3	28.8	0.3
enmore, N.Y	18–11	48– 8	2,184–2,548	3,380M	3	3–0	2A	SS	45.1	56.7	AU
eokuk, Iowa	16–16	48– 8	1,650–1,770	2,310C‡	2	0–0	0	SS	....	....	U
ewanee, Ill	12–25	48– 8	2,184–2,184	2,280M‡	2	0–0	0	N	20.5	23.8	AU
ey West, Fla	..–..	..–..	.....–.....	2,160†E	..	...	...	...	22.6	25.7	NP
ingsport, Tenn	17–38	56– 8	1,470–2,100	NoneA	4	0–4	2A	SN	32.1	40.2	NS
ingston, Pa	13–12	52– 8	1,800–1,980	2,280C	3	0–2	1N	SS	26.5	31.6	NP
inston, N.C	20– 0	84–12	1,550–2,040	2,904C	3	0–3	1N	SN	41.8	50.3	NP
irksville, Mo	5– 0	..– 9	None None	1,620M‡	1	0–0	0	S	8.0	8.6	NS
irkwood, Mo	15–13	50–10	1,950–2,160	3,240C‡	7	7–0	3A	SN	26.0	32.1	NS
lamath Falls, Ore	20–40	48– 8	2,340–2,340	3,000M	3	0–3	3A	SA	45.4	51.9	NS
a Grange, Ga	20†–..	..–..	1,500–1,680†	3,240†B	2†	0–2†	1A†	SS	39.1	52.9	NS
a Grange, Ill	14–14	54– 9	2,244–2,508	3,900M	3	1–2	2N	SN	33.6	38.9	5.5
a Porte, Ind	..–..	..–..	.....–.....	2,750†M	..	...	...	...	41.6	47.5	4.4
a Salle, Ill	11– 5	66–11	2,100–2,100	2,300M	2	0–2	0	SS	....	....	AU
ackawanna, N.Y	52–16	48– 8	2,400–2,400	3,450M	4	3–0	2N	SN	12.0†	13.1†	0.8†
aconia, N.H	13– 0	48– 8	2,002–2,002	2,934B	2	0–2	0	SS	32.3	35.4	AU
afayette, La	..–..	..–..	.....–.....	1,800†M‡	..	...	...	...	31.8	34.5	0.2
ake Charles, La	22– 5	56– 8	1,620–1,680	2,280M	5	1–3	0	SA	40.1	49.6	11.2
akeland, Fla	25–24	52– 8	2,040–2,400	3,900A	4	0–3	3A	SS	47.6	56.7	AU
ancaster, Ohio	15– 7	48– 8	1,740–1,860	2,220S	2	0–2	2A	SN	28.3	34.4	2.8
ansdowne, Pa	12–17	54– 9	2,000–2,000	3,300C	2	0–2	0	SN	24.5	33.5	NS
aramie, Wyo	9–28	56– 8	1,551–2,100	2,600A	2	0–0	2N	SS	21.2	23.6	0.4
atrobe, Pa	..–..	..–..	.....–.....	C	..	...	...	...	18.7	21.3	NS
aurel, Miss	15– 3	0– 8	1,800–1,800	2,640M‡	2	0–2	0	SS	....	....	AU
awrence, Kan	14– 0	72–12	1,380–1,740	2,100M	2	0–2	2N	SN	25.2	30.9	NS
awton, Okla	..–..	..–..	.....–.....	.....E	..	...	...	...	37.5	41.9	NS
eavenworth, Kan	25–10	56– 8	1,455–1,455	1,950M‡	3	3–0	1A	SN	30.3	36.7	29.8

TABLE XVII-B—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time, Turnover Rate Per 100	Work Hours Per Week, Average Per Day	Salary of Patrolmen—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Motor Vehicles			Patrol: Motorized, One-man	Police Department Expenditures, 1944 (in thousands)		
					Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radios		No. Motorcycles Radio Equip.		Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems
Leominster, Mass....	16- 9	48- 8	$2,098-2,098	$3,300M	3	0-3	1N	SS	$44.3	$49.5	AU
Lewiston, Idaho......	12-33	48- 8	1,965-2,142	2,940C‡	2	0-2	1A	SA	22.4	24.7	NS
Lewistown, Pa........	10-50	54- 9	1,743-1,890	2,331C	1	0-1	0	SN	18.8	21.4	NS
Lexington t, Mass....	15- 7	..- 9	1,638-2,190	3,000C	3	0-2	0	SN	35.6†	40.1†	NP
Lexington, N.C.......	11- 9	72-12	1,680-1,920	2,640A	2	0-2	0	SN	21.5	27.1	NP
Lincoln, Ill..........	6-25	72-12	1,860-1,860	1,980M	1	0-1	0	SN	10.7	12.6	AU
Lincoln t, R.I........	..-..	..-..	.....-.....	C	..	...	...	...	7.3	8.1	NS
Lincoln Park, Mich...	15- 3	48- 8	2,640-2,920	3,475B	5	1-3	1A	SS	44.9	52.2	$3.8
Linden, N.J..........	55- 7	48- 8	1,900-2,500	4,500C	10	0-9	2N	SN	155.2	170.2	6.9
Little Falls, N.Y.....	9-44	48- 8	1,775-1,875	2,425B	1	0-0	1N	SS	15.7	17.0	0.6
Lock Haven, Pa......	10-10	48- 8	1,716-1,716	3,046M‡	2	0-1	1N	SN	14.6	17.2	0.5
Lockport, N.Y........	30- 7	48- 8	1,770-2,100	2,870B	5	0-5	6N	SS	65.1	70.4	8.0
Lodi, Calif...........	11- 9	54- 9	2,040-2,520	3,000C	3	0-3	0	SS	25.8	35.1	NS
Lodi, N.J.............	25-10	48- 8	2,000-2,500	4,000M	4	3-0	0N	SS	71.0	71.0	3.4
Logan, Utah..........	9- 6	48- 8	1,620-1,980	2,640M‡	2	0-2	1N	SA	22.2	27.0	NP
Logansport, Ind.......	25- 4	52- 8	1,800-1,800	2,640M	3	0-3	0	SN	53.7	53.7	4.8
Long Branch, N.J....	34- 6	48- 8	2,000-2,600	3,400S‡	7	0-6	2N	SA	10.4	23.6	14.0
Longview, Tex........	10-20	72-12	1,620-2,140	2,520A	2	0-2	1A	SA	17.7	21.4	NS
Longview, Wash.....	10- 5	60-10	2,280-2,400	2,940M	2	0-2	2A	SN	24.0	25.9	NS
Lynbrook, N.Y.......	30-..	48- 8	2,300-2,759	4,008C	3	3-0	2N	...	74.8	84.2	5.7
Lyndhurst tp, N.J....	21-12	48- 8	2,100-2,500	3,600S‡	4	0-3	1N	SN	64.9	74.9	6.0
Lynwood, Calif.......	14-29	48- 8	2,400-2,520	3,300C	3	0-3	2A	SA	19.4†	34.8†	NS
McAlester, Okla.......	16-13	72-12	1,800-1,800	2,400A	2	1-0	1N	SS	32.6	40.2	NS
McAllen, Tex........	7†-..	..-..	1,350-1,500†	2,100†A‡	1†	0-0†	1N	SA	9.8	14.5	NS
McKees Rocks, Pa....	17†-..	..-10	2,040-2,040	2,400C	2	2-0	1A	SN	29.9	33.9	NS
Mahanoy City, Pa....	6- 8	54- 9	1,914-1,914	2,200C	1	0-0	0	N	13.3†	14.8†	NS
Mamaroneck, N.Y....	26- 4	48- 8	2,070-2,685	4,140C	6	1-4	3N	SS	79.7	88.7	AU
Manhattan, Kan......	9-28	63- 9	1,500-1,500	2,370M‡	2	0-2	0	SS	15.7	20.7	NS
Manitowoc, Wis.......	27- 6	48- 8	1,875-1,995	2,735B	4	0-3	4N	SS	56.9	65.9	NP
Mankato, Minn.......	14-25	68-10	1,650-1,920	2,820C‡	3	0-3	1A	SS	27.4	31.0	NS
Maplewood, Mo.......	10-20	60-10	2,040-2,040	3,000M‡	3	3-0	2A	AN	28.1	32.5	NS
Maplewood tp, N.J...	31-21	48- 8	2,000-2,600	4,400C	11	0-0	2N	AA	104.5	107.7	4.3
Marblehead t, Mass...	16-..	54- 9	2,340-2,340†	2,807†C	3	0-2	2N	SN	....	....	U
Marietta, Ohio........	13- 0	48- 8	1,815-1,815	2,178M	2	0-2	0	SS	22.9	24.1	2.2
Marinette, Wis........	11- 5	48- 8	1,800-1,800	2,100B	2	0-2	0	SS	19.7	25.6	0.5
Marlborough, Mass...	19- 0	48- 8	1,575-2,007	2,500M	2	1-0	0	SA	39.0	43.7	NP
Marquette, Mich.....	12- 4	48- 8	1,800-2,100†	2,760C‡	3	0-3	1N	SA	26.0	28.6	NS
Marshall, Tex.........	14-14	72-12	1,650-1,860	2,530A	3	0-3	2S	SN	24.2	31.0	NS
Marshalltown, Iowa...	10-20	72-12	1,800-2,100	2,700M	2	0-2	0	SN	21.7	24.0	3.9
Marshfield, Wis.......	11- 0	54- 8	1,800-1,800	2,220B	2	0-0	1N	SN	20.1	22.9	NS
Martins Ferry, Ohio..	13-12	48- 8	1,784-2,228	2,688M	1	0-0	0	N	27.0	29.9	AU
Martinsburg, W.Va...	11-55	96-13	1,500-1,620	2,000C	1	1-0	1N	SN	14.0	14.0	NS
Martinsville, Va......	17-24	56- 8	1,500-1,812	2,651B	2	0-2	0	SS	30.1	34.1	NS
Massena, N.Y.........	12-13	48- 8	1,650-2,050	2,500C	2	0-2	1N	SA	28.6	32.2	AU
Mattoon, Ill..........	10-30	60-10	1,800-1,980	2,100C‡	2	0-0	1N	SN	17.0	20.1	AU
Maywood, Calif.......	16-53	48- 8	2,280-2,520	3,000C	3	0-3	2A	AN	23.0	29.1	NS
Meadville, Pa.........	18- 3	48- 8	1,953-2,142	3,150M‡	3	0-2	2N	SA	41.9	50.8	NP
Medford, Ore.........	13-15	48- 8	2,100-2,280	3,000M	2	2-0	2S	...	25.0	32.3	NS
Melrose Park, Ill.....	13-12	48- 8	2,220-2,340	3,500C	3	3-0	1N	AN	28.1†	32.3†	3.9†
Menasha, Wis.........	12-25	..- 8	1,800-1,800	1,980B	1	1-0	1A	SN	23.9†	26.0†	NP
Menominee, Mich....	8- 6	54- 9	1,600-1,700	2,000C	2	0-1	0	SS	15.9	18.6	NS
Merced, Calif.........	13-73	48- 8	2,310-2,400	3,000B	3	0-3	1A	SS	24.4	31.8	NS
Methuen t, Mass.....	22-18	47- 8	2,184-2,184	2,860C	3	0-3	0	SN	50.2	55.0	AU
Middlesborough, Ky..	8- 0	56- 8	1,680-1,680	2,640C‡	1	0-0	0	N	....	....	AU
Middletown, N.Y....	27-17	48- 8	1,980-2,400	3,900B	2	0-2	3S	AS	58.2	65.8	AU
Midland, Mich........	14-14	44- 8	2,178-2,642	3,000M	6	0-5	1A	SS	29.3	34.0	NS
Milford t, Mass......	9-22	56- 8	2,226-2,226	3,328C	2	1-0	0	N	....	....	AU
Millburn tp, N.J.....	25- 8	48- 8	1,700-2,500	3,750C	6	1-5	0	SA	56.2	60.8	8.9
Millville, N.J.........	10-15	48- 8	1,800-2,140	2,400C‡	1	0-1	1N	SS	20.9	24.3	2.3

TABLE XVII-B—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time, Turnover Rate Per 100	Work Hours Per Week, Average Per Day	Salary of Patrolmen—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Motor Vehicles			Patrol: Motorized, One-man	Police Department Expenditures, 1944 (in thousands)		
					Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radios		No. Motorcycles Radio Equip.		Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems
Milton t, Mass.	32– 2	56– 8	$1,800–2,200	$3,400C	7	0–5	0	SN	$80.3	$88.4	$3.2
Mineola, N.Y.	(Police service provided under contract by Nassau County police)										
Minot, N.D.	14– 4	56– 8	1,800–1,980	2,580A	1	0–0	1N	N	23.5	27.3	1.7
Missoula, Mont.	13–23	56– 8	1,920–2,244	2,400C‡	2	0–2	0	SS	28.8	31.1	NP
Mitchell, S.D.	12– 8	56– 8	1,716–1,716	2,220M	1	0–1	1N	N	18.0	22.0	NS
Moberly, Mo.	7– 6	84–12	1,800–1,800	2,400A	1	1–0	1N	SN	14.4	15.7	NS
Modesto, Calif.	22–43	48– 8	2,340–2,640	4,500C	4	0–4	3A	SS	56.9	69.4	4.2
Monessen, Pa.	18– 8	48– 8	1,812–2,112	2,580C‡	2	0–2	1N	SN	36.0	41.3	NS
Monroe, Mich.	22†–..	..–..	1,960–2,280†	2,940†C	3†	1–2†	0†	SS	53.0	59.5	AP
Monrovia, Calif.	15–47	48– 8	1,830–2,160	3,000C	3	0–3	2A	SN	22.2	30.2	NS
Monterey, Calif.	13–35	48– 8	2,160–2,490	3,480A	4	0–4	1N	SA	36.1	45.2	NS
Morgantown, W.Va.	13–12	54– 9	1,560–2,100	2,880A	2	0–2	0	SS	27.8	31.4	NP
Morristown, N.J.	23– 4	48– 8	2,000–2,700	4,000M	4	0–2	0	SA	56.9	63.9	2.4
Moultrie, Ga.	15–50	56– 8	1,560–1,820	2,535A	2	0–0	1N	SN	22.1	25.9	NS
Moundsville, W.Va.	7– 0	48– 8	1,815–1,815	2,160E	1	1–0	1N	N	13.5	14.0	NS
Mount Carmel, Pa.	8– 0	48– 8	1,800–1,800	1,860C	..	...	...	N	14.5	14.5	NS
Mount Clemens, Mich.	14–11	45– 9	2,310–2,520	2,920C‡	3	0–2	0	SS	36.5	41.5	1.4
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa.	17–32	60–10	1,800–2,568	3,360C	4	3–0	2N	SS	51.0	59.5	NP
Mount Vernon, Ill.	13–39	56– 8	1,800–1,800	2,400B	2	0–2	0	SS	19.8	30.0	AU
Mount Vernon, Ohio	10–20	48– 8	1,620–1,704	1,885M	1	0–0	1N	AN	18.0	22.7	NP
Munhall, Pa.	49– 5	48– 8	2,383–2,383	3,084C	2	2–0	1N	SN	....	....	NS
Muscatine, Iowa	15–13	..– 8	1,664–1,664	2,208M	2	0–0	1N	SN	25.2	27.7	7.7
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	14–14	50– 8	2,100–2,300	2,540M	4	0–4	3A	SN	33.3	41.2	NS
Nampa, Idaho	11–27	48– 8	1,923–1,923	2,400M‡	2	0–2	2N	SA	22.1	26.3	NS
Nanticoke, Pa.	14–18	48– 8	1,763–1,863	2,070C	2	0–0	0	SA	....	....	AU
Natchez, Miss.	20– 8	56– 8	1,600–1,800	2,400E	2	0–2	0	SN	33.0	39.2	1.0
Natick t, Mass.	16–13	54– 9	2,200–2,400	2,850C	2	0–2	0	SS	....	....	AU
National City, Calif.	17–53	48– 8	2,160–2,400	3,300C	4	0–4	2A	SS	33.5†	41.5†	NS
Naugatuck, Conn.	16– 0	52– 8	2,490–2,490	3,400C	3	0–0	0	SA	39.4	45.0	NS
Needham t, Mass.	18– 0	45– 9	1,800–2,100	3,000C	5	0–3	1A	SN	43.4	53.0	AU
Neenah, Wis.	15– 0	56– 8	1,740–1,980	2,520B	2	0–2	1A	SA	29.9	33.3	0.8
Neptune tp, N.J.	16–19	48– 8	2,200–2,900	3,800C	3	0–3	0	AN	....	....	AU
New Bern, N.C.	..–..	84–12	1,800–1,800	2,800E	4	0–3	1N	SS	28.0	36.8	NS
New Castle, Ind.	16–13	72–12	2,040–2,040	2,400M	3	0–3	0	SN	36.6	41.8	2.2
New Iberia, La.	9†–..	..–..	1,740–1,740†	NoneC	2†	0–2†	2N	SN	17.7	21.4	NS
New Kensington, Pa.	22– 7	48– 8	2,280–2,280	2,940C‡	3	0–3	0	SS	54.3	61.7	NP
New Philadelphia, O.	8– 0	..– 8	1,860–1,860	2,100S	1	0–0	2N	SN	15.1	16.5	AU
Newburyport, Mass.	16– 0	43– 9	1,950–1,950	2,310M	2	0–1	0	SN	....	....	...
Newton, Iowa	5–30	60–10	1,920–1,920	2,160M	1	1–0	0	AA	12.0	13.0	0.5
Newton, Kan.	7–21	84–12	1,200–1,620	2,820A	2	0–0	0	SS	12.7	17.0	NS
Niles, Mich.	15†–..	..–..	1,920–2,150†	2,750†B	3†	0–3†	0	SS	33.3†	38.7†	NS
Niles, Ohio	..–..	..–..	.....–.....	.....M	..	...	...	...	33.3	38.7	NS
Norfolk, Neb.	12– 0	59– 9	1,500–1,860	2,160M	3	3–0	0	SS	21.3	24.0	NS
Norman, Okla.	17–..	48– 8	1,650–1,800	2,400A	2	0–2	0	SN	24.4†	28.0†	NS
North Adams, Mass.	25– 8	54– 9	1,733–2,007	2,800M	2	0–2	0	SS	53.2	57.2	8.0
N.Attleborough t,Mass.	65– 1	48– 8	1,976–1,976	2,400C	2	2–0	2N	SS	21.9	25.5	AU
North Braddock, Pa.	17†–..	..–..	1,860–1,860†	2,220†C	1†	0–0†	0†	SA	28.4	30.3	NS
N. Little Rock, Ark.	29–14	56– 8	1,680–2,160	3,240M	4	0–3	1N	SN	....	....	...
North Plainfield, N.J.	9–22	54– 9	1,850–2,300	2,900M	2	0–2	0	SS	25.7†	30.0†	0.8†
North Platte, Neb.	13–12	..–12	1,800–2,040	2,475M	3	0–2	0	S	21.8†	25.3†	NS
N. Providence t, R.I.	..–..	..–..	.....–.....	C	..	...	...	...	....	....	NS
N. Tonawanda, N.Y.	19–13	48– 8	2,024–2,124	2,856C	4	0–4	4N	AN	51.0	55.0	NP
Northampton, Mass.	28– 4	48– 8	2,043–2,262	2,939M	2	0–2	0	SA	60.0	64.9	2.2
Northbridge t, Mass.	4–38	48– 8	1,900–1,976	2,860C	2	2–0	0	SS	9.8†	14.5†	1.1†
Norwich, Conn.	40– 0	48– 8	2,317–2,317	3,307C	3	0–3	0	SA	102.2	114.2	5.0
Norwood t, Mass.	21–14	48– 8	1,800–2,100	3,330A	2	0–2	0	SN	46.0	52.3	AU
Nutley, N.J.	31–..	48– 8	2,050–2,750	3,850C‡	4	0–3	1N	SN	....	....	AU
Ogdensburg, N.Y.	16–13	48– 8	1,612–1,612	2,687M	2	0–0	0	SA	27.3	30.0	AU
Oil City, Pa.	16–13	48– 8	1,800–1,880	2,520M	3	3–0	1N	SN	33.9	37.7	1.1

Table XVII-B—Police Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time, Turnover Rate Per 100	Work Hours Per Week, Average Per Day	Salary of Patrolmen—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Motor Vehicles			Patrol: Motorized, One-man	Police Department Expenditures, 1944 (in thousands)		
					Total, Less Motorcycles;	No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radios	No. Motorcycles Radio Equip.		Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems
Okmulgee, Okla	10– 0	84–12	$1,800–1,800	$2,220M‡	2	1–1	2S	SN	$19.2	$21.4	NS
Old Forge, Pa	3– 0	56– 8	1,600–1,600	1,725C	1	0–0	0	SS	52.9	58.4	NS
Olean, N.Y	22– 5	48– 8	1,800–2,040	2,940M	3	0–2	1N	SA	47.0	51.0	AU
Olympia, Wash	16–34	48– 8	2,280–2,340	3,300M‡	4	1–3	2S	SS	39.5	49.3	NS
Oneida, N.Y	14–11	48– 8	1,600–1,984	2,756S	2	0–2	2A	SN	27.5	33.3	AU
Oneonta, N.Y	14– 4	48– 8	1,701–2,101	2,700C	2	0–2	0	SA	28.1	30.0	AU
Ontario, Calif	21–38	54–10	2,352–2,400	3,600C	3	0–3	1A	SS	40.2	48.6	NS
Orangeburg, S.C	20–28	56– 8	1,610–1,786	2,646C‡	5	0–0	0	SA	37.5	47.0	NP
Oskaloosa, Iowa	8–38	56– 8	1,440–1,720	1,920M	1	0–1	0	S	13.3	15.1	$0.7
Ossining, N.Y	20–18	48– 8	2,200–2,600	3,500C	2	0–2	4N	SN	.....	59.5	2.0
Oswego, N.Y	23†–..	..–..	1,620–1,800†	2,500†S	2†	0–2†	0†	SA	43.0	45.1	AU
Ottawa, Ill	12–17	60–10	2,100–2,100	2,280B‡	4	1–2	1N	SA	24.0	28.0	AU
Ottawa, Kan	7–43	72–12	1,680–1,680	2,160C‡	2	0–0	0	SA	12.2	13.6	NS
Owosso, Mich	12–50	57– 9	1,700–1,900	2,300C‡	3	0–3	1N	SA	24.3	28.1	NS
Painesville, Ohio	14†–..	48– 8	2,160–2,400	3,120A	3	0–2	0	SS	35.1	41.1	0.8
Palestine, Tex	10– 5	56– 8	1,764–1,764	2,078B‡	2	0–0	0	S	13.6	150.5	NS
Palo Alto, Calif	18–50	48– 8	2,280–2,760	4,200B	6	1–5	4A	SA	36.1	45.1	1.7
Pampa, Tex	9–67	56– 8	2,040–2,040	2,880A	2	0–2	1N	AN	18.5	20.2	NS
Panama City, Fla	18– 6	72–12	2,100–2,100	3,240A	4	0–4	1N	SS	37.6	66.5	NS
Paris, Tex	18–..	..–..	1,380–1,560†	2,100†E	2†	2–0†	1N	SN	27.5	32.2	NS
Park Ridge, Ill	..–..	..–..	.....–.....	.....M	..	...	...	...	25.3†	28.1†	3.5†
Parma, Ohio	14– 4	48– 8	2,122–2,316	3,010M	5	2–0	2N	AS	33.0	41.9	1.3
Parsons, Kan	15–23	84–12	1,530–1,680	2,290M‡	2	0–2	0	S	20.1	25.1	NS
Peabody, Mass	45– 4	48– 8	1,896–1,896	3,234M	6	0–0	1N	SN	73.1	77.2	AU
Peekskill, N.Y	22–16	48– 8	2,100–2,400	3,500M	2	0–2	0	SA	53.5	65.5	7.2
Pekin, Ill	10– 0	66–11	1,980–1,980	2,220B‡	2	0–2	1N	SN	19.3	23.5	AU
Pennsauken tp, N.J	16–13	60–10	1,400–2,100	2,400C	4	0–2	1N	AN	....	....	AU
Peru, Ind	17– 0	48– 8	1,920–1,920	2,316M	4†	2–2†	0	SN	32.8	35.4	3.2
Phenix City, Ala	..–..	..–..	.....–.....	.....C‡	..	...	...	...	....	....	NS
Phillipsburg, N.J	15†–..	..–..	1,865–1,985†	2,160†B‡	2†	0–2†	0†	SA	36.9	43.2	8.0
Phoenixville, Pa	10–30	60–10	2,100–2,100	2,520C	1	0–1	1N	SA	19.5	21.3	NS
Pine Bluff, Ark	12– 8	84–12	1,920–1,920†	2,940C	3	1–2	1A	SN	26.0	36.9	NP
Piqua, Ohio	12–16	48– 8	1,920–2,217	3,118A	2	0–2	0	SN	27.6	30.6	1.6
Pittsburg, Kan	11–27	78–12	1,560–1,740	2,340M‡	2	0–2	0	SN	25.4	36.7	NP
Pittston, Pa	21–24	48– 8	1,980–1,980	2,310C‡	1	0–0	0	SA	43.9	45.7	NS
Plains tp, Pa	6– 0	..– 8	1,632–1,632	2,112B	1	1–0	1N	SA	....	....	...
Plattsburgh, N.Y	12– 0	48– 8	1,600–1,980	2,800M	1	0–1	1N	SN	24.7	29.2	AU
Pleasantville, N.J	14–10	48– 8	1,600–1,800	2,400C	5	0–4	0	SN	....	....	U
Plymouth t, Mass	13–39	40– 8	1,982–2,359	3,519C	5	0–3	1N	SS	34.3	40.7	AU
Plymouth, Pa	15– 3	48– 8	1,848–1,848	2,376C	2	1–0	1N	SN	17.5	19.6	NP
Pocatello, Idaho	25–22	48– 8	1,930–2,220	3,000M	4	1–3	3S	SS	54.0	59.0	NS
Pomona, Calif	22†–..	..–..	2,046–2,244†	2,970†C	5†	0–5†	2A†	SS	45.9	55.5	NS
Ponca City, Okla	15– 3	48– 8	1,800–2,100	4,080M‡	4	3–0	1N	SS	38.2	44.9	6.1
Poplar Bluff, Mo	8– 0	72–12	1,560–1,560	1,920E	1	1–0	0	SS	8.7†	9.5†	NS
Port Chester, N.Y	41–10	48– 8	2,000–2,520	4,050C	6	0–4	2N	SA	96.1	106.3	10.0
Portsmouth, N.H	..–..	..–..	.....–.....	.....B	..	...	...	...	53.5†	58.3†	0.9†
Pottstown, Pa	12–21	56– 8	2,035–2,035	2,544C	2	0–0	0	SA	34.5	39.0	0.8
Pottsville, Pa	29– 7	48– 8	2,040–2,040	2,760M‡	5	0–5	2N	SS	53.0	56.6	1.4
Provo, Utah	24–17	48– 8	1,860–2,280	2,700M‡	5	0–4	2N	SS	49.7	64.1	NS
Rahway, N.J	28– 2	48– 8	2,350–2,550	3,800C	6	1–3	2N	SS	67.8	78.1	3.5
Rapid City, S.D	20–10	56– 9	1,746–1,932	2,700A	3	3–1	2A	SS	29.7	41.2	NS
Reading t, Mass	16– 3	..– 8	2,548–2,548	3,241C	4	0–2	0	SA	42.2	46.4	AU
Red Bank, N.J	22–14	48– 8	1,800–2,400	3,800C	4	0–4	0	SA	47.5	55.1	1.8
Redlands, Calif	14–18	48– 8	2,160–2,400	3,600B	3	0–3	2A	SN	36.6	41.3	NS
Redondo Beach, Calif.	19–11	40– 8	2,235–2,310	3,090C	5	3–0	0	SS	38.1	43.6	NS
Redwood City, Calif	19–16	48– 8	2,340–2,550	3,300A	6	0–6	3A	AS	42.4	51.5	2.9
Reidsville, N.C	15–37	58– 8	1,537–1,800	3,000C	2	0–2	1A	SS	30.1	35.9	NP
Reno, Nev	45–22	48– 8	2,100–2,280	3,600M	8	0–8	5A	SS	102.5	124.8	AU
Rensselaer, N.Y	17– 9	48– 8	2,090–2,090	2,695B	2	2–0	2N	SN	35.4	38.5	AU

TABLE XVII-B—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time, Turnover Rate Per 100	Work Hours Per Week, Average Per Day	Salary of Patrolmen—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Motor Vehicles			Patrol: Motorized, One-man	Police Department Expenditures, 1944 (in thousands)		
					Total, Less Motorcycles	No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radios	No. Motorcycles Radio Equip.		Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems
ichmond, Calif.	130–31	48–8	$2,580–2,760	$4,980A	31	4–0	1N	SS	$237.0	$297.8	$10.2
ichmond Hgts., Mo.	15–27	48–8	1,800–2,100	2,820C‡	2	2–0	1N	SS	28.8	33.8	NS
idgefield Park, N.J.	9–11	72–12	1,800–2,500	3,285M‡	4	1–3	0	AN	30.4	36.0	1.7
idgewood, N.J.	25–2	48–8	1,900–2,500	3,500C‡	6	0–5	0	SN	63.7	68.3	1.0
iver Rouge, Mich.	25–..	..–..	2,732–2,880†	3,640†B	4†	0–4†	1N	SS	77.5	87.9	2.3
ochester, N.H.	9–28	54–9	1,820–1,820	2,184C	2	0–2	0	SN	19.3	21.6	L
ock Hill, S.C.	27–19	56–8	1,860–1,860	2,640C	3	0–3	1N	SS	49.3	60.5	2.4
ockville Centre, N.Y.	33–..	..–..	2,050–2,750†	4,400†M	9†	8–0†	0†	SS	92.1	114.9	AU
oselle, N.J.	12–4	48–8	2,000–2,500	3,200M	2	0–2	2N	SA	41.1†	44.2†	1.6†
oswell, N.M.	15–10	56–8	1,440–1,980	3,300M	3	1–2	2A	SS	27.0	33.9	NS
utherford, N.J.	13–19	..–8	2,000–2,500	3,600M	3	0–2	0	SS	....	....	AU
utland, Vt.	15–0	48–8	1,964–2,058	2,634M	2	0–0	1N	SA	34.2	....	AU
t. Augustine, Fla.	10–10	70–10	1,998–1,998	2,640A	2	0–2	2S	SS	20.7	24.3	NS
t. Charles, Mo.	10–60	48–8	1,470–1,620	1,680E	1	0–1	0	SN	15.9	17.9	NS
t. Clair Shores, Mich.	15–7	56–8	2,528–2,841	3,395M‡	4	0–3	0	AN	39.8	41.8	NS
t. Cloud, Minn.	18–6	48–8	1,500–2,040	2,700M	3	0–2	0	SS	37.4	44.2	2.7
alem, Ohio	6–0	48–8	2,028–2,160	2,556C	1	0–0	1N	AA	13.5	23.7	5.8
alina, Kan.	21–29	48–8	1,650–2,052	3,000A	3	1–2	2A	SN	39.3	48.8	4.5
alinas, Calif.	25–20	48–8	2,280–2,520	4,200C	3	1–2	5A	SS	57.9	69.2	NS
alisbury, Md.	17–38	48–8	1,456–1,664	2,340M	2	0–2	1N	SN	28.2	33.3	NS
alisbury, N.C.	20–28	52–8	1,975–2,100	3,396C	3	0–3	0	SS	41.1†	48.7†	NS
an Buenaventura, Cal.	22–7	44–8	2,160–2,508	3,744A	4	0–4	1A	SN	41.2	53.7	NS
an Gabriel, Calif.	15–7	48–8	2,040–2,220	3,000C	4	0–4	4S	AN	33.7	40.5	NS
an Leandro, Calif.	23–9	48–8	2,280–2,700	3,600A	6	0–4	2N	SN	66.2	68.0	4.8
an Mateo, Calif.	22–11	48–8	2,160–2,520	3,480A	4	0–4	4S	SS	54.8	67.6	9.0
andusky, Ohio	18–28	48–8	1,920–2,120	2,940A	3	0–3	1N	SS	37.4	42.4	14.4
anford, Fla.	13–50	50–8	1,560–1,820	2,680C	3	0–3	1N	SS	17.5	25.5	1.3
Santa Cruz, Calif.	21–21	48–8	1,965–2,100	3,600C‡	9	1–8	2A	SA	34.6	51.3	NS
Santa Fe, N.M.	14–21	54–9	1,650–1,900	2,700M	1	1–0	0	SA	22.8	26.9	NS
Santa Rosa, Calif.	13–15	48–8	2,407–2,511	3,240A	3	0–3	2N	SS	34.9	41.6	NS
Sapulpa, Okla.	10–0	56–8	1,800–1,800	2,400A	2	0–2	0	AS	15.1	17.4	L
Sarasota, Fla.	12†–..	..–..	1,440–1,980†	3,600†C	4†	0–4†	2S†	SN	20.0	25.6	NP
Saratoga Springs, N.Y.	21–5	48–8	1,500–1,845	2,400S‡	3	2–0	4N	SS	....	....	U
Saugus t, Mass.	15–33	47–8	2,383–2,383	3,035C	4	0–2	0	SN	37.7	44.0	1.7
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	14–21	48–8	1,950–2,100	3,000A	2	0–2	1N	SS	31.7	37.5	2.4
Scarsdale, N.Y.	26–37	48–8	2,100–2,700	4,300C	5	0–4	2N	SS	76.0	167.8	3.8
Scottsbluff, Neb.	10–35	48–8	1,692–1,740	2,400M	2	0–2	1N	SS	18.9	22.6	NS
Sedalia, Mo.	14–61	84–12	1,530–1,680	1,980E	2	0–2	1N	SS	20.0	25.5	NS
Selma, Ala.	25–8	72–12	1,680–1,920	2,940C	4	4–0	0	SN	47.7	54.0	NS
Seminole, Okla.	14–..	..–..	1,500–2,100†	3,000†E	2†	2–0†	1A†	SA	11.0†	14.5†	NS†
Shaker Heights, Ohio	30–9	48–8	2,160–2,640	3,960M	6	0–6	0	SN	87.2	94.8	10.4
Shaler tp, Pa.	4–0	48–8	2,100–2,100	2,340C	3	2–0	0	AA	10.0	14.5	NS
Shamokin, Pa.	11–..	..–..	1,600–1,870	2,310C	..	...	...	...	....	....	...
Shawnee, Okla.	23–17	..–9	1,800–1,920	2,520A	2	0–2	1A	SN	33.3	36.3	2.3
Shelby, N.C.	14–21	56–8	1,500–1,800	2,600C	2	0–2	1A	SN	....	....	NS
Shelbyville, Ind.	12–29	48–8	1,800–1,840	2,010M	2	0–2	0	SN	20.6	23.4	AU
Shelton, Conn.	6–17	56–8	1,700–2,000	3,000B	1	0–0	2N	SA	....	18.0†	NS
Shenandoah, Pa.	13–15	56–8	2,004–2,004	2,400C				N	21.4	22.1	NS
Sheridan, Wyo.	8–13	48–8	1,620–2,100	2,175M‡	1	0–1	0	SA	16.5	18.1	NS
Sherman, Tex.	15–53	48–8	1,537–1,800	2,700A	4	0–3	0	SA	23.9	31.9	NS
Shorewood, Wis.	16–16	48–8	2,100–2,460	3,420B	3	3–0	0	SS	41.0	45.8	5.3
S. Charleston t, W.Va.	10–30	54–9	1,920–1,920	2,520C	3	3–0	0	SN	14.9	16.9	NS
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	12–0	48–8	1,860–1,860	3,000B	2	2–0	2A	SN	26.8	29.8	0.5
South Orange, N.J.	33–5	48–8	2,000–2,500	3,600C	4	3–0	3N	SN	97.0	108.1	6.5
S. Pasadena, Calif.	17–18	48–8	2,220–2,340	3,300A	2	0–2	3A	SS	33.9	39.9	NS
South Portland, Me.	23–15	48–8	1,800–1,980	3,000A	6	0–4	1N	SS	40.2	55.6	AU
South River, N.J.	14–0	48–8	2,000–2,300	2,800C	3	0–0	0	SA	....	....	AU
S. St. Paul, Minn.	18–..	..–..	2,070–2,070†	3,300†B	4†	0–3†	0†	SA	45.4	52.8	7.2
Southbridge t, Mass.	17–6	49–8	2.374–2,374	3,000C	2	0–2	2N	SA	43.9	50.7	AU

Table XVII-B—Police Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time, Turnover Rate Per 100	Work Hours Per Week, Average Per Day	Salary of Patrolmen—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Motor Vehicles		Patrol: Motorized, One-man	Police Department Expenditures, 1944 (in thousands)		
					Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radios	No. Motorcycles Radio Equip.		Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems
Statesville, N.C.	13- 0	84-12	$1,716-2,004	$2,412C	2 0-2	1N	SN	$23.5	$32.8	$0.5
Staunton, Va.	16-41	60- 8	1,776-1,776	2,700C	3 0-2	1A	SA	35.0	41.3	NS
Steelton, Pa.	10- 0	52- 8	1,764-1,764	2,268C	2 0-0	1N	SA	17.7	20.4	NS
Sterling, Ill.	10- 5	48- 8	1,800-1,800	2,110S‡	2 0-0	3N	SA	19.6	20.7	1.3
Stevens Point, Wis.	16- 6	56- 8	1,500-1,740	2,220B	2 1-1	1N	SS	29.4	35.6	0.6
Stillwater, Okla.	9-11	77-11	1,680-1,860	2,100M	2 0-2	0	SA	....	....	NS
Stoneham t, Mass.	13-23	63- 9	2,100-2,100	3,000C	3 1-0	1N	SA	30.8	34.7	AU
Stowe tp, Pa.	14†-..	..-..	1,949-1,949†	2,500†C	1† 1-0†	2S†	SA	25.0†	....	NS
Stratford t, Conn.	23- 0	52- 8	1,725-2,300	3,795A	7 0-5	0	AS	59.8	80.5	1.0
Streator, Ill.	12-25	48- 8	2,100-2,100	2,520B‡	2 0-1	0	SA	17.2	17.8	4.5
Struthers, Ohio	10-15	48- 8	2,160-2,160	2,580M	2 2-0	0	SN	....	....	AU
Suffolk, Va.	20- 0	56- 8	1,568-1,968	3,060A	4 1-3	1N	SN	41.8	52.8	NS
Summit, N.J.	23-30	48- 8	2,200-2,500	3,500M	3 0-3	2N	SN	63.8	72.5	12.4
Sumter, S.C.	20-25	..- 8	1,779-1,872	2,772C	4 0-0	1N	SN	35.3	42.0	2.2
Sunbury, Pa.	11- 0	48- 8	1,200-1,740	1,860C‡	1 0-0	0	N	14.6	15.4	0.5
Swampscott t, Mass.	17- 3	48- 8	2,225-2,534	3,425C	5 0-0	1N	SS	42.4	48.4	AU
Sweetwater, Tex.	10-30	48- 8	1,740-1,890	2,508A	2 2-0	1A	SN	17.4	23.3	NS
Swissvale, Pa.	12-13	60-11	2,034-2,222	2,520C	2 2-0	0	SS	30.7	38.4	NS
Tallahassee, Fla.	28- 7	56- 8	1,740-2,220	3,000A	6 2-4	2A	SN	37.6	59.4	NP
Tamaqua, Pa.	6- 8	48- 8	2,100-2,100	2,580C	1 0-0	0	N	....	....	NS
Temple, Tex.	18-19	72-12	1,860-1,860	2,400A	2 0-2	3N	SS	30.6	38.9	NS
Terrell, Tex.	4- 0	52-12	1,680-1,680	1,920E	1 0-0	0	SS	7.8†	9.3†	NS
Texarkana, Ark.	13-35	72-12	1,875-2,250	3,000B	3 0-3	1A	SN	23.0	30.7	NP
Texarkana, Tex.	17-24	72-12	1,076-2,076	3,000E	6 1-1	0	SS	34.3	43.1	NS
Thomasville, Ga.	14-25	60- 8	1,800-1,980	2,400A	2 0-1	1A	SS	25.2	29.7	NS
Thomasville, N.C.	11-18	66-11	1,320-1,800	2,880A	1 0-1	1N	SN	19.3	26.0	NP
Tiffin, Ohio	14- 7	48- 8	1,740-1,920	2,280M	2 0-2	0	SA	27.1	30.5	1.1
Tonawanda, N.Y.	18- 6	..- 8	2,400-2,400	2,800C	2 2-0	2	SS	43.9	47.8	AU
Traverse City, Mich.	11-36	54- 9	1,590-1,800	2,400A	2 0-2	0	SS	19.4	22.3	NS
Trinidad, Colo.	11- 0	48- 8	1,800-1,800	2,250C	1 0-1	1A	SA	19.6	22.9	NP
Twin Falls, Idaho	11- 0	48- 8	1,920-2,180	2,520C‡	2 1-1	0	AN	22.1	26.3	NS
Two Rivers, Wis.	8- 0	56- 8	1,485-1,860	2,490B	2 0-2	1N	SA	20.1	22.9	0.5
Union tp, N.J.	31- 7	48- 8	2,205-2,500	3,623C	8 2-4	2N	SS	96.8	112.4	4.6
Uniontown, Pa.	27†- 4	48- 8	1,920-1,920	2,520C	2 0-0	2N	SS	51.1	56.2	2.2
University Park, Tex.	19- 0	56- 8	2,006-2,064	3,600C	6 1-5	1A	AS	43.4	59.5	NS
Urbana, Ill.	12†-..	..-..	1,680-1,890†	2,250†M	2† 0-2†	0†	SN	23.5	25.6	1.4
Valdosta, Ga.	14-..	..-..	1,200-1,680	2,520C	.. ...	...	...	23.5†	35.3†	NP
Vallejo, Calif.	48-15	48- 8	2,280-2,760	3,600C‡	15 0-0	6A	SS	120.9	159.7	3.3
Valley Stream, N.Y.	(Police service provided under contract by Nassau County police)							....	....	...
Vancouver, Wash.	69- 4	..- 8	2,520-2,640	3,240M‡	11 3-6	1N	SS	154.8	184.1	NS
Vandergrift, Pa.	4- 0	65-10	1,920-1,920	2,520C	1 0-0	0	SA	....	....	NS
Vicksburg, Miss.	32- 8	84-12	1,620-1,872	2,424C‡	3 3-0	0	SN	53.4	60.7	AU
Victoria, Tex.	11- 5	52- 8	1,680-1,680	2,500E	3 3-0	1A	SA	....	....	NS
Vincennes, Ind.	19-13	56- 8	1,800-1,800	2,700M	3 0-2	0	SN	....	33.0	AU
Virginia, Minn.	31- 0	42- 8	1,980-1,980	3,120B	4 0-2	0	SS	65.0	75.0	10.0
Wakefield t, Mass.	20-33	50-10	2,390-2,390	3,200C	3 0-3	1N	SN	43.5	51.6	1.3
Walla Walla, Wash.	24-38	48- 8	1,920-2,040	3,000C‡	5 1-3	3A	SS	47.7	65.7	NS
Wallingford, Conn.	14†-..	48- 8	2,080-2,392	3,120C	2 0-0	0	SN	42.1	46.0	1.0
Warren, Pa.	10†-..	..-..	1,580-1,962†	2,750†C	1† 0-1†	1N	SS	20.3	26.2	NP
Watertown, S.D.	10-20	48- 8	1,440-1,740	2,220M	1 0-1	1N	SN	17.3	20.6	NS
Watertown, Wis.	13-15	56- 8	1,758-1,995	2,560B	2 0-1	2A	SN	25.0	29.1	1.5
Waterville, Me.	14- 7	56- 8	1,642-1,872	2,380B	3 0-2	0	SN	28.3	32.3	1.0
Watervliet, N.Y.	22- 5	48- 8	1,600-1,850	2,300C	1 0-1	2N	SN	42.0	47.3	AU
Waukesha, Wis.	20- 5	56- 8	1,890-2,220	2,880B	3 0-3	1A	SN	....	....	AU
Waycross, Ga.	17-29	56- 8	1,560-1,848	2,394A	3 2-0	2N	SS	32.0	41.9	0.9
Waynesboro, Pa.	7-14	60-10	1,600-1,800	2,400C	1 0-1	0	SA	11.3	15.5	NS
Webster t, Mass.	13†- 0	48- 8	1,924-1,924	2,756C	2 0-2	2N	SA	29.6	32.8	2.5
Webster Groves, Mo.	17- 3	54- 9	1,950-2,100	3,780C‡	6 6-0	1A	SN	41.5	47.7	NS
Weehawken tp, N.J.	39- 8	48- 8	2,100-2,500	4,000C	5 0-3	1N	SN	124.0	134.0	5.6

TABLE XVII-B—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time, Turnover Rate Per 100	Work Hours Per Week, Average Per Day	Salary of Patrolmen—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Motor Vehicles			Patrol: Motorized, One-man	Police Department Expenditures, 1944 (in thousands)		
					Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radios		No. Motorcycles Radio Equip.		Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems
Wellesley t, Mass.....	19–26	54– 9	$1,900–2,100	$3,000C	5	0–3	0	SN	$50.5	$56.2	AU
Wenatchee, Wash.....	18– 8	48– 8	2,040–2,370	3,000M‡	3	0–2	2N	SS	36.7	44.2	NS
West Chester, Pa.....	12– 8	60–10	1,860–1,860	2,800C	3	1–2	0	SN	28.1	32.6	NS
West Frankfort, Ill...	4–13	72–12	1,800–1,800	2,100M‡	1	0–0	0	SN	7.5	8.1	NP
W. Springfield t, Mass.	21– 7	48– 8	2,136–2,405	3,518B	5	0–2	2N	SS	60.4	65.7	AU
West Warwick t, R.I.	10–40	54– 9	1,976–1,976	2,600C	4	3–0	0	SS	22.1	26.5	NS
Westbrook, Me......	7– 0	48– 8	2,173–2,173	3,600M	1	1–0	0	SA	16.6	19.4	NP
Westerly t, R.I.......	13–19	60–10	2,200–2,650	3,450C	3	0–0	3N	SS	31.1	38.5	$12.0
Westfield, Mass.......	24– 4	56– 8	2,200–2,200	3,300M	3	0–2	2N	SN	55.8	61.4	3.0
Westfield, N.J........	24– 6	48– 8	2,300–2,500	4,000M	4	1–3	1N	SS	68.6	79.0	2.6
Wewoka, Okla........	7†–..	56– 8	1,800–1,800	2,100M‡	0	...	...	...	....	....	NS
Weymouth t, Mass...	36– 4	48– 8	1,975–2,200	3,500C	5	0–3	2N	SN	82.6	92.1	AU
Whiting, Ind.........	18–11	48– 8	2,100–2,400	2,940M	2	0–2	2N	SS	....	....	AU
Whittier, Calif.......	26–15	48– 8	2,280–2,460	3,540C	4	0–4	1N	SS	46.1	50.2	AU
Willimantic, Conn....	15– 3	54– 9	2,177–2,360	3,630M	1	0–0	1N	SA	39.9	42.6	0.4
Wilmette, Ill.........	19– 0	56– 9	2,160–2,520	4,200C	3	0–3	2N	SS	52.4	61.1	5.4
Wilson, N.C..........	21–24	56– 8	1,920–2,112	3,180A	2	0–2	0	SS	47.9	56.4	ND
Winchester t, Mass...	22– 5	56– 8	1,890–2,190	3,000C	4	0–3	1A	SS	52.4	59.9	NP
Winchester, Va.......	14–29	72–12	1,650–1,650	2,442M	5	3–2	1N	SA	21.5	24.2	NS
Winnetka, Ill.........	15–37	48– 8	2,160–2,580	4,200A	3	0–3	2N	AS	50.1	55.9	5.4
Winona, Minn........	20– 3	52– 8	1,530–1,870	2,880B	3	0–3	1N	SN	38.3	44.0	3.6
Winthrop t, Mass....	17–15	46– 8	1,840–2,308	3,254C	5	0–0	2	N	48.0	52.5	AU
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	14– 0	56– 8	1,840–2,020	2,450B	1	0–1	1N	SA	26.6	35.1	0.8
Woburn, Mass........	14– 0	70–10	2,190–2,409	2,409M	3	0–3	1N	SA	34.8	37.1	AU
Wooster, Ohio........	9†–17	66–11	1,500–1,800	2,360S	2	2–0	0	N	19.7	22.8	1.8
Xenia, Ohio..........	10– 5	48– 8	1,920–2,220	2,520A	2	1–0	0	AS	21.3	24.2	AU
Ypsilanti, Mich......	28–32	48– 8	2,400–2,520	3,420B	6	1–4	4S	SS	63.9	76.9	3.8

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(See also Traffic Safety section this YEAR BOOK)

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Traffic Safety

Developments in 1944

By Robert E. Raleigh

Acting Director, Northwestern University Traffic Institute, and Safety Division, International Association of Chiefs of Police

Factors affecting traffic safety measures in 1944 were the nation's dwindling supply of steadily aging motor vehicles and the necessity for their conservation, deteriorating highways and deferred maintenance, out-of-practice drivers, congestion in areas of war activity, and an increasing awareness of the important role the pedestrian plays in traffic safety. Manpower shortages became more acute in many police departments.

In spite of continued restrictions on driving, traffic accidents continued to take a heavy toll in lives, personal injuries, and property damage. Traffic accidents in 1944 resulted in 23,800 deaths, according to the National Safety Council. These estimates list 830,000 non-fatal injuries, 70,000 of which will leave some permanent disability. Direct economic loss is estimated at $1,250,000,000. Loss in wages, medical expense, and insurance cost is estimated at $700,000 and property damage at $550,000,000. In addition an estimated one-sixth of all motor vehicles involved in traffic accidents now have to be scrapped, according to a National Conservation Bureau report. Man-hours lost to the war effort as a result of traffic accidents are measured in the millions.

Although there was no appreciable change in the number of traffic deaths from 1943 to 1944, a threatening rise which started suddenly in October, 1943, was halted in May, 1944, and decreases were experienced in the remaining months of the year, as compared to the same months of 1943. Travel during 1944 increased slightly, according to the National Safety Council reports.

The traffic death total for all cities in 1944 is estimated at approximately 10,500—a 26 per cent drop from 1941 and a 2 per cent reduction from 1943. Deaths in 413 reporting cities during 1944 showed a decrease of 6 per cent from 1943 and 28 per cent from 1941. Among cities with more than 250,000 population, Pittsburgh has the largest reduction in fatalities—40 per cent below 1943. Milwaukee was second with a 37 per cent drop, then Louisville with a 32 per cent decrease. (See Table XVIII for individual city data.)

Contests. Grand prize winners in the National Traffic Safety Contest for 1943 conducted by the National Safety Council were Aberdeen, South Dakota, in the intercity section and the state of Utah. Among the nation's largest cities, Chicago and Cleveland tied for first place. Other cities winning first place in their respective population groups were: Cincinnati, Ohio, for cities of 250,000 to 500,000; Wichita, Kansas, for cities of 100,000 to 250,000; Arlington, Virginia, for those of 50,000 to 100,000; Rochester, Minnesota, in the 25,000 to 50,000 group; and Aberdeen, South Dakota, in the 10,000 to 25,000 group. Special awards were given to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Providence, Rhode Island, for continued outstanding achievement in traffic safety. A special honor roll listed 156 cities with populations between 5,000 and 10,000 which went through 1943 without a traffic accident.

Cities competing in the contest represented more than 90 per cent of the urban population of the United States. Scoring of the contest was based on: (a) the motor vehicle death rate, 30 points; (b) accident reporting systems, traffic engineering and enforcement, child safety programs, public education and driver licensing—rated for the possible remaining 70 points.

Training. Police training for traffic control was increased somewhat during 1944 as continued curtailment of manpower brought the realization that with decreased personnel there is greater need for more and better police training. Many police departments and peace officers' associations resumed training programs interrupted by the outbreak of the war. With the cooperation of colleges and universities traffic police courses of two weeks or more were given. The Northwestern University Traffic Institute again conducted two four-month courses in traffic police administration and two two-week traffic officers' training schools. The 1944 fall four-month class included not only members of municipal and state police departments in the United States but police officers from Canada, China, and Mexico as well.

The National Institute for Wartime Traffic Training, the seventh such national institute, was held at Northwestern University. One hundred and fifty men and women attended the courses in traffic engineering, motor vehicle fleet supervisors' training, emergency driver corps and car care (Red Cross), driver training, training school bus drivers, accident records and their uses, and traffic officer training.

The National Police Academy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation continued to include two weeks of traffic training in its 14-week course.

The extensive training activities of the Safety Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police were continued in cities where traffic survey and reorganization work had been done. Military police and members of the shore patrol stationed in or near these cities attended the courses conducted by municipal police departments with the cooperation of Safety Division field representatives.

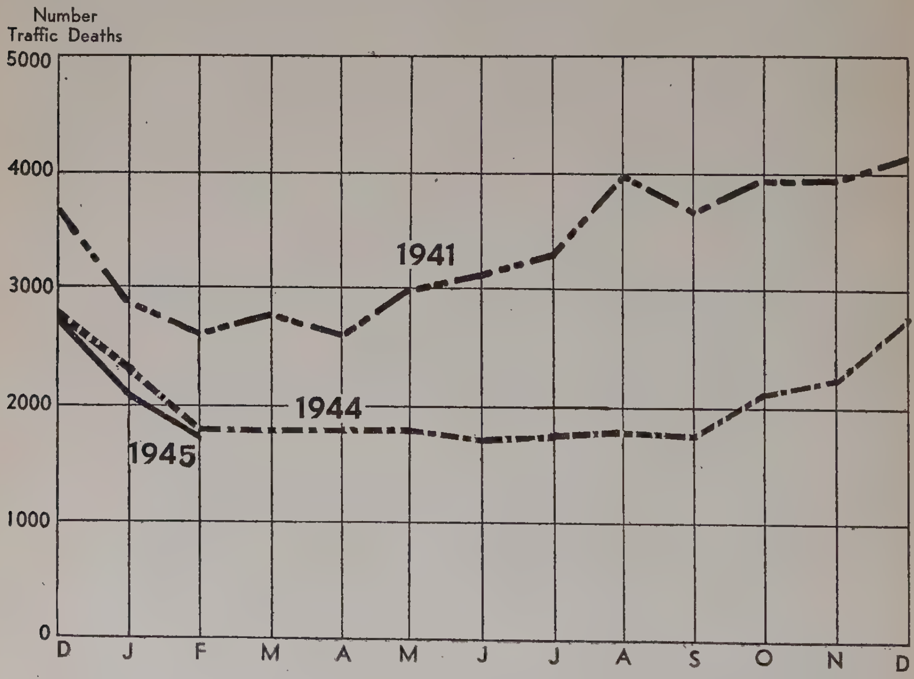
Traffic engineering research and training has continued but at a low level during the past year because of lack of manpower. Short traffic engineering conferences were held in several states and the demand for trained traffic engineers is increasing. It is expected, war conditions permitting, that graduate training and short-course training sessions for local areas will be resumed in 1945.

Highway Planning and Safety. The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944, signed by President Roosevelt on December 20, authorized $500,000,000 a year in federal aid for each of the first three postwar years on the usual 50-50 matching construction cost basis and with one-third of the right-of-way costs eligible for federal payment. Funds go to state highway departments, are divided yearly into three classes, and have over-all supervision by the Public Roads Administration.

This act for the first time in the 28-year history of federal highway aid earmarks a portion of highway funds for cities. It increases the federal-aid secondary road program (including rural areas and cities below 5,000 population) from a past average of $19,000,000 a year to $150,000,000 and for the first time provides that federal funds can be used for up to a third of the cost of highway right-of-way.

The primary federal-aid funds are distributed to states on the traditional formula based equally on state area, population, and post-road mileage; the urban funds on the basis of population of cities over 5,000 in each state, and the secondary funds on a formula based equally on state area rural population, and rural mail delivery routes.

A significant provision of the 1944 Highway Act calls for the designation by the states of a National System of Interstate Highways up to 40,000 miles and subject to Public Roads Administration approval. The system is to connect chief population, industrial, and national defense centers of the nation and is an outgrowth of the *Interregional Highways* report made in January, 1944, to the President and Congress by a national committee headed by Commissioner Thomas H. MacDonald of the Public Roads Administration.



Source: Bureau of the Census and National Safety Council

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT DEATHS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS: 1941, 1944, AND JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1945

The *Interregional Highways* report, based on nation-wide state highway planning surveys which began in 1935, recommended a 33,920-mile system of existing major highways and called for their improvement to high standards when they go through normal reconstruction. Exact location of the new routes was left for local determination. The system would comprise one per cent of the nation's road mileage but when improved would carry one-fifth of all miles of motor travel in America.

The report on interregional highways stressed heavily the urban traffic and parking problem as the nation's foremost postwar highway challenge. It called for an annual expenditure of $750,000,000 on the selected system for up to 20 postwar years, the total sum being about equally divided between urban and rural areas with urban routes recommended for first priority.

The urban planning and highway design sections of *Interregional Highways* have been accepted by city planners and traffic safety authorities as establishing a sound postwar highway pattern and state departments generally are following the recommendations in major postwar highway plans. The interregional highway standards were endorsed during 1944 by the 48 organizations making up the National Committee for Post-War Traffic Safety which is referred to later in this review.

Significant in urban highway planning in 1944 were the urban origin-destination traffic surveys completed or under way in 19 cities. The survey plans were developed by the Public Roads Administration in cooperation with the United States Bureau of the Census and were sponsored in all cases by the state highway departments. Their purpose was to lay the basis for location and design of postwar highway and off-street parking projects.

Virtually every large metropolitan area of the nation was carrying out preparations for major postwar express highway developments, with New York and Los Angeles making notable progress. Substantial bond issues for municipal traffic projects in many sections were approved at the November 7 elections, the largest sums being voted in Cincinnati, Houston, Baltimore, and Tacoma.

Through continued studies of traffic operations city and state traffic engineers are constantly finding ways to improve the safe and expeditious flow of pedestrian and vehicular traffic. Greater selective use of traffic islands, one-way streets, prohibition of turns, curb cut-backs, prohibition of curb parking and development of off-street parking, greater use of pedestrian islands and barriers, and more efficient traffic signals. All of these are helping promulgate greater efficiency in highway transportation, according to the Institute of Traffic Engineers.

The National Conference on Street and Highway Safety reconsidered the five acts of the Uniform Vehicle Code controlling and regulating vehicles and drivers on streets and highways and suggested several important revisions that will be considered by many state legislatures in 1945. The Safety Responsibility Act (No. IV) was greatly revised and should go far in removing from the highways unsafe drivers who are financially irresponsible. Recommended improvements in Rules of the Road (Act V) include: (1) definition of "under the influence of intoxicating liquor" in terms of concentrations of alcohol in the blood, (2) permitting cities to require pedestrian obedience to traffic signals and to prohibit pedestrians from crossing certain designated streets except at crosswalks, (3) permitting the creation of separate night and day limits for speed zones, (4) permitting municipalities to zone certain streets for speeds below the open country limit which would otherwise apply in areas not classifiable as either business or residential, and (5) authorizing cities to restrict the use of limited-access highways by prohibiting pedestrian or other non-motorized traffic.

The use of chemical tests to determine intoxication in traffic accident cases received the approval of the Junior Bar Conference of the American Bar Association at its annual conference.

Traffic Courts. The program for the improvement of traffic courts sponsored by the National Safety Council and the American Bar Association and its Junior Bar Conference gained momentum during the year. Thirty-four traffic courts conferences were held in 31 states with an approximate attendance of 4,500 judges, peace officers, and safety leaders. This activity, a phase of the work of the National Committee on Traffic Law Enforcement, aims to better traffic court procedure as a forward step to effective traffic law enforcement.

A brief summation of some of the tangible results and benefits in the field of traffic courts includes: establishment of separate traffic courts in Portland, Oregon, and Seattle, Washington; reorganization of a number of courts for separate handling of traffic cases through special traffic sessions or segregated dockets; more adequate use of the public attorney or prosecutor; improved physical conditions by rearranging courtrooms, etc. Also of value are the intangible or hard-to-measure results of creating a better understanding on the part of the legal profession and general public of the over-all job of accident prevention and the specific support which the public must give to their traffic enforcement officials and to their traffic courts in order to control motor vehicle accidents. Many judges of appellate and supreme courts have been brought to realize that the trial of traffic cases is in fact a specialized field of jurisprudence.

Improving Traffic Safety. Motor vehicle administrators of the nation gave much thought and effort to improving traffic safety on streets and highways. Chief among the developments toward this end was the decision of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators to provide direct service and assistance to its members by adequately trained and qualified staff personnel in matters of uniform practices and procedures, departmental organization and planning, selection and training of personnel, and related matters. The Association has arranged for the financing of these services.

The AAMVA and the American Association of State Highway Officials and Public Roads Administration have joined together to develop a uniform reciprocity law for the regulation of motor vehicles in interstate operation and a uniform size and weight law.

Special traffic law enforcement programs conducted by state and municipal police departments have continued to be adapted to wartime emergency conditions. These have been aimed at reduction of traffic and pedestrian casualties with emphasis on conservation of vehicles. They have included concentrated traffic checks by police, driver license checks, brake checks, and pedestrian traffic law enforcement. Such programs supplement regular traffic police activities and stress preventive law enforcement.

A special emergency development in driver training is the program for disabled war veterans. The American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators created a special committee to study the matter of licensing and relicensing war veterans, particularly disabled veterans, and to develop proposed standards for examinations, examining procedures, and specific compensatory equipment and attachments. This committee developed much information which has been furnished to the licensing authorities of the several states. Members of the committee with representatives from other interested organizations working with the medical departments of the Army and Navy at the hospitals of the two services have produced very favorable results in the training and retraining of disabled veterans to operate motor vehicles safely.

Late in the year 48 national organizations joined forces in the National Committee for Post-War Traffic Safety. The elements of the committee's program are: new road construction, betterment of existing streets and highways, traffic engineering administration, police personnel and equipment, standard techniques of enforcement, vehicle inspection, courts, driver licensing, accident records, traffic safety instruction, traffic safety education, legislation, and organization for concerted postwar activities.

An emergency development of 1944, actually to be in operation in 1945, is the nation-wide brake emphasis program of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. State and municipal police of the nation will participate. The purpose of the program is to call the attention of all motorists to the importance to traffic safety of good brakes and good car condition. Cooperating with the police are such official organizations as the American Association of State Highway Officials, the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, the Highway Traffic Advisory Committee to the War Department, and the Office of Defense Transportation. Also actively participating are the National Safety Council, the National Conservation Bureau, the Automotive Safety Foundation, the American Automobile Association, and 44 other organizations composing the National Committee for Post-War Traffic Safety. Many other safety, industrial, and public service groups have pledged cooperation.

Professional Organization. The Safety Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (1827 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Illinois) in 1944 continued activities closely related to the war effort. In addition to training service to police departments, the Division cooperated in the preliminary planning and organization for the nation-wide brake emphasis program and continued its survey and installation service to cities. Reorganization of the traffic control program of the Seattle police department, begun in 1943, was in its final phases in 1944. The traffic control programs in Indianapolis and San Francisco were re-studied and a survey was made of the New Jersey State Police Department's record system.

City Traffic Accident Data

Information in Table XVIII was supplied by the National Safety Council and is based on reports received by the Council from cities entered in the 1944 national traffic safety contest. The grand prize winner is Lansing, Michigan, and the cities winning first place in each of six population groups are: Detroit, Michigan, cities over 500,000; Portland, Oregon, 250,000 to 500,000; Fort Wayne, Indiana, 100,000 to 250,000; Lansing, Michigan, 50,000 to 100,000; Greenwich, Connecticut, 25,000 to 50,000; and Stillwater, Oklahoma, 10,000 to 25,000. (See page 465 for method of scoring in the contest.)

Of the 282 cities in Table XVIII, 184 cities, or 64 per cent, report a decrease in the motor vehicle traffic death rate for 1944 as compared with the three-year average. This decrease ranged from less than 5 per cent in six cities to more than 100 per cent in 42 cities. On the basis of the number of traffic deaths per 10,000 registered vehicles, 177 cities, or 64 per cent, show a decrease, 81 cities reducing their three-year average by more than 50 per cent.

Detroit with a 30 per cent decrease and Milwaukee with a 40 per cent decline showed outstanding improvement among the cities over one-half million population, although all of the large cities made considerable progress. Milwaukee, after experiencing a tremendous increase in the percentage of child fatalities in 1943, launched an intensive program of news articles, spot radio announcements, and special safety pamphlets. To continue its downward trend begun in 1941, Detroit inaugurated an intensive campaign which included stenciling 1,500 "stop-look" pedestrian warnings at hazardous intersections, appeals to motorists and pedestrians on theatre marquees, church bulletin boards, and illuminated signs, and the erection of skull-and-crossbone signs on utility poles to mark the location of traffic deaths.

The drop in traffic death rates may be credited in part to the work of traffic engineers, full-time traffic officers, traffic courts, and safety councils. Table XVIII records that 64 cities over 10,000 have full-time and 145 have part-time traffic engineers. These men are usually assigned to the police or to the engineering department. Sixty-one cities have no employees devoting even part-time to traffic engineering.

The cities having the largest number of traffic officers per 10,000 population in each of the population groups are: New York City, 9.3; Washington, D. C., 6.2; Rochester, New York, 5.3; Omaha, Nebraska, 6.8; Madison, Wisconsin, 10.6; Petersburg, Virginia, 10; and Reidsville, North Carolina, 16.5. The number of traffic officers in cities over 100,000 range from one per 10,000 population in Providence, Rhode Island, to 9.3 per 10,000 in New York, and the median number of traffic officers is three. A total of 184 cities have safety councils which is nearly two-thirds of the cities included in Table XVIII. Only 57 municipalities, or 20 per cent of those reporting, used chemical tests to determine intoxication and 17 of these cities are over 100,000 population.

TABLE XVIII

TRAFFIC SAFETY DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000

This table includes all of the cities entered in the National Safety Council's 1944 national traffic safety contest whose contest reports were received by March 15, 1945, the deadline for filing returns and the data were made available to the YEAR BOOK. The 1940 census figures are shown for most cities; the population figure in italics is a more recent estimate. The figure shown was used in computing data based on population. Under **Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths, 1944,** only deaths resulting from traffic accidents that occurred within the city limits are included; nontraffic motor vehicle deaths (where accident occurred on home or industrial premises) are not included, nor are deaths in the city from accidents occurring outside. The three-year average is for 1942 to 1944 inclusive. **Under Traffic Engineer,** two letters show that men from two departments share joint responsibility for traffic engineering. A section mark (§) in this column indicates that at least the equivalent of a man-year of work is devoted to traffic engineering duties, while in other cities less than a man-year equivalent is devoted to traffic engineering. **Full-time Equivalent Traffic Officers** includes time of full-time traffic officers plus full-time equivalent of officers assigned part-time to traffic duties. **Safety Council** includes city traffic commission or other safety education organization. Leaders (. . . .) indicate data not available or not reported.

TRAFFIC ENGINEER

E—Employee in charge of traffic engineering is in street, public works, or other *engineering* department.

O—Some *other* or independent setup, or (in some of the smaller cities) that he is the mayor or city manager.

P—Employee in charge of traffic engineering is in *police* department.

S—Employee in charge is in department of public *safety* but not in police department.

T—Employee in charge is in the traffic and /or city planning department.

TRAFFIC COURT

F—Full-time traffic court for traffic cases only.

N—No special traffic sessions.

S—Special traffic sessions of the regular court.

V—Traffic violations bureau.

City and 1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths 1944	Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths Per 100,000 Pop.		Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths Per 10,000 Registered Vehicles		Traffic Engineer	Full-Time Equivalent Traffic Officers Per 10,000 Pop.	Chemical Test for Intoxication Used in 1944	Traffic Court	Safety Council
		Rate for 1944	% Change from 3-yr. Ave.	Rate for 1944	% Change from 3-yr. Ave.					
Over, 1,000,000										
Chicago, Ill., 3,397. . . .	417	12.3	−14.0	5.8	−14.7	E§	3.3	No	FV	Yes
Detroit, Mich., *1,750*. . .	160	9.1	−33.6	3.0	−31.8	T§	3.4	No	FV	Yes
New York, N.Y., 7,455.	559	7.5	−29.2	5.8	−26.6	P§	9.3	No	FV	Yes
Philadelphia, Pa., 1,931	179	9.3	−30.1	5.6	−30.0	S§	. . . .	No	FV	Yes
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Boston, Mass., 771. . . .	78	10.1	−5.6	6.7	−5.6	T§	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .
Buffalo, N.Y., 576.	66	11.5	−12.9	4.0	−13.0	S§	1.8	Yes	SV	Yes
Cleveland, Ohio, 878. . .	90	10.2	−29.2	3.5	−28.6	S§	5.2	Yes	FSV	Yes
Milwaukee, Wis., 587. .	31	5.3	−41.1	2.0	−41.2	E§	1.8	Yes	SV	Yes
Pittsburgh, Pa., 672. . .	55	8.2	−38.8	4.0	−39.4	S§	2.7	No	F	Yes
St. Louis, Mo., 816. . . .	89	10.9	−6.0	4.4	−6.4	E	. . .	No	SV	Yes
San Francisco, Cal., 635	99	15.6	−4.3	5.1	−3.8	E§	3.3	No	FV	Yes
Washington, D.C., *830*.	67	8.1	−21.4	3.8	−15.6	T§	6.2	No	FV	Yes

TABLE XVIII.—TRAFFIC SAFETY DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths 1944	Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths Per 100,000 Pop.		Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths Per 10,000 Registered Vehicles		Traffic Engineer	Full-Time Equivalent Traffic Officers Per 10,000 Pop.	Chemical Test for Intoxication Used in 1944	Traffic Court	Safety Council
		Rate for 1944	% Change from 3-yr. Ave.	Rate for 1944	% Change from 3-yr. Ave.					
250,000 to 500,00										
Birmingham, Ala., 268.	38	14.2	0.7	6.5	0.0	P	1.6	No	SV	Yes
Cincinnati, Ohio, 456. .	56	12.3	−21.7	5.2	−21.2	S§	4.0	Yes	FV	Yes
Columbus, Ohio, *320*. . .	37	11.6	−18.3	3.8	−17.4	S§	1.3	Yes	FV	Yes
Dallas, Tex., 295.	33	10.2	4.1	3.0	7.1	T§	3.1	Yes	SV	Yes
Denver, Colo., 322.	34	10.5	−34.8	4.1	−10.9	P	2.7	Yes	SV	No
Houston, Tex., *404*. . . .	55	13.6	3.8	4.2	5.0	P§	1.5	No	FV	Yes
Indianapolis, Ind., 387.	72	18.6	5.1	4.9	4.3	S§	. . .	Yes	SV	Yes
Louisville, Ky., *355*. . . .	42	11.8	−30.6	5.0	−27.5	P§	2.2	Yes	SV	Yes
Memphis, Tenn., 293. .	37	12.6	51.8	6.3	53.7	P	1.7	No	N	Yes
Minneapolis, Minn., 492	44	8.9	−11.0	2.7	−10.0	E§	1.4	No	FV	Yes
Newark, N.J., 430.	71	16.5	−6.8	7.3	−7.6	S§	. . .	No	F	Yes
Portland, Ore., *380*. . . .	45	11.8	−26.7	3.8	−20.8	E§	3.5	Yes	FV	Yes
Providence, R.I., 254. .	15	5.9	−18.1	2.1	−19.2	E§	1.0	No	S	Yes
Rochester, N.Y., 325. . .	25	7.7	−18.9	2.2	−21.4	S§	5.3	No	. . .	Yes
St. Paul, Minn., 288. . .	28	9.7	−7.6	3.1	−6.1	E	4.9	Yes	SV	Yes
San Antonio, Tex., *310*. .	38	12.3	−12.8	4.6	−8.0	T§	. . .	No	SV	Yes
Seattle, Wash., *440*. . . .	77	17.5	−17.1	5.5	−12.7	E§	2.3	Yes	FV	Yes
Toledo, Ohio, *280*.	38	13.6	−9.3	4.3	−8.5	P§	3.5	No	SV	Yes
100,000 to 250,000										
Akron, Ohio, *260*.	36	13.8	−16.9	4.7	−16.1	T§	. .	No	FS	Yes
Bridgeport, Conn., 147.	12	8.2	−46.8	2.8	−47.2	P	5.2	No	SV	Yes
Canton, Ohio, 108.	13	12.0	−35.1	3.6	−34.5	P	5.1	No	SV	No
Charlotte, N.C., 101. . .	16	15.9	20.5	5.1	18.6	S§	. . .	No	S	Yes
Chattanooga, Tenn., 128	12	9.4	−34.3	4.4	−34.3	. . .	3.9	No	S	No
Des Moines, Iowa, 160.	13	8.1	−28.3	2.6	−27.8	S§	. . .	Yes	SV	Yes
Duluth, Minn., *91*.	17	18.7	−7.0	6.0	−10.4	PE	3.2	Yes	SV	Yes
Elizabeth, N.J., 110. . .	14	12.7	−4.5	5.2	−5.5	None	. . .	No	S	Yes
Flint, Mich., 152.	17	11.2	−27.3	2.8	−28.2	P§	4.3	No	V	Yes
Fort Wayne, Ind., 118.	8	6.8	−42.4	1.7	−43.3	S§	2.0	Yes	SV	Yes
Fort Worth, Tex., *205*. .	32	15.6	36.8	5.6	43.6	P§	6.0	No	S	Yes
Grand Rapids, Mich., 164	15	9.1	−33.1	2.2	−33.3	P§	4.0	No	SV	Yes
Long Beach, Calif., *186*.	35	18.9	−33.0	5.0	−30.6	P	. . .	No	S	No
New Haven, Conn., 161	18	11.2	1.8	4.5	2.3	P	2.6	No	V	Yes
Norfolk, Va., *252*.	31	12.3	2.5	8.5	19.7	P§	1.3	No	SV	Yes
Oklahoma City, Okla., 204.	13	6.4	−14.7	1.9	−17.4	P	3.0	No	SV	Yes
Omaha, Neb., 224.	18	8.0	−12.1	2.8	−12.5	P§	6.8	Yes	SV	No
Paterson, N.J., 140. . . .	12	8.6	−39.0	3.0	−40.0	E	. . .	No	S	No
Peoria, Ill., 105.	11	10.5	−22.8	2.9	−23.7	. . .	2.9	No	V	No
Sacramento, Calif., *116*.	11	9.5	−54.3	2.0	−51.2	O§	2.4	No	SV	Yes
San Diego, Calif., *287*. .	55	19.2	−35.4	7.5	−28.6	E§	3.4	No	V	Yes
South Bend, Ind., 101. .	15	14.8	−4.5	3.9	−4.9	S§	2.7	Yes	SV	Yes
Springfield, Mass., 150. .	12	8.0	−22.3	2.9	−23.7	E§	. . .	No	SV	Yes
Syracuse, N.Y., 206. . . .	19	9.2	−14.0	3.0	−11.8	E	. . .	No	FV	Yes
Tacoma, Wash., 109. . .	26	23.8	3.9	5.9	3.5	. . .	1.4	No	S	No
Tampa, Fla., *122*.	7	5.8	−55.7	1.6	−55.6	None	. . .	No	F	No
Trenton, N.J., 125.	9	7.2	−27.3	2.1	−27.6	S	. . .	No	V	No
Utica, N.Y., 101.	6	6.0	−37.5	2.3	−39.5	E	. . .	No	SV	Yes
Wilmington, Del., 113. .	14	12.4	−6.8	4.4	−6.4	E	. . .	No	SV	Yes
Worcester, Mass., 194. .	18	9.3	5.7	4.3	4.9	E	. . .	No	V	Yes
Yonkers, N.Y., *129*. . . .	6	4.7	−24.2	2.1	−30.0	P§	4.0	No	SV	Yes
50,000 to 100,000										
Amarillo, Tex., 52.	5	9.6	0.0	3.1	0.0	O	. . .	No	N	Yes
Arlington Co., Va., *85*. .	7	8.2	24.2	3.3	37.5	E	2.3	No	SV	Yes
Austin, Tex., 59.	8	9.1	−40.1	3.0	−40.0	P	2.7	No	SV	Yes

TABLE XVIII.—TRAFFIC SAFETY DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths 1944	Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths Per 100,000 Pop.		Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths Per 10,000 Registered Vehicles		Traffic Engineer	Full-Time Equivalent Traffic Officers Per 10,000 Pop.	Chemical Test for Intoxication Used in 1944	Traffic Court	Safety Council
		Rate for 1944	% Change from 3-yr. Ave.	Rate for 1944	% Change from 3-yr. Ave.					
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Berkeley, Calif., *100*...	18	18.0	9.1	5.3	15.2	P§	0.8	No	SV	Yes
Binghampton, N.Y., 78	10	12.8	100.0	4.2	100.0	None	...	No	S	Yes
Cedar Rapids, Iowa., 62	8	12.9	50.0	3.9	50.0	P	1.2	Yes	SV	Yes
Cicero, Ill., 65........	7	10.8	−32.5	3.9	−31.6	P	5.9	No	V	Yes
Cleveland Heights, Ohio, 55....	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	P§	4.4	No	SV	Yes
Corpus Christi, Tex., *72*	4	5.6	−50.9	1.8	−48.6	P§	3.0	No	N	Yes
Davenport, Iowa, 66...	4	6.1	−58.2	1.7	−59.5	E§	...	Yes	V	Yes
Decatur, Ill., 59.......	5	8.4	−16.8	2.3	−17.9	E	5.2	Yes	V	Yes
East Chicago, Ind., 55.	9	16.5	−51.6	7.7	−51.6	P§	4.7	No	N	Yes
El Paso, Tex., *105*.....	18	17.1	−1.2	7.6	−2.7	P§	1.7	Yes	S	Yes
Evanston, Ill., 65......	8	10.7	75.4	3.4	78.9	E§	...	Yes	SV	Yes
Greensboro, N.C., 59...	8	13.5	33.7	4.2	35.5	P	6.5	No	V	No
Hamilton, Ohio, 51....	10	19.8	−18.9	5.9	−18.1	E	1.0	No	SV	Yes
Hammond, Ind., 70....	19	27.1	−17.4	9.6	−17.2	E	...	Yes	SV	Yes
Highland Park, Tex., 51	9	17.7	17.2	5.0	16.3	E	2.9	No	SV	No
Johnstown, Pa., *59*....	2	3.4	−76.9	0.9	−78.6	T	1.7	No	S	Yes
Kalamazoo, Mich., 54..	8	14.8	−3.9	2.6	−3.7	...	4.8	No	V	Yes
Lakewood, Ohio, 69....	4	5.8	9.4	1.8	5.9	E	4.0	No	SV	Yes
Lansing, Mich., 79.....	4	5.1	−53.6	1.2	−53.8	E	2.6	No	SV	Yes
Lawrence, Mass., *77*...	5	6.5	3.2	3.4	0.0	None	3.5	No	N	Yes
Lincoln, Neb., 77......	3	3.9	−42.6	1.2	−42.9	P	...	Yes	SV	Yes
Lynn, Mass., *91*.......	8	8.8	29.4	4.0	25.0	E§	4.2	No	SV	Yes
Madison, Wis., 67.....	10	14.8	19.4	3.8	18.8	P	10.6	Yes	SV	No
Manchester, N.H., *73*..	4	5.5	77.4	2.6	73.3	E	2.2	No	V	Yes
Medford, Mass., 63....	1	1.6	−79.7	0.8	−79.7	E	3.1	No	S	No
New Britain, Conn., 69.	1	1.5	−82.8	0.6	−82.4	P§	...	No	N	Yes
New Rochelle, N.Y., *53*.	2	3.8	−60.8	1.2	−62.5	P	6.9	No	S	Yes
Newton, Mass., 70.....	1	1.4	−73.6	1.6	−73.3	E	...	No	N	No
Pasadena, Calif., *90*....	6	6.7	−39.6	1.4	−36.4	E§	5.8	Yes	SV	Yes
Pontiac, Mich., *73*.....	16	21.8	19.1	5.3	23.3	P§	...	Yes	SV	No
Portland, Me., *80*.....	7	8.8	−10.2	3.5	67.9	E§	1.1	No	V	No
Rockford, Ill., 85......	11	13.0	36.8	3.0	36.4	E	2.1	Yes	V	Yes
Saginaw, Mich., 83....	10	12.1	−6.2	3.0	−6.2	P	2.7	No	SV	Yes
Schenectady, N.Y., 88..	5	5.7	−28.7	1.4	−30.0	T	5.8	No	S	Yes
Sioux City, Iowa, *73*...	14	19.2	46.6	6.5	41.3	P§	3.3	No	SV	Yes
Terre Haute, Ind., 63..	9	14.4	−41.2	3.8	−40.6	None	1.5	Yes	V	Yes
Union City, N.J., 56...	5	8.9	25.4	4.6	24.3	E	1.7	Yes	S	Yes
Waterloo, Iowa, 52....	4	7.7	−25.2	2.0	−25.9	E	0.6	Yes	S	Yes
Winston-Salem, N.C.,*71*	7	9.9	−8.3	3.3	−13.2	E	2.7	No	N	Yes
York, Pa., 57.........	9	....	......	...	......	S	1.6	No	SV	No
25,000 to 50,000										
Anderson, Ind., 42.....	5	12.0	−34.8	2.8	−34.9	P	...	Yes	SV	Yes
Appleton, Wis., 28.....	1	3.5	−72.9	1.0	−71.4	None	3.2	No	SV	No
Aurora, Ill., 47........	1	2.1	−82.5	0.6	−83.3	E	4.7	No	FV	Yes
Battle Creek, Mich., *46*.	4	8.7	−58.0	1.6	−57.9	P	...	No	N	Yes
Bay City, Mich., 48...	8	16.7	26.5	4.6	27.8	T§	5.2	No	SV	Yes
Beloit, Wis., 25.......	5	19.7	36.8	5.0	38.9	E	1.4	...	SV	No
Boise City, Idaho, 26..	3	11.5	−50.0	2.1	−48.8	E	...	No	N	Yes
Bristol, Conn., ...	6	19.9	80.9	7.5	78.6	None	...	No	SV	No
Burlington, Vt., *29*....	2	7.0	−51.7	2.0	−48.7	S§	...	Yes	V	Yes
Clinton, Iowa, 26......	1	3.8	−62.7	1.2	−62.5	E§	...	Yes	V	No
Council Bluffs, Iowa, *37*	5	13.5	73.1	4.2	68.0	P	1.2	Yes	S	Yes
Danville, Ill., *33*.......	6	18.5	44.5	4.8	37.1	E	4.5	No	V	No
Dubuque, Iowa, *41*....	5	12.3	28.1	4.1	24.2	O	...	No	S	Yes
Everett, Wash., 30....	7	23.2	134.3	5.3	130.4	None	...	No	V	No

TABLE XVIII.—TRAFFIC SAFETY DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths 1944	Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths Per 100,000 Pop.		Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths Per 10,000 Registered Vehicles		Traffic Engineer	Full-Time Equivalent Traffic Officers Per 10,000 Pop.	Chemical Test for Intoxication Used in 1944	Traffic Court	Safety Council
		Rate for 1944	% Change from 3-yr. Ave.	Rate for 1944	% Change from 3-yr. Ave.					
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Fargo, N.D., 33	1	3.1	−49.2	1.1	−47.6	P	...	No	N	No
Fond du Lac, Wis., *25*	3	12.1	830.8	3.4	750.0	E	2.5	No	V	Yes
Great Falls, Mont., 30	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	E	4.5	No	S	Yes
Green Bay, Wis., 46	5	10.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	P§	3.0	No	FV	No
Hackensack, N.J., 35	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	None	...	No	S	Yes
Jackson, Mich., 50	8	16.1	14.2	3.0	15.4	O	1.2	No	SV	Yes
Jamestown, N.Y., 43	5	11.8	−34.4	3.7	−33.9	P	3.7	Yes	S	Yes
Joplin, Mo., 37	4	10.8	−46.3	4.3	−48.2	P	0.9	No	N	No
Kearney, N.J., 39	4	10.2	−39.6	4.1	−39.7	E	3.3	No	N	Yes
Lafayette, Ind., 29	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	E	6.5	Yes	SV	Yes
Lorain, Ohio, 44	4	9.1	−33.1	3.3	−34.0	P	1.0	Yes	V	Yes
Lubbock, Tex., *38*	2	5.2	85.6	1.5	87.5	E	2.4	No	SV	No
Lynchburg, Va., *44*	1	2.3	−48.9	1.1	−52.2	P	3.2	No	SV	No
Mansfield, Ohio, 37	2	5.4	−50.0	1.3	−50.0	P	...	No	SV	Yes
Marion, Ohio, 31	1	3.2	−80.2	1.0	−79.6	O	...	Yes	V	No
Mason City, Iowa, *24*	1	4.2	−37.3	1.1	−38.9	P	2.3	Yes	S	Yes
Middletown, Conn., 26	4	15.1	9.4	5.5	10.0	E	4.6	No	V	Yes
Middletown, Ohio, 31	1	3.2	−62.4	1.0	−61.5	...	...	No	N	No
New London, Conn., 30	1	3.3	−50.0	1.1	−52.2	E§	2.0	No	N	No
Newport, R.I., *36*	3	8.3	43.1	3.0	50.0	E§	...	No	SU	Yes
Ottumwa, Iowa, 32	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	E§	...	Yes	F	No
Petersburg, Va., *33*	2	6.1	−51.2	2.8	−50.9	P§	10.0	No	N	No
Plainfield, N.J., 37	1	2.7	−74.8	0.6	−76.0	E	3.7	No	SV	Yes
Portsmouth, Ohio, *34*	3	8.8	−26.7	2.5	−30.6	E	2.9	No	V	Yes
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 40	2	5.0	22.0	1.4	16.7	P	1.7	No	S	No
Rochester, Minn., *23*	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	EP	...	No	S	Yes
Rock Island, Ill., 43	1	2.3	−83.6	0.7	−83.7	E	1.6	No	V	Yes
Rome, N.Y., 34	2	5.8	48.7	2.1	50.0	...	0.6	No	SV	No
Sioux Falls, S.D., 41	6	14.7	50.0	4.2	50.0	P	...	No	V	No
Stamford, Conn., 48	6	12.5	20.2	3.8	22.6	None	6.9	No	V	Yes
Steubenville, Ohio, *33*	5	15.1	96.1	5.2	85.7	None	1.2	Yes	N	Yes
Superior, Wis., 35	7	19.9	40.1	9.3	38.8	E	3.6	Yes	S	Yes
Torrington, Conn., 27	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	P	...	No	N	Yes
Tucson, Ariz., *44*	4	9.0	−33.8	2.1	−30.0	E	...	No	SV	No
Tyler, Tex., *25*	5	19.7	−17.9	4.4	−20.0	P	2.0	No	N	Yes
University City, Mo., 33	1	3.0	200.0	1.4	180.0	E	0.8	No	V	Yes
Wauwatosa, Wis., 28	2	7.2	100.0	1.8	100.0	E	1.2	No	S	Yes
W. Hartford t, Conn., 34	3	8.9	−36.0	2.6	−35.0	None	3.4	Yes	S	No
West Haven t, Conn., 30	0	0.0	−100.0	1.8	−100.0	None	...	No	V	No
West Orange, N.J., 26	1	3.9	−72.7	1.3	−72.3	None	...	No	N	No
Wichita Falls, Tex., 45	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	O	3.5	No	S	Yes
Woodbridge tp, N.J., 27	9	33.1	12.6	32.4	12.5	None	...	No	S	No
Wyandotte, Mich., *33*	1	3.0	−83.9	0.9	−83.6	None	1.2	No	S	No
Zanesville, Ohio, 39	3	8.1	−30.8	2.5	−28.6	None	1.6	No	V	No
10,000 to 25,000										
Aberdeen, S.D., 17	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	E	5.6	No	N	No
Albert Lea, Minn., *11*	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	E	7.3	No	S	Yes
Alpena, Mich., 13	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	O	3.9	No	SV	No
Ames, Iowa, 13	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	O	...	Yes	F	No
Annapolis, Md., *16*	2	12.5	125.1	4.0	400.0	P	1.9	No	N	No
Ansonia, Conn., 19	2	10.4	−14.8	4.4	−15.4	None	...	No	N	No
Asbury Park, N.J., 15	2	13.3	−25.7	3.6	−23.4	P	3.8	No	N	No
Austin, Minn., 18	1	5.6	51.3	1.4	55.6	E	...	No	S	Yes
Beacon, N.Y., 13	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	None	...	No	S	Yes
Beaver Dam, Wis., 10	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	P	...	No	N	No
Bellevue, Pa., 10	1	9.5	196.8	1.0	233.3	None	1.4	No	S	No

TABLE XVIII.—TRAFFIC SAFETY DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths 1944	Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths Per 100,000 Pop.		Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths Per 10,000 Registered Vehicles		Traffic Engineer	Full-Time Equivalent Traffic Officers Per 10,000 Pop.	Chemical Test for Intoxication Used in 1944	Traffic Court	Safety Council
		Rate for 1944	% Change from 3-yr. Ave.	Rate for 1944	% Change from 3-yr. Ave.					
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Bend, Ore., 10	1	10.0	100.0	2.2	100.0	E	...	No	N	Yes
Benton Hrbr., Mich., 17	9	53.9	349.2	9.0	350.0	E	1.5	No	SV	No
Bismarck, N.D., 15	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	None	3.3	No	SV	No
Boone, Iowa, *11*	1	9.0	−55.4	2.0	−57.4	E	...	No	N	No
Brainerd, Minn., 12	1	10.0	−46.5	1.9	−50.0	E	8.0	No	S	Yes
Burlington, N.J., 11	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	None	...	No	N	No
Cairo, Ill., 12	1	8.5	−53.8	3.9	−57.1	None	2.1	No	SV	No
Calumet City, Ill., 13	3	22.7	−59.2	8.8	−58.9	E§	1.5	No	S	No
Coshocton, Ohio, 12	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	None	...	No	...	No
Cumberland t, R.I., 11	4	37.7	99.5	10.3	202.0	None	...	No	N	No
Danbury, Conn., *30*	3	9.9	−49.5	3.5	−43.5	P	2.1	No	S	No
Decatur, Ga., 17	1	6.0	.....	...	.....	None	...	No	N	No
Denton, Tex., 11	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	None	...	No	S	No
Donora, Pa., 13	1	8.3	−38.1	3.9	−39.1	E	3.3	No	N	No
E. Hartford t, Conn., 19	1	5.4	−78.5	1.4	−78.1	P	7.5	No	S	Yes
East Moline, Ill., 12	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	P	...	...	N	No
Englewood, N.J., 19	1	5.3	−62.1	1.6	−61.9	E	3.7	No	N	No
Faribault, Minn., *13*	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	E	5.4	No	N	Yes
Fergus Falls, Minn., *10*	1	10.0	53.8	2.2	46.7	E	6.0	No	N	Yes
Findlay, Ohio, *18*	6	34.3	110.4	7.1	102.9	S	...	No	V	Yes
Fort Dodge, Iowa, *20*	1	5.0	−21.9	1.1	−26.7	P	7.5	No	SV	Yes
Fort Madison, Iowa, 14	1	7.1	0.0	2.7	0.0	E	5.0	Yes	S	No
Freeport, N.Y., 20	1	4.9	−82.4	1.4	−81.8	None	3.0	No	S	No
Gardner, Mass., 20	1	5.0	−49.5	2.3	−48.9	P	1.6	No	N	No
Gloucester City, N.J., 14	2	14.6	−64.7	5.7	−64.8	None	...	No	N	No
Goshen, Ind., 11	1	8.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	None	6.2	Yes	N	No
Hawthorne, N.J., 13	1	7.9	−50.3	2.5	−51.0	None	3.2	No	N	No
Hibbing, Minn., *15*	2	13.7	−11.0	3.5	−14.6	E	...	No	S	Yes
Highland Park, Tex., 10	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	E	4.9	Yes	N	No
Hillside tp, N.J., 19	3	16.1	−18.3	5.2	−17.5	P	...	No	N	No
Holland, Mich., 15	1	6.8	−66.8	1.1	−66.7	None	4.2	No	N	Yes
Huntington, Ind., 14	5	39.4	93.1	7.2	84.6	None	...	No	N	No
Indiana, Pa., 10	2	19.8	.....	...	.....	None	...	No	V	No
Iowa City, Iowa, 17	1	5.8	205.3	1.4	180.0	P	...	Yes	S	No
Iron Mountain, Mich., 11	2	20.0	108.3	3.7	105.6	E	3.0	No	V	No
Janesville, Wis., *24*	1	4.2	−72.9	1.1	−73.8	P	...	Yes	SV	No
Kenmore, N.Y., 19	1	5.4	200.0	0.9	200.0	None	...	No	S	No
Keokuk, Iowa, 15	1	6.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	E	...	No	N	No
Kingsport, Tenn., 14	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	S	2.9	No	N	Yes
Klamath Falls, Ore., *15*	3	20.4	17.2	2.6	13.0	E	1.3	No	V	Yes
Leominster, Mass., 22	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	None	1.4	No	N	No
Linden, N.J., 24	4	16.6	−53.9	5.7	−53.7	None	4.2	No	N	No
Lockport, N.Y., 24	1	4.1	−57.3	1.0	−58.3	E	4.1	No	SV	No
Logan Utah, *11*	4	36.4	147.6	12.1	142.0	None	8.0	No	N	Yes
McAlester, Okla., 12	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	E	...	No	SV	Yes
Manitowoc, Wis., 24	1	4.1	−39.7	1.1	−42.1	E	3.3	No	N	Yes
Mankato, Minn., *14*	1	7.4	57.4	1.2	50.0	E	5.1	No	F	Yes
Marietta, Ohio, *14*	2	14.1	513.0	5.4	500.0	None	...	No	N	No
Marquette, Mich., *14*	4	29.2	217.4	9.0	200.0	None	3.8	No	S	No
Marshalltown, Iowa, *17*	3	17.3	54.5	4.0	48.1	E	...	Yes	S	No
Marshfield, Wis., 10	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	None	10.6	No	S	No
Meadville, Pa., 19	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	P	...	No	S	Yes
Middletown, N.Y., 22	1	4.6	−39.5	1.4	−41.7	P	9.1	No	S	Yes
Mitchell, S.C., 11	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	P	11.0	Yes	SV	Yes
Morgantown, W.Va., 17	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	O	0.6	No	S	No
Morristown, N.J., 15	1	6.5	−25.3	1.5	−25.0	None	...	No	SV	No

Table XVIII.—Traffic Safety Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths 1944	Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths Per 100,000 Pop.		Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths Per 10,000 Registered Vehicles		Traffic Engineer	Full-Time Equivalent Traffic Officers Per 10,000 Pop.	Chemical Test for Intoxication Used in 1944	Traffic Court	Safety Council
		Rate for 1944	% Change from 3-yr. Ave.	Rate for 1944	% Change from 3-yr. Ave.					
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Muscatine, Iowa, *17*	1	5.9	−61.4	1.5	−61.5	E	...	No	V	No
Muskegon Heights, Mich., *17*	6	34.9	46.6	13.9	49.5	E	...	No	S	No
Newton, Iowa, 10	1	10.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	P	...	Yes	V	No
Norfolk, Neb., 10	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	P	4.0	No	S	No
Northbridge t, Mass., 10	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	100.0	None	...	No	N	No
Oskaloosa, Iowa, *10*	1	10.0	212.5	2.3	187.5	None	...	Yes	S	No
Ottawa, Ill., 16	2	12.5	−25.1	3.2	−25.6	P	3.8	No	SV	Yes
Ottawa, Kan., 10	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	None	...	No	N	No
Owosso, Mich., 14	1	6.9	−50.4	1.4	−50.0	P	...	No	S	Yes
Pampa, Tex., 13	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	None	5.0	No	N	No
Parma, Ohio, 16	1	6.1	−24.7	2.1	−22.2	P	4.3	No	SV	Yes
Pennsauken tp, N.J., 18	8	45.2	60.3	59.3	60.3	None	1.1	No	N	No
Peru, Ind., 12	1	8.3	50.9	1.7	54.5	E	6.0	Yes	SV	Yes
Provo, Utah, 18	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	P	...	No	S	No
Rahway, N.J., 17	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	P	3.5	No	N	Yes
Reidsville, N.C., 10	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	P	16.5	No	V	No
St. Cloud, Minn., *21*	1	4.8	−60.3	1.3	−61.8	E	...	No	SV	Yes
Salina, Kan., *24*	2	8.5	−17.5	2.3	−14.8	P§	1.3	No	N	No
Salinas, Calif., 12	3	25.9	79.9	...	.....	E	...	No	S	No
Salisbury, N.C., *16*	2	12.9	−7.9	3.4	−15.0	E	5.4	No	V	No
San Leandro, Calif., *18*	2	11.4	12.9	...	.....	O§	3.5	No	N	No
Sandusky, Ohio, 25	4	16.1	−40.0	4.9	−40.2	E	2.4	No	S	Yes
Sanford, Fla., 10	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	None	...	No	N	No
Saugus t, Mass., *14*	2	14.5	−44.0	5.2	−45.8	P	...	No	N	Yes
Sedalia, Mo., *19*	4	21.6	105.7	3.8	100.0	None	...	No	N	No
Shaker Hgts, Ohio, 23	4	17.1	0.0	4.2	0.0	P	...	No	S	No
Sherman, Tex., 17	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	P	4.6	No	N	No
S. Charleston, W.Va., 10	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	P	...	No	N	No
S. Milwaukee, Wis., 11	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	E	...	No	N	Yes
South Orange, N.J., 14	2	14.6	50.5	3.8	52.0	None	5.8	No	N	No
S. St. Paul, Minn., 12	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	E	2.5	No	N	Yes
Southbridge t, Mass., 17	3	17.9	347.5	7.2	450.0	None	3.0	No	N	No
Stevens Point, Wis., *13*	2	15.7	554.2	4.2	500.0	P	2.8	No	N	Yes
Stillwater, Okla., 10	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	E	...	No	S	Yes
Stratford t, Conn., 23	1	4.4	−75.1	1.3	−75.0	P	9.4	No	S	No
Two Rivers, Wis., 10	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	O	6.8	No	F	No
Uniontown, Pa., 22	1	4.6	−62.3	1.3	−62.9	None	...	No	N	No
University Pk., Tex., *12*	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	PE	3.1	Yes	S	No
Victoria, Tex., 12	1	8.6	50.9	1.8	50.0	None	...	No	N	No
Virginia, Minn., 12	2	18.2	213.8	5.4	200.0	P	3.6	No	N	Yes
Walla Walla, Wash., 18	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	None	2.2	No	N	No
Watertown, S.D., 11	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	P	10.0	No	N	Yes
Watertown, Wis., 11	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	P	3.6	No	SV	No
Watervliet, N.Y., 16	1	6.2	−50.0	2.0	−50.0	None	...	No	N	No
Webster Groves, Mo., 18	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	E	3.3	No	S	No
Weehawken tp, N.J., 14	1	7.0	−39.7	3.2	−40.7	None	3.8	No	N	No
Westfield, N.J., 18	2	10.8	200.0	2.7	200.0	E	...	Bo	N	No
Whiting, Ind., 10	0	0.0	−100.0	0.0	−100.0	...	...	...	...	No
Wilmette, Ill., 17	3	17.3	−0.6	4.9	0.0	E	5.8	No	SV	No
Winona, Minn., *20*	1	5.0	−55.4	1.4	−57.6	E	...	No	S	Yes
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., 11	1	26.3	198.9	5.6	194.7	E§	...	No	N	No
Wooster, Ohio, 12	1	8.7	50.0	1.6	45.5	S	1.7	Yes	V	Yes

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Parks and Recreation

Developments in 1944

By Weaver W. Pangburn

Field Representative, National Recreation Association, New York

Wartime conditions accelerated the growth of recreation service. The widespread and often exaggerated attention given to juvenile delinquency, the needs of "teen-age" youth, and the rising interest in the returning war veteran counted heavily. The impact of the now enormous recreational services developed by the Army and Navy, Red Cross, and USO and the stimulation given to communities by the federal government not to mention other agencies stirred up additional community interest in recreation. Hence the growth of functions, increases in appropriations, and the initiation of new recreation departments in many small communities. Postwar property plans, some on a grand scale, also reflect the expectation of shortened work time to come and the rising interest in public recreation.

Reorganization and New Organizations. New departments of recreation were reported in Marquette, Michigan; South Portland and Bangor, Maine; East Hartford, Connecticut; and Fairlawn, New Jersey. A park commission was set up in Sandersville, Georgia. Recreation commissions were formed in Coffeyville, Kansas; Jefferson County, Kentucky; Orange, Texas; Ogdensburg, New York; South Portland, Maine; and Boston, Massachusetts. The Boston commission has planning, advisory, and coordinating functions. The transfer to it of existing functions of the park board, school committee, or any other public body is permissive not mandatory.

Mayor Lausche of Cleveland appointed an advisory committee to correlate and advance recreational activities administered by the schools and the city government. A park and recreation board was created in Wayne, Michigan, while the park and recreation departments in Los Angeles County, California, were consolidated. In Bay City, Michigan, the county, school district, and city entered into a three-way agreement for the employment of a full-time director of recreation.

Departments and bureaus were reorganized in several cities including Pueblo, Phoenix, Cambridge, Cleveland, and Indianapolis. In Cambridge all major maintenance including the care of trees was transferred from the park and recreation department to the department of public works. In the Cleveland recreation division all maximums in the salary scales of full-time year-round workers became minimums. New heads of major divisions were employed and the salary scale was greatly improved in the park department of Indianapolis.

Personnel. At least 17 cities and counties employed superintendents of recreation on a full-time year-round basis for the first time. These communities were: Little Rock, Arkansas; Santa Ana, California; Panama City, Florida; Coffeyville, Kansas; Jefferson County, Kentucky; Bangor and South Portland, Maine; Muskegon, Michigan; Teaneck, New Jersey; Bexley, Ohio; Sunbury, Pennsylvania; Williamsburg and Winchester, Virginia; and Appleton, Green Bay, and Waukesha, Wisconsin. In general the personnel situation was very difficult in spite of an increase of in-service training programs, improved classifications, and salary increases. At the year's end at least 44 recreation executives' positions remained unfilled. The growing use of young personnel and men and women beyond their prime has not solved the problem. A number of park systems employed boys of 16 years of age and up as laborers. They required very close supervision. The Chicago Park District was pleased with its 200 girl life guards 16 to 18 years old. It also employed girls as checkers at golf courses, to change tires in garages, and as service guards for crossings work, parking, and seating of the public at concerts. The use of women guards was general. There were camp counselors and playground leaders under 18, resulting in staff instability.

Not all cities suffered equally in personnel shortages. For example, in Washington, a non-industrial city which had an enormous population increase, personnel conditions were easier than in 1943.

Activities. Zoos continue popular wherever transportation is convenient. Some zoo directors have planted vegetable gardens to raise food for the animals. Rationed food is not used for zoo animals. Picnicking is increasingly popular in the more accessible locations. In some cities the familiar band stand is giving way to facilities for light opera. Recreation departments have expanded their administration of recreation programs and recreation buildings in government housing projects. Day camps have expanded; the Washington, D. C., recreation department has nine. It was a big year for programs and centers for teen-age youth. Many recreation departments adopted or developed centers for youth with youth committees assisting.

There was a large increase in industrial recreation under union, management or joint operation. Swimming and nature study were popular. The use of schools as recreation centers expanded. Park and recreation facilities have been used considerably by servicemen and women and war workers. The heaviest inquiries to the National Recreation Association consultation bureau were concerning social recreation including teen-age interests. The teen-age movement taught recreation leaders that they must plan *with* and not solely *for* youth. The American Institute of Park Executives in convention approved a comprehensive program of public education through parks embracing nature study, more evening activities, concerts, extension activities by park personnel, varied information and publicity projects, the exploitation of historical scenes and zoos, camping, service to veterans, orientation of the program to serve retired citizens to an increased degree, conservation, and the development and construction of diversified areas and facilities in the parks. This program is more than its name implies. It appears to be an attempt to modernize and more fully humanize municipal park service.

Expenditures and Receipts. Samplings from numerous small and large cities indicate a very general increase in outlays for operations. The recreation bureau in Cleveland, for example, got $46,000 more for operation in 1943 than 1942 and $83,000 more in 1944 than in 1943. The appropriation of the San Francisco recreation department for 1944-45 was $1,119,000 or $275,000 more than the previous year. Fifty additional full-time positions were created, principally for leadership in housing projects and teen-age and school centers. The taxpayers in Cincinnati voted $1,000,000 in bond issues for both the park department and the recreation department, the former for additions and development and the latter for rehabilitation. Some cities and states bought land while others reported donations of land.

The majority sentiment among park and recreation executives favors local financing for postwar expansion, though the attitude in some of the very large cities appears favorable to the participation of the federal government. Some park executives are inclined to favor increases in or extension of fees for services. In some places this practice has already been applied to an excessive degree. The prevailing sentiment which is against it was well voiced by William H. Stinchcomb, director, Cleveland metropolitan park district, who wrote the 1944 convention of the American Institute of Park Executives as follows: "I do not like to consider amortizing park improvements from fees or admissions unless we are willing to go so far as to deny access to a public park except by an admission fee. . . . If the need is great the funds will be available."

Legislation. It was a light year in legislation. New Jersey passed a bill making the Delaware and Raritan Canal a recreational and industrial waterway and providing $250,000 for its development. A highway bill authorized a beautification program which among other benefits will eliminate 5,000 billboards on state roads. A 12-mile seashore strip north of Barnegat, New Jersey, as a seashore park was assured by the action of the United States Department of the Interior.

Court Decisions. The tendency among park departments to untangle themselves from private organizations which have obtained exclusive or nearly exclusive uses of park property was encouraged by a decision of the Illinois Appellate Court for the first district, May 2, 1944, which declared null and void a lease granted by the commissioners of the former Lincoln Park District giving a gun club permission to use park-owned land and to erect a building and facilities for trapshooting on the shore of Lake Michigan. Though the club claimed that in practice the general public was allowed use of the building and facilities on terms almost equal to those of the members, the court held, as reported in *Parks and Recreation,* that facilities of park district authorities could not permit them to be operated in such a manner that a preferential use thereof was granted to any one.

Activities by States. Although attendance at state parks has been greatly curtailed during the war, extensive plans are under preparation for after the war, and many services are being carried out. Michigan has appropriated $5,000,000 of a proposed $13,500,000 for parks and recreation. One hundred thousand acres of land are being acquired within a 50-mile radius of Detroit. Illinois has a $7,000,000 program with plans for parks within 50-mile radii of every Illinois community. These plans illustrate a tendency of state departments to plan and develop properties near the larger population centers. Louisiana plans a $2,000,000 outlay to complete state parks. New Jersey acquired 900 acres additional in one locality and 150 in another. More acres with fish and wildlife, camping and picnic areas, and nature and general trails are planned. The state of Texas has one man who gives all his time to the advancement of community forests.

There are a number of state recreation committees which are working to conserve wartime gains in recreation. Several of the committees have full-time or part-time paid workers. Among the functions have been: advisory service, information, and conferences.[1] The agitation for state agencies of recreation has aroused the opposition of some school administrators. The department of education in the state of Washington has created the position of "supervisor of extended school activities" to give active attention to community recreation.

Postwar Planning. Plans, many in the blueprint stage, involving huge totals of funds have been drawn up for postwar action. Typical proposals were as follows: Los Angeles County park and recreation department $6,000,000; Detroit park and recreation department $30,000,000; Los Angeles—park department $18,000,000, recreation department $9,500,000; Seattle parks $2,500,000; Philadelphia—Fairmont Park Commission $15,000,000, recreation division of welfare department $3,000,000; St. Paul $1,500,000; Pittsburgh $3,000,000; Colorado Springs $100,000; Cleveland parks and recreation $48,000,000; Milwaukee parks $4,500,000.

Typical proposals include sports centers, neighborhood recreation buildings, playground and park development, memorial auditoriums, beaches, swimming pools, day camps, tree planting, park roads and bridges, rehabilitation, and deferred maintenance. There appears to be a fair balance of properties for active use and passive or informal recreation. Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and a few other cities have bold proposals for rehabilitating neglected or congested downtown neighborhoods.

Besides auditoriums, swimming pools, recreation buildings, recreation fields, playgrounds and parks are being advocated or definitely planned as "living war memorials." Samplings of soldier opinion indicate a preference for such facilities rather than statues.

Problems Ahead. It is to be hoped that planning boards and park departments will not be carried away by the idea of expensive parkways, particularly those which do not connect recreation areas and become primarily express highways. Such parkways, however pleasing to the motorist, have not helped to rebuild the rotten central cores of the large cities and probably have simply made easier the escape from the city reflected in the suburban residential trend. William Stanley Parker, chairman of the city planning board in Boston, a city noted for its planning experience, has said, "If we had . . . . focused as sharply on the needs of neighborhood recreation facilities as we did on the advantages of a city-wide system of parkways our current rehabilitation problem would be less serious."[2]

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[1] Federal Security Agency, Office of Civilian War Service, *Report on State Recreation Committees,* October, 1944.

[2] National Committee on Housing, Inc., *Tomorrow's Town,* summer issue, 1944, p. 4.

The perennial problem of vandalism has become worse during the war. Park executives point to the necessity of constructing very durable vandal-proof buildings and facilities and of installing better lighting. Also advocated is civic education particularly in the early grades of school to include trips throughout the parks. These measures will help but it should be recognized that acts of vandalism are due in part to the rebellion of youth against overemphasis on the conservation and appearance of property as well as to the lack of proper leadership.

Professional Organization. The National Recreation Association (315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10) in 1944 received twice as many requests as in 1943 for information on various types of recreation problems. Frequently these inquiries pertained to postwar planning, teen-age centers, appropriate war memorials for recreation use, and recreation activities for the armed forces both in camps and in hospitals. The number of small towns which requested help with the organization of community recreation programs substantially increased. Field service through personal visits to industrial plants was an outstanding part of the year's service.

Long-range and other special plans for the development of recreation facilities and services were prepared by the Association for Fort Wayne and Marion, Indiana; Longmeadow, Massachusetts; Bellevue, New Jersey; Charlotte, North Carolina; and Martinsville, Virginia.

In 1944 the Association issued a number of special booklets; most of them pointed to wartime needs in the field of recreation. These included *Recreation for Men, Recreation Leadership Standards, Standards for Neighborhood Recreation Areas and Facilities, Recreation—While On the Mend, and Fun En Route.*

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Schools and Education

Developments in 1944

By J. B. Edmonson

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LEGISLATION. The most significant federal legislation concerning education was the enactment of the GI Bill of Rights. This law provides for the payment of tuition and grants a small allowance for the veterans' expenses in an educational institution of their choice. The law brings the federal government into education for veterans but does not imply that the federal government will seek to control the kind of education that is provided for them; that is left to the institutions which they attend.

To encourage adult education, Michigan adopted a significant law which appropriated $250,000 "for the purpose of providing an experimental program in adult education." The fund is to be spent by the state superintendent of public instruction with the consent of the governor and an educational advisory committee of not more than 15 persons appointed by the governor. Already a number of community experiments in adult education are going forward.

To foster instruction in preflight training, glider flight training, airplane flight training, and junior aviation, the legislature of New York appropriated $20,000. Another New York law authorized school districts, other than New York City, to acquire land by purchase or otherwise for the establishment of school camps for children. It is anticipated that similar laws will be passed in other states in the years ahead.

Legislation regarding the amount of schooling was considered in several states: Michigan reduced its compulsory school age from 7 to 6 years; Louisiana and Virginia increased their school leaving age to the sixteenth birthday; Louisiana also increased its minimum school year to 180 days per year and established a system of visiting teachers to enforce the compulsory school law. A surprising law was passed by Mississippi requiring teachers to assign "regular lessons" for all pupils beyond the third grade and to permit all pupils to take their books home for home study.

Educational Planning. During 1944 a report was issued, entitled *Education for All American Youth,* presenting blueprints for more complete educational programs. Prepared by the Educational Policies Commission, this report suggested that the local school, if large enough and adequately financed, is the agency best fitted to provide educational opportunities for all youth in the community; that all youth be included in plans for the secondary school; that education be made effectively free for all youth at the secondary level; that instructional programs and policies be diversified to meet differences in individual needs, interests, and talents; that much attention be given to civic education of youth with emphasis on learning the ways of democracy as a school citizen; that adequate guidance service be a feature of a school's program; and that the school serve the entire community providing instruction and recreation for youth and adults during day and evening hours. A strong case for federal aid to education is presented along with a plea for state-supported but locally controlled school systems. The report warns that a federalized system of youth education will develop unless local and state agencies make better educational provisions for all boys and girls.

The National Education Association in its *Research Bulletin* for October, 1944, noted an increasing tendency toward state aid to schools through legislative appropriations for schools from general revenues rather than by specifically earmarking tax proceeds. The NEA estimated that an acceptable nationwide program of public education in the postwar period would cost $4,592,700,000 a year or slightly more than twice the amount expended for public schools in 1939-40. Educators are becoming much concerned over the growing need for more money for educational purposes and the increasing difficulties of securing such money.

Several states made studies of education in 1944. Michigan continued its public education study commission of 25 members appointed by the governor and the final report of the commission was released in December. Mississippi's legislature created a commission to investigate the general needs of the school system, including finances, transportation, teacher personnel, instruction, administration, and consolidation and elimination of overlapping agencies. Virginia established a commission for the study of the public schools and authorized it to investigate subjects, curricula, and methods as well as plans for educating and selecting teachers.

Administration. Operating costs of local public school systems have been increasing even in cities with a fairly stable population in spite of declining enrollments in the elementary grades. For example, a study made by the city of Portland, Maine, shows that school operating costs increased from $624,000 in 1920 to $934,000 in 1940 while the population of the city increased from 69,272 to 73,643. A comprehensive survey of the Boston school system made in 1944 under the auspices of the finance commission of the city of Boston showed that school costs have increased while the school population has been steadily decreasing for many years with approximately 30,000 less pupils in 1943 than in 1937. The attitude of chief municipal officials was reflected in a resolution adopted by the city council of Portland, Maine, in May, 1944, which read in part: "We believe that the majority of the school board should give more careful consideration to the taxpayers to whom the council must look for the money for municipal expenses."

In some cities the declining school population has already reached the high school years and will make itself felt in future years in the junior college. Cities will need to readjust their institutional structure to take account of this changing age grouping or waste resources and fail to meet needed services. School costs like the costs of other municipal services need to be examined carefully.

The Boston survey report issued in 1944 recommends savings of $1,227,000 through the closing of 35 school buildings, reducing overhead in the maintenance and operating departments, adjusting the number of teachers to the normal load, closing the teacher's college, and installing machines in the business office.

Amount of Schooling. There was much public concern in 1944 in the amount of schooling of citizens because the draft revealed that thousands of young men were illiterate. Additional thousands were found to be functionally illiterate, that is below the fourth grade level. Other reports revealed that about 20,000,000 persons 20 years of age and over have a sixth-grade education or less, and that of persons 25 years of age and over, 24.9 per cent have one year or more of high school, 24.1 per cent are high school graduates, and 4.6 per cent are college graduates. It also was revealed that of young adults 20 to 25 years of age, 11.4 per cent had not completed the sixth grade.

These reports indicate that many children have been deprived of the schooling necessary for effective participation in civic life, and that many capable young men and women have not been able to continue their education to the level of their native capacity. This educational neglect is profoundly hazardous to a democratic society which increasingly depends on technology and professional services for its continued operation and advancement. Legislation passed in 1944 and described above in this article may lead to corrective steps in some states.

Compulsory Military Training. Educators were greatly concerned in 1944 with proposals for a required year of military training for all boys. A report on the opinions of school administrators, as published in the *Nation's Schools* for January, 1944, revealed strong support for compulsory military training. The *Fortune* Poll in July and the Gallup Poll in November revealed that the American people also favor a year of military training for all able-bodied young men in peacetime. Some of the educational and social goals sought by advocates of such training include promotion of a higher standard of physical well-being, tolerance through a year of cosmopolitan association, discovery of boys of marked ability heretofore submerged in a poor community or family environment, and development of a more disciplined people. On the other hand, those opposed to the year of compulsory service argued that it constituted an inadequate substitute for the health program the country needs. They feared that if the military service were given a truly educational bent it would lead to a new educational agency under federal control, and that the money could be better spent in support of expanded services of existing schools and social agencies.

Miscellaneous. The schools continued to suffer from a teacher shortage in 1944 because the supply of teachers was further depleted by high-pressure campaigns for the enlistment of women, the drafting of needed men, and the attractiveness of high-salaried jobs in industry. The greatest shortages were in high school science, agriculture, mathematics, physical education, commercial subjects, practical arts, and music. There were also serious shortages of teachers for elementary schools and rural schools.

It is significant that a White House Conference on Rural Education was held in October, 1944. The conference was called by President Roosevelt and attended by two hundred leaders of groups whose economic and social interests are linked with rural life. The conference considered such problems as the interdependence of rural and urban economics, the health of rural young people, and the postwar conversion plans of rural schools.

During the year the American Council on Education announced the establishment of a joint Canada-United States Committee on Education. It is anticipated that the committee will encourage consultation between educational leaders of the two countries and aid in increasing the understanding which citizens of each country now have for the other. This non-governmental committee is a pioneering effort in cooperation among educational groups in two friendly countries, both of which are concerned with educational adjustments to meet the perplexing international problems of the postwar period.

Some progress was made in 1944 toward the establishment of a united nations office for educational and cultural reconstruction. This agency would provide a clearinghouse for facts and investigation, encourage intellectual and cultural exchange, cooperate in postwar relief and education of youth, review textbooks and curricula for the purpose of discovering narrow nationalistic objectives and policies of aggression, and otherwise promote international understanding.

The lower house of Congress created a special committee to study the effect of the war on non-public colleges. The report of the committee revealed that most of the colleges had lost faculty members and that a number are in a difficult financial position. These colleges had introduced economies in administration and instruction to such a degree that the effectiveness of educational programs was threatened. The report will doubtless have a real influence on wartime federal policies touching higher education in the United States.

A poll of public attitudes on public schools, made by the National Opinion Research Center of Denver (*Public Looks At Education,* August, 1944) revealed that of every one hundred persons interviewed 57 suggested no changes. Of those making suggestions one-half recommended changes in curriculum and teaching methods. When asked what children should get from their public school education, academic subjects and character education were ranked first, vocational training second, citizens' education third, and experience in making social adjustment fourth.

Professional Organization. The American Association of School Administrators (1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.) aids school authorities by means of research, special studies, and a comprehensive wartime advisory service on school problems. Special attention has been given to educational planning in health, safety, and school participation in war activities. The Association's 1944 yearbook, *Morale for a Free World,* outlines practical plans for developing high morale in children and adults. The Association held regional conferences during 1944 at Seattle, Atlanta, New York, Chicago, and Kansas City.

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PLANNING SCHOOLS FOR TOMORROW: (1) NEEDS OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN. By Elise H. Martens. 20pp. (2) OUR SCHOOLS IN THE POST-WAR WORLD; WHAT SHALL WE MAKE OF THEM? 40pp. (3) PUPIL PERSONNEL SERVICES FOR CHILDREN. By Katherine M. Cook. 20pp. Office of Education, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1944. 10 cents each.

POSTWAR PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION; REPORT OF TWO SESSIONS OF THE PHILADELPHIA GROUP. National Policy Committee, 1202 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C. 1944. 26pp. 25 cents.

PROBLEMS CONFRONTING BOARDS OF EDUCATION; A MANUAL FOR COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATIONAL PLANNING. New York (State) Education Department, Albany. 1944. 27pp. 10 cents.

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SCHOOL AND CHURCH: THE AMERICAN WAY; A HISTORICAL APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM OF RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC EDUCATION. By Conrad Henry Moehlman. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York 16. 1944. 178pp. $2.50.

SCHOOL BOARDS AND SUPERINTENDENTS; A MANUAL ON THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES. By W. G.

Reeder. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. 1944. 278pp. $1.60.

SCHOOL BUILDING NEEDS. By Ellen Winston. Office of Education. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1943. 14pp. 5 cents.

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VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL TRAINING FOR INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS. Office of Education, Washington, D. C. 1944. 306pp.

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ADULT EDUCATION JOURNAL. (Quarterly.) American Association for Adult Education, 525 West 120 Street, New York 27. $1.

AMERICAN SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL. The Bruce Publishing Company, 540 North Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin. $3.

EDUCATION FOR VICTORY. (24 issues a year.) Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. $1.

EDUCATIONAL RECORD. (Quarterly.) American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C. $2.

JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION. (Monthly, September to May.) The Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. $2.

NATION'S SCHOOLS. 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. $2.

RESEARCH BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION. (Five times a year.) The Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. $1.

SCHOOL EXECUTIVE. American School Publishing Company, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. $2.

SCHOOL AND SOCIETY. (Weekly.) 525 West 120 Street, New York 27. $5.

Public Libraries

Developments in 1944

By Julia Wright Merrill

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Service to demobilized members of the armed forces and planning for the postwar period were given major emphasis in public libraries throughout the nation in 1944, while the war services of previous years were continued.

Service to Veterans. Demobilization information centers have been set up in many libraries, where an ex-serviceman or an ex-worker in war industry can easily consult printed materials on various vocations or be referred to formal educational courses or to skilled vocational counselors. Men referred to the library by the United States Employment Service are given individual reading guidance. Technical collections are being strengthened to meet the needs of industrial retraining programs. General readers' advisory service and reading guidance on the problems of adjustment to family and civilian life are offered and facilities for them are expanded. Library plans are of course cleared with those of other community agencies, and relations established with Selective Service and the Veterans Administration as well as with the United States Employment Service. Special attention is given to adjustment of youth; interest and understanding on the part of the whole community are stimulated.

Planning. Planning for postwar library development was carried on by local, state, and national library agencies. A report, *Post-War Standards for Public Libraries,* prepared by the American Library Association for the National Resources Planning Board and published in 1944, served as a tool for surveying present service and facilities and for development of postwar plans by library staffs, by library surveyors, and as part of general surveys. The Charlotte and Mecklenburg County Library, North Carolina, was surveyed by the American Library Association for city and county authorities. The library of Hawaii was surveyed by the Territorial Bureau of the Budget. The Los Angeles County Public Library made a comprehensive study of branch service in the light of population trends, in cooperation with the county regional planning commission. The standards were summarized and discussed in *Public Management* for December, 1944, by Dean Carleton B. Joeckel, University of Chicago, in an article entitled "Postwar Planning for the Public Library."

Building planning was an important activity. For example, branch building needs of the three New York City library systems were studied through the interest and financial help of the New York City Planning Commission, and appropriations have already been made for acquiring sites for branches and for an addition to the Queens Borough central library and for remodeling of the New York central library. A new central circulation building for New York will be financed from a gift. A plan for Wichita, Kansas, by Harland Bartholomew, included recommendations for main library and branch buildings. Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio, voted a $3,500,000 bond issue in November, 1944, to replace one of the oldest main library buildings in the country. The Detroit library has been allocated state aid and local funds for planning a $1,000,000 addition to its main building. The city manager of Miami is recommending a public library building as a war memorial. Many more examples could be cited.

Regional Service. State surveys and plans emphasize the need of large regional library units rather than a multiplicity of small town and village libraries. In Maryland a state-wide library survey committee of the state planning commission completed a study begun several years ago. Regional library experiments in Massachusetts were surveyed for the State Board of Free Public Library Commissioners, and recommendations included both intensification of the three regional services now in operation and extension of the plan throughout the state. The official Michigan plan calls for 17 regional branches for the upper two-thirds of the state and more stimulus and aid to county library development in the lower and more populous section. The legislature in 1944 took the first step and provided for two branch state offices. The New York State plan calls for nine regional branches of the state library agency, and the Illinois plan for six regional centers under the direction of the state library. The *Program of Library Development in Washington* recommends regional or multi-county libraries with state aid for the 21 less populous counties.

Planning for state and regional library development was strengthened by a library extension institute at the University of Chicago Graduate Library School in August, attended by some two hundred librarians representing every section of the country, at which library trends and policies were considered against a background presented by public administrators, political scientists, and sociologists. The library section of the Ninth Institute of Government at the University of Washington in July, was devoted to "The Public Library in Relation to Municipal Government." Speakers included a mayor, the state auditor, and the executive secretary of the Association of Washington Cities.

Establishment of large unit libraries continued even under war conditions, due in considerable degree to state aid. In Washington state, however, where state aid is not yet available, seven of the more populous counties voted county library establishment at the November election. This action reduced by almost one-half the number of rural people in this state without the provision of public library service.

Legislation. Even in an off-legislative year some significant library legislation was adopted, including a complete new library code in Kentucky (the constitutionality of which has been questioned); a permissive mill levy by municipalities for libraries in Mississippi; removal of the ceiling on tax levies for municipal public libraries in New Jersey; appointment of the Virginia State Library

Board by the governor instead of by the state board of education; and amendments to the Virginia state aid act of 1942 in light of experience. State aid and state agency appropriations were increased in a number of states. State aid for public libraries was made available in Georgia for the first time when the governor as chairman of the state budget board allocated $100,000 for the year.

The Missouri Constitutional Convention included in the draft to be submitted to popular vote in February, 1945, two significant library statements. A section of the education chapter declares it "to be the policy of the state to promote the establishment and development of free public libraries and to accept the obligation of their support by the state and its subdivisions and municipalities in such manner as may be provided by law. When any such subdivision or municipality supports a free library the General Assembly shall grant aid to such public library in such manner and in such amounts as may be provided by law." In the taxation chapter a tax levy in excess of the general tax limitation is authorized by popular vote for libraries and for several other municipal services.

Personnel. The manpower shortage handicapped libraries, along with other agencies, and put a heavy load on the remaining staff. Salaries were frequently increased to meet more nearly the competition of business and industry. In other cases cost-of-living bonuses were added. Upward revision of salary schedules to hold for the postwar period is recommended by the personnel administration board of the American Library Association. A study of the number and type of librarians needed after the war was made by the ALA at the request of a federal agency. The report called for an additional 18,000 professionally trained librarians in the first six postwar years to meet present shortages and anticipated library extension and development. It emphasized the need of men and women qualified for such positions as administrative officers for large libraries, specialists for subject resources, librarians for special materials, extension librarians for county and regional libraries, adult education librarians, and library school faculty members.

Library pensions were provided in the new Kentucky library code. Adoption of the employees retirement plan by 16 New Jersey municipalities and one county at the November, 1944, elections brought pension provisions to a considerable number of librarians.

Increased appropriations were quite general, due in some cases to the necessity of raising salaries but full data are not available. An interesting example is an increase of 18.7 per cent in Schenectady, as reported by the city manager.

Federal Relations. Opportunities for libraries to make use of many types of surplus government property were studied and statements filed with the Surplus Property Board. A few army trucks have already been purchased and converted into bookmobiles. Proposals for distribution of army camp library books, when they become surplus, to the states to aid in library development primarily in rural areas, were presented to the War Department, to the Surplus Property Board, and to congressmen. These projects will carry over into 1945 and later years.

Professional Organization. The American Library Association (520 North

Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11), the national organization of libraries, librarians, and friends of libraries, continued to stimulate interest in and provide information about war and demobilization service and postwar planning. In 1944 it encouraged and aided regional institutes on demobilization in Chicago and Boston. It continued to study and prepare standards, supplementing the formal public library statement, with a popular leaflet, "Standards and Planning for Public Libraries," and preparing school, prison, and hospital library standards. It represented libraries in Washington and reported federal news, trends, and opportunities to librarians. It cooperated with other national agencies, as for example in the Postwar Information Exchange, a clearinghouse on national and international affairs. It again cancelled its annual and midwinter conference as urged by the Office of Defense Transportation, but held a meeting of its policy body, the council, as well as meetings of its small executive board. It further developed its international program with aid from the foundations and in cooperation with the Department of State, the Office of War Information, and United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Relations with Latin America were intensified by visits to its major cities by the executive secretary of the ALA and the director of the International Relations Office, and by visits of a number of Latin American librarians to this country.

Sources of Information: Libraries

Sources of Statistics: Libraries

Bulletin of the American Library Association. (Annual.) 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. General and salary statistics for public libraries serving more than 10,000 population. Book stock, registration, circulation, income, expenditures, employees, salaries, school salaries.

U.S. Office of Education. Library Service Division. Collects and publishes as bulletins, statistics on the holdings, services, personnel, and expenditures of school, public, and college and university libraries. Statistics for each type of library will be collected once every four years.

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THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC LIBRARY. By E. W. McDiarmid and John McDiarmid. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, and University of Illinois Press, Urbana. 1943. 250pp. $3.

CLASSIFICATION AND PAY PLANS FOR MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LIBRARIES. Board on Salaries, Staff and Tenure of the American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1939. 189pp. $2.25.

CURRENT ISSUES IN LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION. Edited by Carleton B. Joeckel. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. 392pp. 1939. $2.

GOVERNMENT OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC LIBRARY. By Carleton B. Joeckel. The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. 1935. 393pp. $3.

LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION MATERIALS. By Sophia Hall Glidden and Dorothy Marchus. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1942. 512pp. $6.

THE LIBRARY SURVEY; PROBLEMS AND METHODS. By E. W. McDiarmid. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1940. 243pp. $3.50.

Library Trends. Edited by Louis R. Wilson. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. 1937. 388pp. $2.

Library Trustee. By Anna G. Hall. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1937. 194pp. $2.35.

Personnel Administration in Public Libraries. By Clara W. Herbert. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1939. 190pp. $2.25.

Post–War Standards for Public Libraries. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1943. 92pp. $1.50.

Public Administration and the Library. By Arnold Miles and Lowell Martin. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. 1942. 313pp. $3.

Public Administration Libraries, a Manual of Practice. By a Committee of the Special Libraries Association. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1941. 77pp. $1.50.

Public Libraries in the Life of the Nation. By Beatrice S. Rossell. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1943. 105pp. $1.50.

Public Library Finance and Accounting. By Edward A. Wight. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1943. 137pp. $2.75.

Regional and District Libraries. Revised edition. By Julia Wright Merrill. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1942. 41pp. 75 cents.

Regional and District Library Laws. Compiled by Julia Wright Merrill. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1942. 67pp. 75 cents.

State Grants to Public Libraries. Revised edition. By Julia Wright Merrill. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1942. 69pp. 75 cents.

State Library Agency, Its Functions and Organization; Statement by the Library Extension Board of the American Library Association. (Fourth edition.) American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1943. 38pp. 75 cents.

New Books and Pamphlets: Libraries

County Library Service in Washington. Bureau of Governmental Research, University of Washington, Seattle 5. 1943. 13pp.

The Free Public Library in Maryland. State Planning Commission, 20 Latrobe Hall, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore 18. 1944. 118pp. 50 cents.

Library Extension under the WPA: An Appraisal of an Experiment in Federal Aid. By Edward B. Stanford. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. 1944. 284pp. $3.

The Library in the Community; Papers Presented Before the Library Institute at the University of Chicago, August 23–28, 1943. Edited by Leon Carnovsky and Lowell Martin. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. 1944. 238pp. $2.50.

The Library Plan for the City of San Jose, California. Public Library, San Jose, California. 1944. 94pp.

Library Planning; A Working Memorandum. By Louis R. Wilson. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1944. 93pp. $1.50.

Standards and Planning for Public Libraries. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1944. 12pp. Single copy, free; quantity prices.

Today's Handbook for Librarians. By Mary A. Sweeney. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 1944. 99pp. 75 cents.

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ALA Bulletin. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. $3.

Library Journal. (Semimonthly, except monthly in July and August.) 62 West 45 Street, New York 19. $5.

Library Quarterly. (Quarterly.) The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. $5.

Special Libraries. Special Libraries Association, 31 East 10 Street, New York 3. $5.

Wilson Library Bulletin. (Monthly, September to June.) H. W. Wilson Company, 950–72 University Avenue, New York 52. $1.

Municipal Law and Courts

City Legal Problems of 1944

By Charles S. Rhyne

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In 1944 many cases involving legal questions created by the war for municipalities were decided by the courts. Some of these questions were reaching appellate courts for the first time and resulted in reported court decisions which will be reviewed briefly here. In the general legal field the appellate courts, both federal and state, handed down more than one thousand written opinions in cases involving municipalities. These cases involved every conceivable situation and many of them presented unique problems without precedent in prior court decisions. Perhaps the most discernible trend in the decisions was a general attempt by the courts to sustain action taken by states and cities to meet war problems. This attitude was most helpful as it indicated to municipal officials that the courts would not arbitrarily set aside any reasonable attempt to meet a war problem simply because legal precedent was lacking. In some fields, as in the case of municipal officers leaving city service for naval or military assignment, the courts seem to have reversed an earlier trend holding that acceptance of a commission in the armed forces automatically vacated the city office of the person who accepted such commission.

It is impossible and unprofitable to review all of the 1944 court decisions in this brief summary. Unique and important decisions which indicate the general trend in the municipal legal field have been selected, however, with the idea of presenting an over-all picture of the highlights in this field.

City Employee Problems. Many of the questions created by city employees who leave their office or employment for the armed forces are now being settled. Questions arising out of the return to city employment of persons in the armed forces are now beginning to arise with increasing frequency. Most cities have ordinances or charter provisions which guarantee officers and employees who leave for the armed forces the return of their old jobs without loss of seniority, normal increases in pay, and similar employment advantages. Peculiar cases now require legal interpretation of these provisions.[1]

In Cleveland a problem arose which undoubtedly will occur many times in the future throughout the nation. This problem was what to do about a policeman who left city service for the armed forces and upon discharge therefrom took a lucrative position in private industry rather than return to his city employment. The Cleveland law department has rendered an opinion[2] hold-

[1] See legal opinions of the Attorneys-General of Utah and Ohio, 9 *Municipal Law Journal* 114.

[2] See digest of opinion 9 *Municipal Law Journal* 104.

ing that the policeman should be requested to return to city service and upon his failure to do so, within the 90-day period allowed for reinstatement, he should be discharged for cause. This is a serious problem because cities expend considerable money and time in training personnel in police, fire, and other duties and they need them more in wartime when ranks are depleted.

In New York it has been found necessary to assign firemen to a longer tour of duty within a consecutive 24-hour period because of a substantial shortage of firemen. The New York Supreme Court has held that the shortage of personnel due to the war situation was a sufficiently "similar emergency" to come within a provision of the administrative code of the city allowing a tour of duty of more than eight hours in a consecutive 24-hour period in cases of conflagration, riots, or "other similar emergencies."[3] This decision was affirmed unanimously by the appellate division of the supreme court and the case is now set for argument in the court of appeals.

In New York and Minnesota interesting cases have arisen in connection with the rules prohibiting outside employment by city firemen and policemen. In both instances the regulations were designed to promote the efficiency of the city employees by requiring them to get sufficient time for rest and relaxation to keep in good physical condition for the performance of their strenuous duties. The New York case involved a fireman who was working in a war plant when off duty and the court held that the rule forbidding such employment was reasonable.[4] In the Minnesota case the supreme court on April 14, 1944, held that the St. Paul commissioner of public safety did not have the authority to prohibit city police from engaging in any additional business or occupation as the St. Paul charter contemplates adoption of such rules by a city ordinance rather than by administrative regulation.[5] The court, however, did not pass upon the validity of such a regulation if adopted by ordinance.

In Kentucky and Massachusetts cases arose involving "war substitutes" who took the place of city employees who are in the armed forces. In Kentucky a city police court judge was held not entitled to his salary while in the armed forces so the city could pay this salary to his "war substitute."[6] The Kentucky court, in holding that induction into the armed forces did not vacate the judge's office, continued the trend of the court decisions away from the earlier decisions holding that service in the armed forces was incompatible with service to a state or city and therefore, operated as a termination of the state or city employment.[7] In Massachusetts a "war substitute" policeman was held not to be within civil service provisions and therefore could be removed without a hearing.[8]

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[3] *Kane* v. *Walsh*, 181 Misc. 594, 48 N.Y.S. (2d) 370 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. 1944).

[4] *Calfapietra* v. *Walsh*, 49 N.Y. Supp. (2d) 829 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. 1944).

[5] *State* v. *Seamer*, 14 N.W. (2d) 113 (Minn. 1944).

[6] *City of Monticello* v. *Tate*, 178 S.W. (2d) 27 (Ky. 1944).

[7] Cases holding military service vacates a state or city office on the ground of incompatability are: *Commonwealth* v. *Smith*, 23A (2d) 440 (Pa. 1942); *Fekete* v. *East St. Louis*, 315 Ill. 58, 145 N.E. 692 (1924); *People* v. *Drake*, 43 App. Div. 325, 60 N.Y.S. 309 (1899) aff'd 161 N.Y. 642, 57 N.E. 1122 (1900); *People* v. *Village of Maywood*, 45 N.E. (2d) 617 (Ill. 1942). Cases holding that city and state officers do not vacate their office by active service in the armed forces are: *State* v. *Wysong*, 24 S.E. (2d) 463 (W. Va. 1943); *Kobylary* v. *Mercer*, 31 Atl. (2d) 208 (N.J. Ct. of Err. and App. 1943); *State* v. *Grayson*, 163 S.W. (2d) 335 (Mo. 1942); *Gullickson* v. *Mitchell*, 126 Pac. (2d) 1106 (Mont. 1942); *Re advisory opinion to Governor* 8 So. (2d) 26 (Fla. 1942); *City of Lynchburg* v. *Suttenfield*, 13 S.E. (2d) 323 (Va. 1941) and *Carpenter* v. *Sheppard*, 145 S.W. (2d) 562 (Tex. 1940).

Especially noteworthy in this particular field of municipal problems are the three decisions of the Circuit Court No. 2 of Baltimore, Maryland, involving contracts entered into by the city with the labor union covering employees in the department of public works. In the first decision directly involving a contract entered into by a city and a labor union covering employment relations, this court on April 13, 1944, held unlawful a provision in the contract whereby the city recognized the labor union as the "sole and exclusive bargaining agent" for employees in the public works department.[9] The court also condemned the arbitration, check-off, and closed-shop provisions of the contract and held that the authority of cities "may not be delegated or surrendered to others, since it is public property." The court held that the particular contract by the provisions which it condemned, not only delegated and surrendered public powers of the city to the labor union but that it also discriminated in favor of the labor union so it violated the long-established principle of law prohibiting cities from exercising their authority or powers in a discriminatory manner. The "check-off" provision was condemned as a provision which accomplished a "closed-shop." The court declared "both sides agree that the city has no authority to consent to a closed-shop." In a second decision on July 5, 1944, the court refused a request for a preliminary injunction to enjoin *pendente lite* the carrying out of an amended contract under which union dues were deducted from the salaries of city employees through a voluntary wage assignment method.[10] Finally, on November 15, 1944, the court held the new contract invalid because it contained a provision granting a particular union a preferred position in bargaining with the city of Baltimore.[11] The particular provision objected to by the court was that "the department recognizes the union as the bargaining representative for employees of the department of public works of the city of Baltimore." The court said "this provision forbids collective dealing to the employees of the department of public works except through the union." The city of Baltimore has again amended the contract with the labor union to eliminate the provision found objectionable by the court.

In an unprecedented decision, Judge Henry M. Willis of the superior court for Los Angeles County on August 9, 1944, held that the city of Santa Monica can be compelled by mandatory injunction to recognize a labor union as a bargaining agent for employees of its city-owned bus line but stated: "This process by no means carries, either directly or impliedly, the requirement that the employer, the city of Santa Monica, must agree upon the terms of and execute an agreement with the union or employee representatives. . . . And it must be recognized also in the case of negotiating such an agreement as well as terms controlled or limited by the charter."[12] The court's opinion is based upon its preliminary finding that in the management of the bus line the city is engaged in a "proprietary" function and is subject to the legal rules applicable to private persons in this case. Such a construction by the court ignores settled principles of law applicable to city contracts under which no distinction is made in contract law on the basis of particular functions.[13] The question in contract cases is always one of legal power of a city to enter into the particular contract or the contract's proper interpretation.

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[8] *Clement* v. *Selectmen of Westwood*, 55 N.E. (2d) 692 (Mass. 1944).

[9] *Mugford* v. *Mayor and City Council of Baltimore*, 9 *Municipal Law Journal* 46.

[10] 9 *Municipal Law Journal* 75.

[11] 9 *Municipal Law Journal* 118.

[12] See full text of opinion 9 *Municipal Law Journal* 94, entitled *Nutter* v. *City of Santa Monica.*

A case is now pending (January, 1945) in the city of Cleveland involving the power of the Cleveland Transit Board to enter into a labor union contract covering wages and working conditions of its employees. This board is an agency of the city of Cleveland as that city owns and operates the transit system which is under the board's jurisdiction. A declaratory judgment is being sought on the power of the board to recognize a named labor union as exclusive bargaining agent for its employees.

The shortage of personnel and the desire for an increase in wages to meet the rise in the cost of living due to the war naturally brought about much union activity among city employees. In Milwaukee and in a few other cities actual strikes took place.[14] For the most part these strikes were by employees in the garbage collection departments of cities where the employees are on an hourly wage basis. City attorneys have continued to rule that cities lack the authority to enter into contracts with labor unions governing wages, hours, and other similar matters, and the labor disputes which arose were settled without the use of such contracts. Thus the war period has not changed substantially the legal situation with respect to city employee union relations with cities.

In Nebraska a case arose over an able-bodied fireman who retired and then hired out at increased pay as a fireman in a near-by government defense plant. The city alleged that he had not retired but had merely changed jobs. The court held that the firemen's pension law does not require that one who elects to retire must be either superannuated or disabled, that where a fireman was otherwise entitled to a pension, such a pension could not be denied because the fireman was able to or actually did obtain other employment.[15]

Tort Liability. The field of tort liability continues as the most active for municipalities from a litigation standpoint. More than 500 cases involving tort claims reached appellate courts during 1944. When one considers that not more than one in each 5,000 such claims ever reach the appellate courts, it is seen how large the volume of legal work in this field must be for municipal attorneys. A great majority of the decisions of the courts involve claims for injuries on sidewalks, streets, and other public property. The law in this field is still in a state of relative confusion with the courts spending much of their time determining whether the particular functions are "governmental" or "proprietary."[16] This review is limited to cases involving war regulations as no new legal rules can be drawn from the other cases in this particular field.

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[13] See *Power of Municipalities To Enter Into Labor Union Contracts—A Survey of Law and Experience*, NIMLO Report No. 76, p. 21; and *Collective Bargaining Between Municipalities and Their Employees and the Effect of the Distinction Between Governmental and Proprietary Functions*, NIMLO Report No. 94.

[14] See the Milwaukee, New Jersey, Minnesota, Chicago, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, and Indiana opinions collected in "City Officer and Employee Problems Created by the War," *Municipalities and The Law in Action* (1945).

[15] *State ex rel. Herman* v. *City of Grand Island*, 15 N.W. (2d) 341 (Neb. 1944).

[16] See *Municipalities and The Law in Action* (1944) 248.

In New York suit was brought against the city by a plaintiff who claimed his injuries were the result of insufficient light on an elevated platform of the city transit system. The plaintiff testified that he was waiting on this platform about 3:00 A.M. on October 16, 1942, that he walked toward the edge of the platform to board a train and that because of insufficient light he did not see the edge of the platform and fell to the tracks below. He suffered the amputation of a leg and a foot. The city offered as a defense that the lights were those specifically authorized under army regulations during the "dimout" which was then in force in New York City. The New York State War Emergency Act provided that the state and municipalities should not be liable for any injury or death to persons or damage to property as a result of any attempt to comply with any federal or state military order relating to civilian protection. The federal district court set aside a verdict in favor of the plaintiff and entered judgment for the city. On appeal the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, unanimously affirmed the district court's action.[17] The court based its decision upon the immunity statute and upon the fact that the measures taken by the city were adequate for the reasonable protection of its citizens in view of the war emergency which existed at the time.

Another interesting case which also arose in New York City involved liability of the city for damages as the result of a riot. A state statute specifically allows the recovery of damages against cities for injury caused by mob or riot. Some 585 claims totaling $2,698,972 were filed against the city of New York as a result of the Harlem riot. In a test case the Supreme Court of New York, New York County, has dismissed one of the claims for damage upon the ground that the immunity statute referred to above suspends the right of recovery created by the riot statute for damages caused by mob or riot.[18] The court stated in part that it believed the immunity statute was intended to apply in this situation because "it is much more likely that the legislative purpose was to divert the instrumentalities usually held in reserve by municipalities for protection against civil riot to the defense of the Nation and encourage this by relieving the cities from the consequences during the emergency period."

Financial Problems. The most noteworthy legal development in the financial field for municipalities is the denial of a petition of the federal government seeking review and reversal of the court decisions holding that interest paid on bonds of the New York Port Authority and the New York Triborough Bridge Authority is exempt from federal income tax under a provision of the federal income tax law exempting interest paid on bonds and securities of "political subdivisions" of states from the taxes imposed by said law. The Tax Court of the United States had held in a ten-to-five decision that these particular authorities were "political subdivisions" so within the tax exemption.[19] The majority opinion of the Tax Court expressly declined to pass upon the constitutional tax immunity of bonds of the authorities until the Congress had removed the statutory immunity just referred to. The dissenting opinion expressed the view that the authorities are not "political subdivisions" because they do not exercise the taxing power and because they do not have the power to enact legislation. The dissenting opinion also held that there is no constitutional immunity to bar the levy of the tax on income from these particular bonds. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, in a two-to-one decision affirmed this decision of the Tax Court.[20] In denying the petition the Supreme Court of the United States, as is its custom, gave no reason for its action in denying the petition but the court's action is a complete defeat for the government both in the courts and in the congress in its fight of the past several years to tax income received from municipal bonds and securities.[21]

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[17] *Gaglio* v. *City of New York*, 143 Fed. (2d) 904 (U.S.C.C.A., 2d cir., 1944).

[18] *Finkelstein* v. *City of New York*, 182 Misc. N.Y. 271, 47 N.Y.S. (2d) 156 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. N.Y. Co. 1944).

[19] *Shamberg* v. *Commissioner of Internal Revenue*, 9 *Municipal Law Journal* 22; *White* v. *Commissioner of Internal Revenue*, *Ibid.*

An interesting case arose in Minnesota where the supreme court held that municipalities are authorized to finance utility improvements through the issuance of revenue warrants without express statutory authority.[22] The court also held that no vote is necessary before such revenue obligations may be issued. The decision makes it possible for cities to divorce financing operation from contracts for the purchase of equipment and thus cut interest rates and enlarge the field of prospective bidders both for the financing and the sale of equipment. It is interesting to note that the League of Minnesota Municipalities has long sought enactment of legislation authorizing municipalities to issue revenue bonds on utilities and that this decision probably eliminates the need for such express legislation.

In another case which originated in Minnesota the Supreme Court of the United States has held that all airplanes belonging to a civil air transportation corporation may be taxed as personal property by the taxing jurisdiction in which the company is domiciled so long as the airplanes are not permanently out of the jurisdiction during the tax period.[23] The decision was by five-to-four vote and turned on whether or not the particular taxing jurisdiction, a county in Minnesota, should be allowed to tax all of the airplanes or only its apportioned share of the airline's property since the particular airplanes acquire a tax situs in seven other states in which the particular airline operates on fixed schedules and routes. This decision has caused the adoption of an act by Congress providing for a study of tax policies for commercial aircraft.[24] The Civil Aeronautics Board, which was charged with making this study, has appointed a committee composed of federal, state, and local officials to make recommendations as to the fair basis of taxation in this field.

Also of interest in the financial field are the court decisions upholding parking meters as police power regulations rather than as revenue measures. In reaching such a decision the Oregon Circuit Court upheld the city of Portland's parking meter ordinance and further held that there was no infringement of the rights of abutting property owners.[25] It is interesting to note that in the Portland case the facts were that parking meter funds collected under the ordinance are placed in a special fund for expenditure on the cost and operation of the meters with the balance to be expended for general traffic control work. The evidence was that $1,121,865 had been collected from the parking meters, $193,267 being spent on the installation and upkeep of the meters with the balance being expended for general traffic purposes. This Portland decision continues the trend of court decisions upholding parking meter ordinances.[26]

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[20] 9 *Municipal Law Journal* 94.

[21] The Supreme Court's order was entered on January 2, 1945.

[22] *Struble* v. *Nelson*, 15 N.W. (2d) 101 (Minn. 1944).

[23] *Northwest Airlines, Inc.* v. *State of Minnesota*, 64 Sup. Ct. 950 (U.S. Sup. Ct. 1944).

[24] Public Law No. 416, 78th Congress, approved July 3, 1944.

[25] *Hickey* v. *Riley*, 9 *Municipal Law Journal* 95.

Other interesting court decisions upheld license fees of $5 per year on passenger automobiles using the streets of the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee;[27] a juke box ordinance requiring a $2 permit;[28] business tax on insurance companies;[29] and various ordinances under which cities are collecting a wide variety of miscellaneous revenues.

In one case states and cities lost in the Supreme Court of the United States by a seven-to-two vote on their contention that they have the legal power to tax machinery owned by the federal government which is affixed to and a part of the real estate of a war contractor.[30] The particular case arose in Pennsylvania where property thus attached to real estate is, under the statutes of the state, assessable as a part of the realty to the owner of the land. The court refused to follow Pennsylvania law in this respect. The government had contended that defeat in this particular case would result in taxation by states and municipalities of more than $6,000,000,000 in assessable values on this type of government-owned machinery.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has just held that equipment inserted in buildings owned by the Defense Plant Corporation is real estate under the laws of Pennsylvania and taxable as such.[31] The Defense Plant Corporation must pay taxes on real estate which it owns by virtue of the provisions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act which provides for the payment of full real estate taxes by the RFC and all corporations created under that legislation. The Defense Plant Corporation contended in this case that since it is a federal instrumentality the Pennsylvania definition of real estate does not apply and that only permanent equipment should be taxed as realty in accordance with what the Defense Plant Corporation claims is the "general" rule as distinguished from the Pennsylvania rule. Undoubtedly this case will also reach the Supreme Court of the United States.

Of real importance to municipalities interested in reasonable, speedy, and cheap foreclosure of tax delinquent property is the decision of the Missouri Supreme Court holding that the so-called "Land Collection Act" of Jackson County, Missouri, is valid.[32] Under that act a land trust method of *in rem* tax foreclosure is utilized and the court held that the legislation meets all federal and state constitutional requirements of due process. This successful litigation must be weighed against the action of the New York Court of Appeals in holding that title acquired under an *in rem* statute in that state is not a "marketable title" until the particular statute has been held valid by the Supreme

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[26] See *Parking Meters as City Legal Problems*, NIMLO Report No. 47.
[27] *Delay* v. *City of Chattanooga*, 174 S.W. (2d) 929 (Tenn. 1943).
[28] *Miller* v. *City of Memphis*, 178 S.W. (2d) 382 (Tenn. 1944).
[29] *Columbian Protective Association* v. *McGoldrick*, 54 N.E. (2d) 351 (N.Y. 1944).
[30] *United States* v. *Allegheny County, Pa.*, 64 Sup. Ct. 908 (U.S. Sup. Ct. 1944).
[31] *Appeal of Defense Plant Corporation*, Pa. Sup. Ct. October 31, 1944.
[32] *Spitcanfsky* v. *Hatten*, 182 S.W. (2d) 86 (Mo. 1944).

Court of the United States.[33] The latter court refused to review this particular decision of the New York Court of Appeals so the *in rem* procedure for foreclosure of tax liens in New York state is thus left "up in the air" until a case is properly brought before the Supreme Court of the United States.[34]

Zoning and Planning. In the field of planning the emphasis is upon postwar projects which cities can plan now but carry out later. The major problem is one of financing with legal problems of various kinds arising out of the method which may be adopted to raise the necessary funds. City attorneys have been called upon to render opinions on the legal authority of their municipality to accumulate reserve funds of various kinds for these post war projects.[35] In some instances it has been found that cities possess the necessary legal authority by virtue of state legislation specifically creating such authority.[36] In other instances city attorneys have ruled that their city does not possess the power to accumulate reserve funds for postwar planning projects.[37] Undoubtedly much litigation will arise out of bond issues and the financial plans which have been formulated to carry out postwar planning projects. As yet, however, these matters have not reached the litigation stage.

In the zoning field the chief problems of unusual interest in the war period have arisen out of variances to allow the carrying out of particular war functions. In many instances war factories have been granted variances to locate in areas zoned for residential use. In other instances variance permits have been granted allowing the alteration of homes and other structures so as to accommodate war workers or war work. In one case arising in New York the supreme court of Oneida County held that the city of Rome, New York, through its zoning board had the legal authority to issue an order authorizing the building of war factories in a residential district.[38] The court held that the board properly had considered the necessity of the order in the light of the war situation, but that the board should have limited the right to maintain the factory to within a reasonable time after the termination of the war. The court pointed out that such a limitation would of course be unnecessary if the area was changed from a residential district to a manufacturing district. This case seems to be the forerunner of much litigation in which the war situation has changed certain areas to a different use from that prior to the war period and prior to relaxation of zoning ordinances to allow certain war uses. Of interest also in connection with zoning regulations and war construction is the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeal, Third Circuit, holding that the Federal Public Housing Authority need not conform to local building and construction regulations in constructing emergency homes for war workers in the city of Chester, Pennsylvania.[39] The court held that under the Lanham Act the FPHA is immune from control by such local ordinances. The court held further that such immunity would not, however, allow the FPHA to construct unsafe dwellings or houses that would be harmful to the health of local residents.

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[33] *Lynbrook Gardens, Inc.* v. *Ullman,* 53 N.E. (2d) 353 (N.Y. 1943).

[34] The order of the Supreme Court of the United States was entered on May 15, 1944.

[35] Mattison, "Analysis of Statutes and Ordinances Establishing Post-War Reserve Funds," *Municipalities and The Law in Action* (1944) pp. 414-50.

[36] *Ibid.*

[37] *Id.*

[38] *Spadafora* v. *Ferguson,* 48 N.Y.S. (2d) 698.

[39] *United States* v. *City of Chester,* 9 *Municipal Law Journal* 75.

The emphasis upon airports throughout the war period has carried along with it a greatly increased interest in the subject of zoning to prevent obstructions in the approach areas of airports. The CAA, the Army, and the Navy have all insisted upon the adoption of zoning regulations to prevent airport hazards at airports upon which federal funds are spent. A new model state airport zoning act has been drafted by the CAA and the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers to incorporate the experience in this field since the previous draft was released in 1941. The new draft has been released for consideration of state legislatures.

The first decision directly upholding an airport zoning ordinance has been handed down by a federal district court in Louisiana.[40] The ordinance was upheld as a proper exercise of the police power.

Contracts. In the contract field two decisions have held that sales by a city[41] or county[42] in excess of OPA ceiling prices are invalid. In another decision the state supreme court in Washington has held that a sale of timber from school lands owned by the state is not subject to OPA ceiling prices because the sale is not in the ordinary course of business but in the state's sovereign capacity to aid in the governmental function of education.[43] A federal district court refused to enjoin officials of the state of Washington and the successful bidder from completing the sale of this timber at a price higher than the OPA ceiling price.[44] A Texas district court has reached a conclusion similar to that of the Washington Supreme Court on the sale of liquor by a state board.[45] There is some danger in the Washington and Texas decisions to municipalities if the courts further hold that sales of property *to* a state *or* cities as well as sales *of* property *by* a state or cities are not controlled by OPA price ceilings. If it should ever be held that price control does not apply to sales made by business men to states and cities, annual budgets will shrink in purchasing power with disastrous effect on state and local public services. The implications of these decisions will bear close study.

Airports. Airport problems continue among the most important with which cities are faced. In the legal field quite a number of interesting cases were decided during the year and most of the legal questions which arise in this field still have a touch of novelty as many are without prior legal precedent. In Illinois the supreme court of that state at first ignored 51 decisions in 27 other states holding that airports are a public purpose,[46] by announcing a different conclusion and then reversed its decision upon the rehearing of the case.[47] In Minnesota the supreme court upheld the creation of a special metropolitan airports commission to operate all public airports for the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul.[48] One of the decisions was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States for review on a contention that airport property owned by the city of Minneapolis could not be transferred by state legislation to the new metropolitan airports commission without payment of compensation. The Minnesota Supreme Court had held that no compensation was necessary and the Supreme Court of the United States dismissed the appeal from that decision.[49] In Alabama it has been held that airplane pilots wrongfully on the city-owned airport have no legal right to be serviced by a company holding the Birmingham municipal airport gas sales concession so that company can refuse to sell such a pilot gas for his airplane.[50] In that case the City had denied use of the airport and its facilities to the pilot because he had violated city rules governing such use, and the court arrived at the conclusion that the concession operator was only obligated to serve those lawfully on the airport.

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[40] *United States* v. 357.25 *Acres of Land,* 9 *Municipal Law Journal* 84. See "Airport Approach Protection—Airport Zoning," *Airports and The Courts,* NIMLO Report No. 106.

[41] *Rosenblatt* v. *City of Toledo,* 24 Ohio Op. 452, Pike & Fischer OPA Service 620:288, 1 Price Control Cases p. 51, 121 (Ct. of Com. Pl. Ohio 1942).

[42] *Twin City County* v. *Hulbert,* Pike & Fischer OPA Service, 620:427, 1 Price Control Cases p. 51, 350 (Dist. Ct. Idaho, 1944).

[43] *Sound View Pulp Co.* v. *Taylor,* 150 Pac. (2d) 839 (Wash. 1944).

[44] *Bowles* v. *Taylor,* 2 Pike & Fischer's OPA Opinion and Decisions 2083, 1 Price Control Cases p. 51, 674 (U.S.D.C. Wash., 1944).

[45] *Brown* v. *Texas Liquor Control Board,* 54 Fed. Supp. 350 (U.S.D.C. Tex. 1944).

[46] See Rhyne, *Airports and The Courts* (1944) at pp. 20-48.

In other parts of this review reference has been made to the court decision upholding taxes on airplanes of commercial airlines and the zoning of airports to prevent obstructions in airport approaches.

Civil Liberties. The so-called religious order "Jehovah's Witnesses" met defeat in the Supreme Court of the United States this year on their contention that child labor laws do not apply to children selling their so-called religious literature.[51] In a five-to-four decision the Supreme Court held that since states have a right to protect the welfare of children they can prohibit the use of the streets by them even for the purpose of religious exercises. A similar case arose in Portland, Oregon, involving an ordinance of that city and the Oregon Supreme Court reached a similar decision.[52]

The movement for the adoption of ordinances by cities along the lines of the state statutes adopted in several states to require paid union organizers to register before soliciting members for labor unions has been ended by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States holding such legislation is invalid.[53] The court based its decision on the grounds that requirement of registration deprives labor union organizers of the right of freedom of speech and assembly and denies them equal protection of the laws. In another decision the Supreme Court of the United States invalidated an ordinance requiring persons selling books to obtain a license when such ordinance is applied to members of "Jehovah's Witnesses" selling books published by that sect.[54]

[47] *People* v. *Bartholf*, Decision on rehearing released November 22, 1944—not yet reported.

[48] *Monaghan* v. *Armatage*, 15 N. W. (2d) 241 (Minn. 1944); *Erickson* v. *King*, 15 N.W. (2d) 201 (Minn. 1944).

[49] *Monaghan* v. *Armatage*, *Ibid*, order of United States Supreme Court entered January 2, 1945.

[50] *Messer* v. *Southern Airway Sales Co.*, 17 So. (2d) 679 (Ala. 1944), See also *Green* v. *Messer*, 243 Ala. 405, 10 So. (2d) 157 (1942) holding that the City could deny use of its airport to a pilot who violated the rules promulgated to govern such use.

[51] *Prince* v. *Commonwealth of Massachusetts*, 321 U.S. 158 (1944).

[52] *Thornton* v. *City of Portland*, 9 *Municipal Law Journal* 114. The Supreme Court of the United States denied a petition for a writ of certiorari in this case November 6, 1944.

[53] *Thomas* v. *Collins*, Decided by the U.S. Sup. Ct. January 8, 1945.

[54] *Follett* v. *Town of McCormick*, 64 Sup. Ct. 717 (U.S. Sup. Ct. 1944).

Professional Organization. The National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.) in 1944 continued to act as the clearinghouse on municipal legal problems for four hundred city law departments in which there are more than 2,000 city attorneys and their assistants. These services include answering inquiries, publishing the *Municipal Law Journal* (monthly) and *Municipal Law Court Decisions* (monthly), publishing research reports and drafting model ordinances and statutes, filing briefs *amicus curiae* in the courts in cases of national consequence to cities, assisting attorneys of member cities on federal-city matters, holding an annual conference, and publishing *Municipalities and The Law in Action*—a yearly volume compiling the legal experience of cities for future reference. During 1944 NIMLO held a national conference on war and postwar problems of cities in Cleveland, Ohio. Nine research reports, two model ordinances, and a revised edition of the model state airport zoning act were released to members. Much of the work of NIMLO during the past year involved the solution of legal problems involved in federal-city cooperation on war problems and postwar planning programs.

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CODIFICATION OF MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1943. 43pp. $2.

LAW DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C., 1940. 47pp. $1.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. By Eugene McQuillin. Callaghan and Company, 401 East Ohio Street, Chicago. 1928–40. 7 vol. $10 each. 2d edition, revised Volume 4. 1943. 1,921pp. $12.24. . . . Cumulative Supplement. 1941. 1,696pp. $15. 2d edition, 1943 cumulative supplement. By Ray Smith and others. Callaghan and Company, 401 East Ohio Street, Chicago. 1943. 1,191pp. $15.30.

MUNICIPALITIES AND THE LAW IN ACTION. Edited by Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1944. 591pp. $10.

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AIRPORTS AND THE COURTS. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1944. 222pp. $5.

A BRIEF REPORT ON HARTFORD CLAIMS COSTS. Governmental Research Institute, Inc., 15 Lewis Street, Hartford 3, Connecticut. 1944. 10pp.

CIRCUS REGULATION BY MUNICIPALITIES. By Charles H. Burton. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1944. 32pp. $2.

FINANCING THROUGH REVENUE BONDS. By S. B. Robinson. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1944. 55pp. $2.

THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. By Eugene McQuillin. 2d edition, revised volume 5, by Frank D. Moore. Callaghan and Company, 10 North Clark Street, Chicago. 1944. 2,363pp. $12.24.

LAWFUL ACTION OF STATE MILITARY FORCES. By Edmund R. Beckwith and others. Random House, 20 East 57 Street, New York 22. 1944. 216pp. $1.50.

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MUNICIPALITIES AND THE SOLDIER BONUS. By Herzel H. E. Plaine. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1944. 57pp. $2.

THE SELECTION AND TENURE OF JUDGES. By Evan Haynes. National Conference of Judicial Councils, 744 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey. 1944. 308pp.

THE SUABILITY OF THE STATE. Legislative Council, State Capitol, Springfield, Illinois. 1944. 18pp.

TRAFFIC COURTS ON TRIAL. National Committee on Traffic Law Enforcement, 744 Broad Street, Newark 2, New Jersey. 1944. 20pp.

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JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN JUDICATURE SOCIETY. (Bimonthly.) American Judicature Society, Law School Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 20 cents.

LEGAL AID REVIEW. (Quarterly.) Legal Aid Society, 11 Park Place, New York.

MUNICIPAL LAW COURT DECISIONS. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

MUNICIPAL LAW JOURNAL. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

NALAO BRIEF CASE. National Association of Legal Aid Organizations, 25 Exchange Street, Rochester, New York.

PANEL. (Irregular.) Grand Jury Association of New York County, 320 Broadway, New York.

Selected Model Municipal Ordinances

For scope of this list see article "How to Use the Year Book"; for addresses of state municipal leagues see Table VI; and for more detailed subject classification see index at end of Year Book.

GENERAL

American Bar Association, Section of Municipal Law. Codification of Municipal Ordinances. 1940. 31pp.

American Municipal Association. Requirements for Publication of Municipal Ordinances and Adoption of Codes by Reference. September, 1940. 10pp. and appendixes. 50 cents.

Ames, Iowa. The Ordinances of the City of Ames, Iowa. 1943. 326pp. $1. City clerk.

Ann Arbor, Michigan. Ordinances of the City of Ann Arbor. Compiled by William M. Laird. 1941. Var. paged. Apply to city clerk, Ann Arbor. $1.50.

Cincinnati Bureau of Municipal Research. The Administrative Code and Municipal Code of Ordinances. March, 1927. 48pp.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Charter and Code of Ordinances of the City of Cincinnati. 1936. 563pp.

Decatur, Illinois. Municipal Code of Decatur; Containing the General Ordinances of the City of . . . City Hall, Decatur. January 16, 1941. Var. paged, tables.

How to Prepare a Municipal Code. *Public Management,* 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. October, 1942. pp. 300–305.

Kansas City, Missouri. The Charter, Administrative Code, and General Ordinances of Kansas City, Missouri. Director of Finance, city hall, Kansas City. 1941. 1116pp. $6.

Kingsport, Tennessee. Charter and Ordinances of the City of Kingsport as Amended to June 30, 1939. 1939. 360pp.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Milwaukee Code of Ordinances Containing the General Ordinances of the City of Milwaukee. Municipal Reference Library, City Hall, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 1941. Var. paged. $5.

Municipal Reference Library. Latest Codified Ordinances of Cities over 100,000 Population and Selected Smaller Cities. Compiled by M. Margaret Kehl. 2220 Municipal Building, New York. 1943. 5pp.

League of South Dakota Municipalities. Preparation, Passage, and Publication of Municipal Ordinances in South Dakota. November, 1937. $1. Also includes sample ordinances on various subjects.

Los Angeles County, California. Administrative Code. County Clerk. 95pp.

National Municipal League. The Model City Charter. 299 Broadway, New York. 1941. 141pp. $1.

Newton, Kansas. Revised Ordinances of the City of Newton. 1937. 316pp.

Oakland, California. The Oakland Municipal Code . . .with Amendments Adopted Prior to October 21, 1933. 1933. 271pp. $1.

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Saginaw, Michigan. The Code of Ordinances of the City of Saginaw, Michigan. Vol. 1. Administrative Code. 50 cents. Vol. 2 General Code. $1.50. S. W. Corrigan, city clerk, Saginaw, Michigan. 1938. Unpaged.

Shorewood, Wisconsin. The General Ordinances of the Village of Shorewood as Revised, Consolidated, and Amended. 1937. 294pp.

Sly, John F. Codification and Drafting of Ordinances for Small Towns. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1932. 70pp. 50 cents.

Traverse City, Michigan. Code of Ordinances of Traverse City: Vol. I. General Codes. 1943. 145pp. $1.50. Vol. II. Special Code. 1943. 104pp.

AERONAUTICS

Air Transport Association of America. State Laws Relating to Airports, Airport Zoning, Air Navigation Facilities in Force July 1, 1944. Prepared under sponsorship of National Aeronautics Association, 1125 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 6, D.C. 1944.

American Municipal Association. Municipalities and Airport Zoning. Report No. 145. February, 1941. 15pp. 50 cents.

Civil Aeronautics Administration and National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. Model State Airport Zoning Act. Washington, D. C. November, 1944. 15pp.

—State Aeronautical Legislation Digest and Uniform State Laws. October, 1939. 105pp. 15 cents. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Municipal Regulation of Aeronautics. *The Municipality*, April, 1931. pp. 65–66. 25 cents.

Michigan Board of Aeronautics. Michigan Airports. Lansing. 1944. 76pp.

National Association of State Aviation Officials. THE UNIFORM AERONAUTICAL REGULATORY ACT. 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago. September, 1936. 10pp.

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Galveston, Texas. FRANCHISE TO PERMIT DELIVERY OF COLD WATER FOR AIR CONDITIONING AND COOLING PURPOSES TO CONSUMERS WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF CITY. November 29, 1939.

Lincoln, Nebraska. ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE INSTALLATION OF AIR CONDITIONING AND REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT. *Nebraska Municipal Review,* March, 1938, p.29–31.

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San Francisco, California. PRIVATE AMBULANCE ORDINANCE. April, 1934.

United States Conference of Mayors. AMBULANCE REGULATION. 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. April, 1937. variously paged.

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Association of Washington Cities. CONTROL OF LIVESTOCK IN WASHINGTON CITIES. University of Washington, Seattle 5. 1943. 20pp.

—DOGS AS A MUNICIPAL PROBLEM. 1943. 25pp.

Detroit, Michigan. ORDINANCE No. 278-C ON DOGS. June 18, 1934.

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PART FIVE

DIRECTORIES OF OFFICIALS

The City-Manager Profession and Directory

Directory of Officials in Cities Over 10,000

Mayors and Clerks in Cities 5,000 to 10,000

Purchasing Agents in Cities Over 10,000

Personnel Officers in Cities Over 10,000

The City-Manager Profession and Directory

THERE were approximately the same number of city manager appointments in 1944 as in 1943, 30 per cent of the managers have been in the profession 10 years or more, and by the end of 1944 one or more administrative officers in 176 council-manager cities had enrolled in in-service training courses of the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration.

Appointments. During the year 1944 there were 97 city manager appointments as compared with 98 in 1943, 125 in 1942, and 120 in 1941. Approximately one-third of the city-manager appointees in 1944 were non-residents at the time of appointment, which is approximately the same as that for 1943 (see Table 1).

TABLE 1

COMPARISON OF CITY-MANAGER APPOINTMENTS

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Promotions from administrative staff within city	25	17	22	41	44	29	31
Promotions from adminis. positions outside city	11	19	19	24	22	16	18
Promotions from one city to another	5	5	13	12	10	11	10
Former managers receiving appointments	9	10	13	16	11	11	9
Entering from nongovernmental positions	15	22	9	14	15	18	18
Unknown	7	6	9	13	23	13	11
Total appointments	72	79	85	120	125	98	97
Number of out-of-town appointments	22	27	35	43	31	31	32
Per cent of out-of-town to total	31	34	42	36	25	33	33

Sixty-eight per cent of the men appointed in 1944 had had previous public administrative experience. There were 31 local promotions from within the administrative staff: 12 public works directors, five city clerks, four selectmen, two water works superintendents, two finance directors, two town superintendents, one city attorney, one mayor, one street superintendent, and one administrative assistant. Of the 18 holding public administrative positions outside the city at the time of appointment as manager, three were retired army officers, three were staff members of state finance departments, two were state highway engineers, one on the staff of a state agriculture department, two were township officials, two were city engineers in other cities, one a mayor from another city, one a county engineer, three were in federal departments—two as utility engineers and the other with the War Production Board. Of the 18 appointees with no governmental experience, four were engaged in private engineering, one was a teacher, one was secretary of a taxpayers' association, and 12 were engaged in various private businesses ranging all the way from manager of a railroad terminal to a store operator. Nine former managers received new appointments. The background of 11 of the 1944 appointees is unknown.

TABLE 2

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF CITIES SERVED BY MANAGERS IN SERVICE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1938–44

Number of Cities Served	Number of Managers in Service December 31[1]						
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
One	381	401	407	441	476	481	499
Two	54	55	60	52	51	51	57
Three	21	19	20	21	18	15	16
Four	8	6	8	8	9	13	13
Five	2	1	1	2	1	2	2
Six	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Seven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eight	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	468	483	497	525	556	562	587

[1] The total number of managers in service at the end of each year does not represent the total number of manager cities as there are always some vacant positions.

There were ten manager promotions from one city to another in 1944, making a total of 135 promotions since 1930, an average of nine per year. Promotions from one city to another and the appointment of former city managers are reflected in Table 2, which shows at the end of 1944 that 88 managers in service had managed more than one city.

Of the 22 cities making appointments for the first time, four appointed previous managers, 12 had previous governmental experience, two came from private business, and the background of four is unknown. Of the 245 cities and counties in which the council-manager plan went into effect during the years from 1929 to 1944, inclusive, 136, or 55 per cent, appointed out-of-town men as their first managers.

Length of Service. The average length of service, including all cities served, of the 587 managers in service at the end of 1944 was seven years and six months. This figure has remained static for three years, and compares with two years and one month in 1920 and four years and 11 months in 1930. Of the 587 managers, Table 3 shows that 11 have served more than a quarter of a century. More than 7 per cent have been city managers 20 years or more, 18 per cent 15 years or more, 30 per cent 10 years or more, and 50 per cent have served five or more years.

Education of City Managers. Of the 587 city managers in service at the end of 1944, 194, or 33 per cent, had at least one college degree and an additional 173, or 29 per cent, had attended college or taken extension courses. The number of managers holding engineering degrees has increased from 18.3 in 1943 to 22.9 in 1944, while those holding other kinds of degrees decreased slightly.

Separations from the Service. Fifty-six managers resigned or were removed from office during 1944 and eight died, making a total of 64 separations as compared with 87 in 1943, 75 in 1942, 92 in 1941, and 61 in 1940. Three went into military service, five took federal positions, two are now employed by a state, nine are in other city positions, and two have since returned to manager posts, eight retired, 11 entered private business, two are unemployed, and the occupation of 14 is unknown.

TABLE 3

LENGTH OF SERVICE OF MANAGERS INCLUDING ALL CITIES SERVED AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1938–44

Completed Service in Years	Number of Managers in Service						
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Less than 5	194	199	211	240	274	285	294
5 to 9	125	129	126	114	109	104	112
10 to 14	89	94	78	81	81	73	73
15 to 19	49	46	62	67	61	58	64
20 to 24	11	15	20	23	29	34	33
More than 25	..	..	..	..	2	8	11
	468	483	497	525	556	562	587

Professional Organization. Of the 587 managers in service at the end of 1944, 421 were members of the International City Managers' Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37), and 423 persons other than managers held membership in the Association. The Association continued to serve as a clearing house on municipal management practices through regular and special publications, an annual conference, and an inquiry service. Special reports issued in 1944 were *Governmental Data for Small Council-Manager Cities,* containing information on 126 council-manager cities of less than 5,000 population, and *The Police and Minority Groups,* a suggested program to prevent disorder and improve relations between racial, religious, and national groups. The in-service training program of the Association conducted under the name of the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration received 260 enrollments in 1944 as compared with 93 enrollments in 1943, 57 in 1942, and 100 in 1941. Thirty-three of the 1944 enrollments came from Canada. Of these 260, a total of 146 were servicemen enrolling through the United States Armed Forces Institute, and 114 were municipal officials. In addition to the training courses the Association in 1944 sold 1,217 manuals, many of which were used in group training programs.

TABLE XIX

DIRECTORY OF APPROVED COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES AND CITY MANAGERS

613 CITIES AND 9 COUNTIES AS OF MARCH 1, 1945

The figure following the city indicates the number of city managers to date and in the column headed "Plan" the letter "C" indicates adoption of the plan by charter, "O" by ordinance. After the manager's name (M) indicates Member and (Assoc. M) Associate Member of the International City Managers' Association; the figure indicates he has served more than one city. After name of city "pl" indicates plantation, "t" town, "tp" township, "vil" village.

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
ALABAMA—2					
Mountain Brook (1)	3,567	O	1942	Charles B. Webb (M)	1942
Sylacauga (1)	6,269	O	1942	T.A. Ogletree (Assoc. M)	1942
ARIZONA—2					
Phoenix (21)	65,414	C	1914	Roy J. Heyne (Assoc. M)	1943
Tucson (5)	36,818	C	1930	Phil J. Martin, Jr., Act. (M)	1941
ARKANSAS—1					
Marianna (1)	4,449	O	1925	C. C. Mitchener	1926
CALIFORNIA—37					
Alameda (8)	36,256	C	1917	Don C. McMillan (M) 2	1943
Alhambra (10)	38,935	C	1916	R. D. Wickham (Assoc. M.)	1942
Bakersfield (9)	29,252	C	1915	Claude E. Peavy (Assoc. M)	1941
Berkeley (4)	85,547	C	1923	Gerrit Vander Ende (Assoc. M)	1944
Burbank (3)	34,337	C	1927	H. I. Stites (M)	1933
Chico (2)	9,287	C	1923	Harry H. Hume (M)	1929
Compton (7)	16,198	C	1925	J. H. Park (M)	1937
Coronado (7)	6,932	O	1920	H. R. Fuller, Act.	1944
Fillmore (1)	3,252	O	1918	Clarence Arrasmith (M)	1918
Glendale (7)	82,582	C	1914	Edwin A. Ingham (M) 2	1937
Hillsborough (2)	2,747	O	1928	E. P. Wilsey (M) 2	1937
Long Beach (13)	164,271	C	1921	Samuel E. Vickers (Assoc. M)	1944
Mill Valley (1)	4,847	O	1942	Robert E. Baumberger (Assoc. M) 3	1942
Monterey (4)	10,084	C	1925	William E. Hansen (Assoc. M)	1944
Oakland (3)	302,163	C	1931	Charles R. Schwanenberg (M) 2	1943
Ontario (1)	14,197	O	1944	Neal D. Smith (Assoc. M)	1944
Pacific Grove (2)	6,249	C	1927	Erwin Dames (M)	1929
Palm Springs (3)	3,434	O	1941	Ray M. Sorum (Assoc. M)	1944
Pasadena (3)	81,864	C	1921	C. W. Koiner (M)	1933
Pittsburg (6)	9,520	O	1919	E. L. O'Hara (M)	1942
Porterville (4)	6,270	C	1927	Elmer L. Long (Assoc. M)	1940
Redwood City (3)	12,453	C	1929	Robert W. Mead (Assoc. M)	1942
Richmond (1)	23,642	O	1920	J. A. McVittie (M)	1920
Sacramento (5)	105,958	C	1921	Elton Sherwin (Assoc. M)	1943
Sacramento County (1)	170,333	C	1933	Charles W. Deterding, Jr.	1933
Salinas (1)	11,586	O	1936	Victor J. Barlogio (M)	1936
San Diego (8)	203,341	C	1932	(Vacancy)	
San Jose (4)	68,457	C	1916	John J. Lynch	1944
San Leandro (4)	14,601	C	1928	Ray L. Billings (Assoc. M)	1937
San Mateo (4)	19,403	C	1923	William D. Soule (M)	1937
Santa Rosa (8)	12,605	C	1923	Joseph V. Ladner (Assoc. M)	1944
South Pasadena (5)	14,356	O	1920	Frank Clough (M)	1940
Stockton (2)	54,714	C	1923	Walter B. Hogan (M)	1929
Tulare (7)	8,259	C	1923	Gail Bash (Assoc. M)	1943
Upland (1)	6,316	O	1930	R. G. Manley (M)	1930
Ventura (3)	13,264	C	1933	Richard H. Smith (M) 2	1943
Visalia (3)	8,904	C	1923	E. A. Dunn (Assoc. M)	1943

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
COLORADO—7					
Boulder (5)	12,958	C	1918	Harold C. McClintock (M)	1932
Colorado Springs (2)	36,789	C	1921	E. L. Mosley (M)	1930
Durango (5)	5,887	C	1915	A. L. Kroeger, Act. (Assoc. M)	1942
Fort Collins (1)	12,251	O	1939	G. H. Palmes (M)	1939
Grand Junction (4)	12,479	C	1922	Bruce Brownson (M)	1939
Monte Vista (1)	3,208	C	1922	W. F. Bowers (M)	1927
Montrose (10)	4,764	C	1914	Dwight D. Dilworth (Assoc. M)	1944
CONNECTICUT—5					
Bloomfield t (3)	4,309	C	1941	W. T. Williamson (M) 2	1944
Killingly t (Danielson) (2)	9,547	C	1939	Owen Bell	1942
New London (4)	30,456	C	1921	Edward R. Henkle	1944
Stratford t (5)	22,580	C	1921	Harry B. Flood	1945
West Hartford t (2)	33,776	C	1935	Rodney L. Loomis (M)	1935
DELAWARE—3					
Dover (2)	5,517	C	1929	Gilbert L. Wilcox (Assoc. M)	1943
Milford (2)	4,214	C	1932	Jack Maynard (M) 2	1945
Rehoboth (2)	1,247	C	1937	Robert C. Hill	1936
FLORIDA—40					
Alachua (1)	1,081	C	1923	H. H. Hobbs (M)	1923
Bartow (8)	6,158	C	1922	H. Pierce Ford (M) 4	1943
Clearwater (5)	10,136	C	1923	F. L. Hendrix (M)	1939
Coral Gables (5)	8,294	C	1925	G. N. Shaw (Assoc. M)	1942
Daytona Beach (16)	22,584	C	1922	James M. Titus	1944
DeLand (4)	7,041	C	1926	Edward M. Beardslee (Assoc. M)	1942
Dunedin (5)	1,758	C	1926	Walter H. Bartholomew (Assoc. M)	1944
Fernandina (7)	3,492	C	1923	Wm. C. Drager (Assoc. M)	1943
Fort Lauderdale (7)	17,996	C	1925	A. J. Merrill (Assoc. M)	1941
Fort Meade (9)	1,992	C	1925	John L. Green	1944
Fort Pierce (9)	8,040	C	1923	B. Arnold	1945
Gainesville (4)	13,757	C	1921	J. B. Mobley, Jr. (M)	1937
Haines City (5)	3,890	C	1925	Paul D. Joyce (M)	1940
Hollywood (13)	6,239	C	1926	Albert G. Bair	1943
Jacksonville Beach (1)	3,566	C	1938	James Q. Palmer (M)	1938
Kissimmee (7)	3,225	C	1923	C. D. Adams (Assoc. M)	1944
Lake Worth (2)	7,408	O	1937	(Vacancy)	
Lakeland (6)	22,068	C	1914	Charles Larsen (M)	1943
Largo (15)	1,031	C	1913	D. R. Judkins (M)	1941
Leesburg (4)	4,687	C	1923	A. C. Newman (M) 2	1941
Melbourne (6)	2,622	C	1926	Charles R. Stickel (M)	1934
Miami (8)	172,172	C	1921	A. B. Curry (M) 2	1942
Miami Beach (2)	28,012	O	1923	Claude A. Renshaw (M)	1925
Miami Shores (3)	1,956	C	1932	C. Lawton McCall (M)	1935
New Smyrna Beach (6)	4,402	C	1921	John C. Ferris (M)	1943
Ocala (9)	8,986	C	1918	E. P. Clark (M)	1934
Palatka (5)	7,140	C	1924	G. D. Bogue (M)	1940
Palm Beach (1)	3,747	C	1922	L. Trevette Lockwood (M)	1922
Panama City (1)	11,610	C	1940	Clyde E. Swank (M) 2	1940
Pensacola (3)	37,449	C	1931	Geo. J. Roark (M) 2	1931
Plant City (7)	7,491	C	1927	T. J. McCall	1940
Quincy (2)	3,888	C	1923	Steve Edwards	1925
St. Augustine (7)	12,090	C	1915	H. C. Gooch (Assoc. M)	1945
St. Petersburg (5)	60,812	C	1931	Carleton F. Sharpe (Assoc. M)	1944
Sanford (6)	10,217	C	1920	H. N. Sayer (Assoc. M)	1939
Stuart (3)	2,438	O	1926	L. B. Eurit (M)	1940
Tallahassee (5)	16,240	C	1920	Malcolm N. Yancey (M)	1940
Tarpon Springs (2)	3,402	C	1941	Fred Howard (Assoc. M)	1942
West Palm Beach (8)	33,693	C	1919	Francis B. McGarry (M)	1939
Winter Haven (7)	6,199	C	1923	W. W. Jamison (M)	1934
GEORGIA—23					
Albany (2)	19,055	C	1924	C. Q. Wright (M)	1925
Avondale Estates (2)	569	C	1927	H. H. Terrell (M)	1939
Brunswick (5)	15,035	C	1921	F. J. Torras (M)	1931
Buford (2)	4,191	C	1939	W. Lester Brogdon (Assoc. M)	1941

GEORGIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Cartersville (5)	6,141	C	1917	Herbert M. Crane (M)	1941
Cedartown (2)	9,025	C	1938	M. E. Watson (M)	1941
Columbus (4)	53,280	C	1922	Marshall Morton (M)	1933
Cordele (5)	7,929	C	1923	J. C. Dorough (Assoc. M)	1942
Cornelia (9)	1,808	C	1928	M. F. Williams (Assoc. M)	1940
Decatur (4)	16,561	C	1921	A. F. Newman (M)	1935
Douglas (2)	5,175	C	1941	H. C. Roberts (Assoc. M)	1942
Eastman (4)	3,311	C	1922	W. C. Rozar (M)	1938
Gainesville (5)	10,243	C	1922	Fred Roark (M)	1938
Griffin (4)	13,222	C	1918	Richard A. Drake (M)	1935
Hawkinsville (5)	3,000	C	1924	T. R. Richardson	1943
Manchester (3)	3,463	C	1923	W. R. Tucker	1940
Moultrie (2)	10,147	C	1937	G. A. Shaver (M)	1940
Quitman (5)	4,450	C	1922	John O. Lilly (M)	1940
Rome (2)	26,282	C	1919	S. S. King (Assoc. M)	1937
Thomasville (1)	12,683	C	1944	C. E. Layton (Assoc. M) 2	1944
Tifton (4)	5,228	C	1921	S. A. Youmans	1936
Toccoa (2)	5,494	C	1932	J. R. Herndon	1944
Waycross (6)	16,763	C	1923	L. V. Bean (M) 3	1940

ILLINOIS—6

Glencoe (2)	6,825	O	1914	George R. Young (M)	1927
Glenview (2)	2,500	O	1931	Walter J. Hoffman (M)	1935
Kenilworth (2)	2,935	O	1920	C. M. Osborn (M) 5	1936
Riverside (2)	7,935	O	1925	G. L. Opper (M)	1934
Wilmette (5)	17,226	O	1930	William A. Wolff (M)	1940
Winnetka (2)	12,430	O	1915	H. L. Woolhiser (M)	1917

IOWA—10

Ames (2)	12,555	O	1920	John H. Ames (M)	1927
Clarinda (7)	4,905	O	1913	Arthur E. J. Johnson (M)	1943
Dubuque (5)	43,892	C	1920	A. A. Rhomberg (M)	1937
Iowa Falls (5)	4,425	O	1914	Forrest E. Dougan (Assoc. M)	1944
Maquoketa (4)	4,076	O	1920	J. G. Thorne (M)	1935
Mason City (3)	27,080	C	1927	Herbert T. Barclay (M)	1935
Mt. Pleasant (2)	4,610	O	1916	Lee F. Speaker	1940
Villisca (3)	2,011	O	1919	Edwin E. Jenkins	1928
Webster City (5)	6,738	C	1915	C. C. McCarthy (M)	1940
West Liberty (3)	1,802	O	1920	Waldo C. Myers	1941

KANSAS—18

Abilene (1)	5,671	C	1939	Walter F. Johnson (M)	1939
Arkansas City (1)	12,752	C	1931	Clyde B. King (M) 2	1931
Atchison (3)	12,648	C	1921	Earl C. Hellener, Act	1944
Belleville (2)	2,580	C	1921	G. C. Pierce (M)	1932
El Dorado (8)	10,045	C	1917	H. E. McMillen (M)	1941
Hays (6)	6,385	C	1919	L. W. Servis (Assoc. M)	1943
Hoisington (2)	3,719	C	1924	Ralph B. Call	1927
Independence	11,565	C	1945	(Vacancy)	
Kinsley (5)	2,178	C	1922	Albert Wilson	1944
La Crosse (2)	1,407	C	1925	Jess C. Moser	1926
McCracken (3)	534	C	1919	J. I. Edwards	1929
Newton (4)	11,048	C	1927	W. O. Cuthbertson (M)	1939
St. Marys (4)	1,132	C	1921	M. E. Coleman	1931
Salina (5)	21,073	C	1921	E. J. Allison (M) 2	1943
Sterling (4)	2,215	C	1925	LeRoy Priess (Assoc. M)	1944
Stockton (2)	1,418	C	1921	O. M. Goodrich (Assoc. M)	1922
Wichita (7)	114,966	C	1917	R. E. McClure (M)	1941
Winfield (3)	9,506	C	1921	Ph. Frankenfeld (Assoc. M)	1937

KENTUCKY—5

Covington (5)	62,018	C	1932	Theodore Hageman (Assoc. M)	1944
Hazard (4)	7,397	C	1938	Henry Spaulding	1942
Lexington (4)	49,304	C	1932	Will White (M)	1942
Newport (3)	30,631	C	1932	J. B. Morlidge (Assoc. M)	1937
Paducah (2)	33,765	C	1934	Harry G. McElwee	1938

MAINE—58

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ashland t (2)	2,457	C	1935	Theodore R. Bartlett	1941
Auburn (9)	19,817	C	1918	Ira B. Safford (Assoc. M)	1944
Baileyville t (Woodland) (2)	2,018	C	1934	Frank Foggia (Assoc. M)	1937
Bangor (4)	29,822	C	1932	Horace S. Estey (Assoc. M)	1943
Belfast (4)	5,540	C	1930	James O. Fenner	1944
Blaine t (1)	1,049	C	1943	Beulah Gillen (Assoc. M)	1944
Brewer (2)	6,510	C	1932	Harrie D. Eckler (M) 2	1941
Bridgewater (2)	1,267	C	1942	Paul Fodale	1943
Bridgton t (2)	3,035	C	1940	Everard A. Wentworth	1942
Brownville (2)	1,919	C	1944	L. Everett Gerrish	1944
Camden t (2)	3,554	C	1925	Percy R. Keller (M)	1932
Caribou t (1)	8,218	C	1940	Grover M. Hardison	1940
Castle Hill t (1)	697	C	1941	Phineas F. Ellis (Assoc. M)	1941
Corinna t (2)	1,515	C	1941	Leon E. Fitts	1943
Danforth t (2)	1,348	C	1941	James A. Timoney	1943
Dexter (1)	3,714	C	1944	L. W. O'Connor (Assoc. M)	1944
Dover-Foxcroft t (2)	4,015	C	1938	Irving C. Trufant (M)	1941
Dyer Brook t (1)	265	C	1942	H. E. A. Dunphy	1943
Eagle Lake (1)	1,891	C	1944	William Furlong	1944
Eastport (4)	3,346	C	1936	John C. Ewen	1945
Ellsworth (3)	3,911	C	1934	Charles A. Haynes (M)	1941
Fort Fairfield t (5)	5,607	C	1929	Robert W. Palmer (M) 2	1941
Ft. Kent (1)	5,353	C	1944	George Quigley	1944
Frenchville (1)	1,566	C	1944	John C. Michaud	1944
Haynesville (1)	235	C	1944	Fred C. Greaves (Assoc. M)	1944
Hodgdon t (1)	1,076	C	1940	Fred C. Greaves (Assoc. M)	1940
Houlton t (1)	7,771	C	1939	W. E. Brackett (M) 4	1939
Lincoln t (3)	3,563	C	1940	Walter P. Lemke (Assoc. M)	1943
Linneus t (1)	775	C	1940	Fred C. Greaves (Assoc. M)	1940
Mapleton t (1)	1,354	C	1941	Wallace B. Waddell	1941
Mars Hill t (3)	1,886	C	1941	D. W. Stackpole (Assoc. M)	1942
Masardis t (1)	601	C	1939	William B. Burns 2	1940
Mechanic Falls (1)	1,500	C	1942	John E. Merrill	1942
Merrill t (2)	424	C	1941	Leland G. Adams	1942
Milo t (2)	3,000	C	1938	Bion F. Jose 2	1942
Monticello t (1)	1,504	C	1943	Ronald G. Lothrop	1943
Mount Desert t (1)	2,047	C	1932	Herbert A. Thomas 2	1932
New Portland t (1)	810	C	1942	Bernal B. Allen (M)	1942
Norridgewock t (1)	1,511	C	1940	Arland J. Wing	1944
Norway t (1)	3,649	C	1943	Leigh Webber (Assoc. M.)	1943
Oakland t (2)	2,730	C	1935	Howard J. Charles (Assoc. M)	1938
Patten t (2)	1,548	C	1941	E. H. Shute	1943
Portage Lake (1)	773	C	1942	W. B. Burns	1942
Portland (2)	73,643	C	1923	James E. Barlow (M) 3	1928
Presque Isle (2)	7,939	C	1933	Mark Trafton (M)	1935
Rumford t (6)	10,230	C	1927	J. Merton Wyman (Assoc. M)	1941
St. Agatha t (1)	1,874	C	1944	Sylvio Michaud	1944
St. Francis pl (1)	1,480	C	1944	Frank G. Hartt	1944
Sherman t (1)	1,058	C	1941	D. B. Curtis	1941
Skowhegan t	7,159	C	1944	B. B. Allen (M) 2	1944
Smyrna t (1)	409	C	1942	Leland G. Adams	1942
South Portland (1)	15,781	C	1934	J. Harold Webster (Assoc. M.)	1942
Stacyville pl (1)	717	C	1944	E. H. Shute	1944
Stockholm t (1)	891	C	1944	Mrs. Agnes Baxter (Assoc. M)	1944
Van Buren t (1)	5,380	C	1944	Robert C. Violette	1944
Vassalboro t (1)	1,931	C	1944	(Vacancy)	
Wallagrass t (1)	1,123	C	1944	Adrian Jacques (Assoc. M.)	1944
Washburn t (4)	1,805	C	1931	Arnold Lermont Ballard (Assoc. M)	1943
MARYLAND—1					
Greenbelt (2)	2,831	C	1938	James T. Gobbel (Assoc. M)	1943
MASSACHUSETTS—6					
Cambridge (1)	110,879	C	1942	John B. Atkinson (M)	1942
Lowell (1)	101,389	C	1944	John J. Flannery (Assoc. M)	1944

MASSACHUSETTS (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Mansfield t (5)	6,530	C	1921	James F. Shurtleff (Assoc. M)	1943
Middleborough t (2)	9,032	C	1921	Roger W. Macdonald, Act. (Assoc. M)	1944
Norwood t (5)	15,383	C	1915	Francis W. Smith (M)	1942
Stoughton t (2)	8,632	C	1922	Francis R. Atkinson (Assoc. M)	1942
MICHIGAN—58					
Alma (4)	7,202	C	1919	P. H. Beauvais (M) 4	1943
Alpena (6)	12,808	C	1916	Donald M. Oakes (Assoc. M)	1942
Bay City (5)	47,956	C	1921	J. Harry Nelson (M)	1936
Benton Harbor (6)	16,668	C	1921	John F. Null (M)	1941
Berkley (1)	6,406	C	1944	David King (M) 2	1945
Big Rapids (8)	4,987	C	1914	Roy S. Buck	1944
Birmingham (7)	11,196	C	1918	Harold H. Corson, Act. (M)	1943
Bloomfield Hills (1)	1,281	C	1932	Harry S. Starr 2	1932
Cadillac (4)	9,855	C	1914	Gerritt P. Rooks	1944
Clawson (4)	4,006	C	1940	(Vacancy)	
Crystal Falls (2)	2,641	C	1917	W. F. Jacka	1936
Davison (3)	1,397	C	1939	Donald R. Smith	1941
East Grand Rapids (2)	4,899	C	1927	Earl R. Weeber, Act. (M)	1942
East Lansing (1)	5,839	C	1944	Harry W. Lott (Assoc. M)	1944
Escanaba (4)	14,830	C	1922	A. V. Aronson (Assoc. M.)	1945
Ferndale (2)	22,523	C	1924	Jay F. Gibbs (M)	1929
Flint (7)	151,543	C	1930	George T. Gundry (M)	1941
Gladstone (5)	4,972	C	1923	H. J. Henrikson (Assoc. M)	1943
Grand Haven (7)	8,799	C	1915	(Vacancy)	
Grand Rapids (7)	164,292	C	1917	Walter H. Sack (Assoc. M)	1943
Grayling (2)	2,124	C	1935	George Granger (M)	1936
Grosse Pte. Park (1)	12,646	O	1942	Everitt B. Lane (M) 2	1942
Grosse Pte. Shores (4)	801	O	1916	Arthur H. Bennett (M)	1923
Harbor Springs (4)	1,423	C	1932	W. W. Coon	1941
Hazel Park (2)	15,380	C	1942	Loyd E. Brady (Assoc. M)	1944
Huntington Woods (4)	1,705	C	1928	E. H. Waterhouse (M) 3	1939
Iron River (2)	4,416	C	1926	D. M. Youngs	1930
Ironwood (7)	13,369	C	1925	William L. Johnson (M)	1941
Ishpeming (1)	9,491	C	1944	O. G. Holway (Assoc. M)	1944
Jackson (13)	49,656	C	1915	A. J. Koenig (M) 4	1942
Kalamazoo (6)	54,097	C	1918	Edward S. Clark (M)	1938
Kingsford (5)	5,771	C	1924	(Vacancy)	
Lapeer (6)	5,365	C	1919	J. D. Lamoreaux, Act.	1943
Ludington (1)	8,701	O	1942	C. W. Baggott (M)	1942
Manistee (4)	8,694	C	1914	Otto M. Damrow (M)	1927
Manistique (6)	5,399	C	1926	Charles D. Manson	1943
Marysville (5)	1,777	C	1920	James L. Galloway (M)	1942
Midland	10,329	C	1945	(Vacancy)	
Mount Pleasant (4)	8,413	C	1921	L. J. Mulholland (Assoc. M)	1942
Muskegon (7)	47,697	C	1920	Roy S. Winters, Act. (Assoc. M)	1943
Muskegon Heights (4)	16,047	C	1922	Roy J. Miles (Assoc. M)	1942
Petoskey (6)	6,019	C	1916	(Vacancy)	
Pleasant Ridge (3)	3,391	C	1919	Frederick C. Peitzsch, Act (Assoc. M)	1943
Plymouth (6)	5,360	C	1918	Clarence H. Elliott (M) 2	1936
Pontiac (8)	66,626	C	1920	George E. Bean (M) 2	1944
Port Huron (1)	32,759	C	1941	Leonard G. Howell (M) 2	1941
Portland (1)	2,247	C	1919	F. L. Jenkins (Assoc. M)	1919
Rockford (3)	1,773	C	1935	Carl E. Dennis	1941
Royal Oak (5)	25,087	C	1917	E. M. Shafter (M)	1931
Saginaw (2)	82,794	C	1936	Carl H. Peterson (M) 4	1940
St. Johns (2)	4,422	C	1919	Theodore H. Townsend	1919
St. Joseph (1)	8,963	C	1929	H. G. Crow (M)	1929
St. Louis (1)	3,039	C	1943	Frank B. Housel (Assoc. M)	1943
Sault Ste Marie (3)	15,847	C	1917	Henry A. Sherman (M)	1920
Stambaugh (1)	2,081	C	1924	Charles A. Nelson	1924
Sturgis (5)	7,214	C	1921	R. G. Greenberg (Assoc. M)	1944
Three Rivers (5)	6,710	C	1918	Clayton Conrad	1943
Traverse City (1)	14,455	C	1940	C. A. Miller (M) 3	1941

MINNESOTA—5

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Albert Lea (3)	12,200	C	1929	C. V. Jones, (M.)	1941
Anoka (4)	6,426	C	1914	C. R. Johnson (Assoc. M)	1938
Columbia Heights (9)	6,035	C	1921	P. Theodore Olsson (M)	1939
Morris (4)	3,214	C	1914	John A. Mielke	1930
White Bear Lake (4)	2,858	C	1921	William Holzheid	1928

MISSOURI—4

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Excelsior Springs (10)	4,864	C	1922	Moses Woods	1944
Kansas City (3)	399,178	C	1926	L. P. Cookingham (M) 4	1940
Moberly (1)	12,920	C	1944	Dean Van Ness (M) 2	1945
Neosho (1)	5,318	C	1944	Robert Peart (M) 2	1944

MONTANA—2

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Bozeman (5)	8,665	C	1921	Fred Quinnell, Acting (Assoc. M)	1941
Petroleum Co. (Winnett) (2)	1,083	C	1942	Eldon Freed	1943

NEBRASKA—1

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Alliance (5)	6,253	C	1919	Clarence H. Hoper (M)	1936

NEVADA—1

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Las Vegas (1)	8,422	C	1943	Charles C. McCall (Assoc. M) 2	1944

NEW JERSEY—6

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Asbury Park (5)	14,617	C	1933	J. Oliver Armstrong (Assoc. M)	1942
Clifton (1)	48,827	C	1934	William A. Miller (M)	1934
Hackensack (2)	26,279	C	1933	Carl W. Wright (M)	1939
Keansburg (3)	2,904	C	1925	Clinton B. Lohsen	1927
Teaneck tp (1)	25,275	C	1930	Paul A. Volcker (M) 2	1930
Teterboro (1)	40	C	1938	L. F. Mitten (Assoc. M)	1938

NEW MEXICO—4

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Albuquerque (6)	35,449	C	1918	Charles E. Wells (Assoc. M)	1934
Clayton (6)	3,188	O	1921	Manson Edmondson (Assoc. M)	1943
Clovis (8)	10,065	C	1922	R. B. Worthington	1937
Roswell (4)	13,482	O	1914	Lea Rowland	1943

NEW YORK—15

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Auburn (6)	35,753	C	1920	George F. Train (Assoc. M)	1944
Elmira (3)	45,106	C	1934	Ralph D. Klebes (M)	1937
Long Beach	9,036	C	1946		
Mamaroneck (3)	13,034	C	1931	William H. Johnson (M)	1940
Monroe County (1)	438,230	C	1936	Clarence A. Smith	1936
New Rochelle (4)	58,408	C	1932	Robert J. Cooper	1942
Newburgh (8)	31,883	C	1916	Joseph A. Fogarty (M)	1940
Niagara Falls (5)	78,029	C	1916	H. Wesley Clark (Assoc. M)	1944
Rochester (5)	324,975	C	1928	Louis B. Cartwright (M)	1940
Saranac Lake (4)	7,138	C	1929	C. H. Goldsmith, Act	1942
Schenectady (2)	87,549	C	1936	C. A. Harrell (M) 3	1937
Sherrill (8)	2,184	C	1916	Vincent L. Corona	1942
Watertown (4)	33,385	C	1920	C. Leland Wood (M)	1940
Watervliet (4)	16,114	O	1920	Frank Mahar (Assoc. M)	1932
Yonkers (3)	142,598	C	1940	Robert Craig Montgomery	1944

NORTH CAROLINA—25

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Apex (2)	1,000	O	1935	(Vacancy)	
Asheboro (1)	6,981	O	1942	Walter E. Yow (M)	1942
Asheville (3)	51,310	C	1931	P. M. Burdette (M)	1935
Chapel Hill (4)	3,654	C	1922	T. E. Hinson (Assoc. M)	1944
Charlotte (5)	100,899	C	1929	Robert W. Flack (M) 4	1941
Durham (5)	60,195	C	1917	S. J. Mahaffey (M) 3	1943
Durham County (1)	80,244	C	1930	D. W. Newsom (M)	1930
Fuquay Springs (2)	1,323	O	1933	Robert G. Johnson	1939
Gastonia (3)	21,313	C	1919	H. Rutter (Assoc. M)	1929
Goldsboro (6)	17,274	C	1917	A. B. Sansbury (M)	1941
Greensboro (5)	59,319	C	1921	H. A. Yancey (M) 4	1943

NORTH CAROLINA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Guilford Co.(Greensboro)	153,916	C	1942	J. Harry Weatherly (Assoc. M)	1942
Hickory (8)	13,487	C	1913	Ralph E. Smyre (M)	1939
High Point (6)	38,495	C	1915	Roy S. Braden (M) 4	1943
Kings Mountain (1)	6,547	O	1940	H. L. Burdette (M) 2	1940
Lexington (1)	10,550	C	1935	J. L. Gordon (M)	1935
Morganton (13)	7,670	C	1913	C. H. Helms 2	1944
Reidsville (3)	10,387	C	1921	J. L. Womack (Assoc. M)	1926
Rocky Mount (2)	25,568	C	1927	L. B. Aycock (Assoc. M)	1929
Roxboro (6)	4,599	O	1928	Guy Whitman (Assoc. M)	1944
Salisbury (3)	19,037	C	1927	H. C. Holmes (M)	1933
Thomasville (7)	11,041	C	1915	R. M. Cooksey (M)	1923
Tryon (2)	2,043	O	1931	William Spivey (Assoc. M)	1944
Wilmington (2)	33,407	C	1941	A. C. Nichols (M) 3	1942
Wilson (1)	19,234	C	1933	W. M. Wiggins (M)	1933

NORTH DAKOTA—1

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Minot (1)	16,577	C	1933	J. W. Bliss (M)	1933

OHIO—23

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ashtabula (8)	21,405	C	1916	R. M. Hoisington (Assoc. M)	1945
Bedford (2)	7,390	C	1932	O. E. Hutchinson	1942
Celina (3)	4,841	O	1926	Francis D. Kuckuck (M)	1939
Cincinnati (3)	455,610	C	1926	Wilbur R. Kellogg	1944
Cleveland Heights (1)	54,992	C	1922	H. H. Canfield (M)	1922
Dayton (4)	210,718	C	1914	F. O. Eichelberger (M)	1921
East Cleveland (2)	39,495	C	1918	Charles A. Carran (M)	1922
Gallipolis (8)	7,832	C	1918	S. A. Clendinen	1942
Hamilton (1)	50,592	C	1928	Russell P. Price (M)	1928
Indian Hill(Cincinnati)(2)	2,000	C	1942	Warren W. Parks (Assoc. M)	1943
Ironton (3)	15,851	C	1930	Ralph Mittendorf (M)	1941
Oakwood (Dayton) (1)	7,652	C	1932	Lawrence M. Dissinger (M)	1932
Oberlin (3)	4,305	C	1926	H. Victor Zahm	1935
Painesville (5)	12,235	C	1920	Warren D. Toyne (M) 2	1944
Piqua (3)	16,049	C	1930	Wilbur J. Baldwin (Assoc. M)	1941
Portsmouth (4)	40,466	C	1930	James F. Parkinson (M) 2	1942
Sandusky (6)	24,874	C	1916	Albert J. Lauber (M)	1941
South Charleston (4)	1,198	C	1918	Ralph Pancake	1936
Springfield (10)	70,662	C	1914	Arnold J. Dillon (M)	1940
Toledo (2)	282,349	C	1936	George N. Schoonmaker	1939
Washington Ct.House(3)	9,402	C	1936	Walter L. Stambaugh	1944
Westerville (6)	3,146	C	1916	Ross W. Shoemaker (Assoc. M)	1940
Xenia (4)	10,633	C	1918	George D. Ackerman (Assoc. M)	1944

OKLAHOMA—28

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ardmore (8)	16,886	C	1921	Clarence Harris (Assoc. M)	1941
Atoka (2)	2,548	C	1937	Wyly Keith	1941
Bartlesville (1)	16,267	O	1927	Ross Taylor (M) 2	1927
Chandler (4)	2,738	C	1925	J. C. Baucum	1938
Cleveland (2)	2,510	C	1931	George H. Greiner	1932
Coalgate (7)	2,118	C	1914	R. M. Lacy (M)	1925
Cushing (1)	7,703	C	1929	James W. Flint (M) 2	1929
Duncan (8)	9,207	C	1920	R. K. Arnold, Act	1944
Edmond (6)	4,002	C	1925	R. C. Gossett	1942
El Reno (6)	10,078	C	1926	J. N. Roberson, Act	1941
Grandfield (4)	1,116	C	1921	F. G. Patterson (Assoc. M)	1939
Guthrie (4)	10,018	C	1929	Lloyd Jay	1942
Heavener (3)	2,215	C	1922	G. D. Hughes	1937
McAlester (8)	12,401	C	1919	C. A. Bentley (Assoc. M)	1938
Madill (8)	2,594	C	1917	Winston Smith (Assoc. M)	1942
Mangum (12)	4,193	C	1914	John R. Hamman, Act. (Assoc. M)	1943
Muskogee (12)	32,332	C	1920	R. T. Price (Assoc. M)	1944
Norman (8)	11,429	C	1919	R. M. McCool (Assoc. M)	1942
Nowata (7)	3,904	C	1920	Lee Horn (Assoc. M)	1944
Oklahoma City (9)	204,424	C	1927	C. F. Aurand (Assoc. M)	1944
Pawhuska (11)	5,443	C	1921	Erbin E. Jones	1942
Sallisaw (1)	2,140	C	1919	Fred E. Johnston (M)	1919

OKLAHOMA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Sapulpa (4)	12,249	C	1922	Fred M. Boone (M)	1932
Shawnee (1)	22,053	C	1930	T. E. Thompson (M) 2	1930
Tecumseh (6)	2,042	C	1929	G. E. Horne (Assoc. M)	1942
Walters (7)	2,238	C	1919	J. S. Butler	1942
Woodward (3)	5,406	C	1929	C. C. Miller (Assoc. M)	1934
Yale (8)	1,407	C	1921	H. H. Hunt	1943
OREGON—14					
Astoria (5)	10,389	C	1923	Brewer A. Billie (Assoc. M)	1943
Bend (1)	10,021	C	1929	C. G. Reiter (M) 2	1929
Coos Bay (1)	5,259	C	1945	H. C. McCrea (M) 3	1945
Eugene (1)	20,838	C	1945	M. Deane Seeger (Assoc. M)	1945
Forest Grove (1)	2,449	C	1938	Walter H. Weber (Assoc. M)	1938
Hillsboro (3)	3,747	C	1924	J. W. Barney (M)	1939
La Grande (12)	7,747	C	1913	E. H. Ford (Assoc. M)	1937
Milton (2)	1,744	O	1938	H. H. Kramer (M)	1940
Milwaukie	1,871	C	1945	(Vacancy)	
Nyssa (1)	1,855	C	1945	E. K. Burton 2	1945
Oregon City (1)	6,124	C	1924	J. L. Franzen (M)	1925
Silverton (1)	2,925	C	1941	R. E. Borland (Assoc. M) 2	1945
Sweet Home (1)	1,090	C	1943	LeRoy F. Harlow (Assoc. M)	1943
Warrenton (9)	1,365	C	1923	F. M. Wilson	1944
PENNSYLVANIA—34					
Ashland (1)	7,045	O	1930	Harold L. Burmeister	1930
Aspinwall (1)	4,716	O	1925	Harry C. Lea	1925
Avalon (2)	6,155	O	1928	George A. Robertson, Act.	1943
Blairsville (2)	5,002	O	1922	(Vacancy)	
Boyertown (3)	3,983	O	1938	Ray E. Schoffstall (M)	1940
Carlisle (3)	13,984	O	1921	H. W. Bollinger, Act.	1942
Cheltenham tp (Elkins Park) (1)	19,082	O	1937	Harold C. Pike (M)	1937
Edgewood (1)	4,697	O	1931	E. O. Garrett 2	1931
Edgeworth (Sewickley) (4)	1,696	O	1914	H. F. Burkholder (M)	1923
Ellwood City (1)	12,329	O	1928	Lowell W. Monroe (M)	1928
Ephrata (2)	6,199	O	1938	Carl W. Fuehrer (M) 2	1942
Fox Chapel (Pittsburgh) (1)	1,080	O	1937	R. H. Boyles	1942
Grove City (1)	6,296	O	1939	W. D. Breckenridge (Assoc. M)	1939
Hanover (1)	13,076	O	1928	C. A. Eckbert 2 (Assoc. M)	1928
Harrison tp (Natrona)	13,161	O	1940	(Vacancy)	
Lansdowne (1)	10,837	O	1922	Frank B. Titus	1922
Lehighton (1)	6,615	O	1943	Walter E. Nussbaum (Assoc. M)	1943
Lewistown (2)	13,017	O	1943	Henry D. Harral (Assoc. M)	1944
Lower Merion tp (Ardmore) (1)	39,566	O	1942	Evan L. James (Assoc. M)	1942
Milton (5)	8,313	O	1925	Mary Ellen Reice, Act. (Assoc. M)	1943
Mount Lebanon tp (5)	19,571	O	1928	(Vacancy)	
New Brighton (1)	9,630	O	1942	W. S. McDanel (Assoc. M)	1942
Northampton (2)	9,622	O	1932	J. H. Immel (M)	1936
Osborne (2)	529	O	1921	H. F. Burkholder (M)	1923
Phoenixville (1)	12,282	O	1930	Norman G. Young (M) 2	1930
Pottstown	20,194	O	1945	Dow I. Sears (Assoc. M) 3	1945
Scottdale (2)	6,493	O	1932	Howard P. Frank	1940
Sewickley (2)	5,614	O	1918	John C. Hiteshew (M)	1921
Sewickley Heights (1)	748	O	1936	Frank C. Sturm (M)	1936
Springdale (1)	4,989	O	1942	C. W. Remaley, Jr.	1942
Towanda (1)	4,154	O	1918	William T. Howie	1918
Waynesboro (1)	10,231	O	1922	A. Stover Fitz (M)	1922
West Reading (3)	4,907	O	1926	Howard Rickenbach (Assoc. M)	1938
West View (2)	7,215	O	1942	Seymour Justema (M) 2	1944
SOUTH CAROLINA—5					
Beaufort (8)	3,185	C	1915	Ed Nelson (M)	1935
Florence (4)	16,054	C	1921	D. G. Adams (M)	1933
Greenwood (2)	13,020	C	1939	J. M. Marshall, Act.	1942
Rock Hill (5)	15,009	C	1915	J. J. Rauch (M)	1939
Sumter (10)	15,874	C	1912	J. A. Raffield (M)	1934

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
SOUTH DAKOTA—2					
Clark (2)	1,291	O	1912	Elmer Kirkeby	1924
Rapid City (6)	13,844	C	1921	J. H. Lake	1942
TENNESSEE—7					
Alcoa (1)	5,131	C	1919	V. J. Hultquist (M)	1919
Columbia (2)	10,579	C	1940	R. U. Swann, (Assoc. M)	1942
Elizabethton (5)	8,516	C	1921	E. C. Alexander (M)	1937
Johnson City (2)	25,332	C	1939	M. U. Snoderly (M)	1943
Kingsport (3)	14,404	C	1917	F. L. Cloud (M)	1923
Knoxville (7)	111,580	C	1923	George R. Dempster (M)	1944
Murfreesboro (2)	9,495	C	1920	S. S. Cox (M)	1927
TEXAS—46					
Amarillo (9)	51,686	C	1913	A. P. Hancock (M) 3	1941
Austin (3)	87,930	C	1926	Walter Seaholm, Act. (M)	1942
Beaumont (7)	59,061	C	1919	G. H. Petkovsek	1942
Belton (2)	3,572	C	1931	W. F. Hamner	1938
Big Spring (4)	12,604	C	1926	Boyd McDaniel (Assoc. M)	1941
Borger (7)	10,018	C	1930	A. A. Meredith (Assoc. M)	1942
Brownsville (9)	22,083	C	1915	O. J. S. Ellingson (M) 2	1944
Bryan (8)	11,842	C	1917	G. O. Summers (Assoc. M)	1943
Burkburnett (6)	2,814	C	1923	Loy Nichols (Assoc. M)	1938
College Station (1)	2,184	C	1944	Lloyd D. Smith (Assoc. M)	1944
Crystal City (1)	6,529	O	1943	L. L. Williams (Assoc. M)	1943
Dallas (4)	294,734	C	1931	V. R. Smitham, Acting (M) 4	1941
Eastland (9)	3,849	C	1919	K. B. Tanner (Assoc. M)	1943
Fort Worth (5)	177,662	C	1925	Sam H. Bothwell (M) 3	1939
Gainesville (5)	9,651	C	1927	James A. Gilruth (Assoc. M)	1944
Georgetown (1)	3,682	O	1944	B. H. Cruce (Assoc. M)	1944
Giddings (1)	2,166	O	1942	R. A. Toler	1942
Goose Creek (6)	6,929	C	1928	John W. Harkins (M)	1935
Houston (1)	384,514	C	1943	John N. Edy (M) 5	1943
Hubbard (1)	1,871	O	1943	John Lee Harris (Assoc. M)	1943
Jacksonville (2)	7,213	C	1931	A. E. Garner (M)	1936
Kerrville (4)	5,572	C	1927	G. S. Cone (M)	1941
Livingston (1)	1,851	O	1941	H. A. Thomason (M)	1943
Longview (3)	13,758	C	1923	W. Morgan Works (M) 2	1940
Lubbock (5)	31,853	C	1917	M. R. Smith, Jr. (M)	1942
Lufkin (10)	9,567	C	1919	J. W. Lewis, Act. (Assoc. M)	1943
Marshall (1)	18,410	C	1927	H. J. Graeser (M) 3	1927
Mexia (5)	6,410	C	1920	Howard F. Mace (M)	1931
Nacogdoches (1)	7,538	C	1932	H. G. Stallings (M)	1932
Navasota (1)	6,138	C	1923	R. J. Brule	1926
Pampa (5)	12,895	C	1927	W. C. de Cordova (Assoc. M)	1943
Panhandle (4)	978	O	1923	J. S. Harrison (M)	1942
Port Arthur (3)	46,140	C	1932	Bill N. Taylor (M) 2	1940
San Angelo (9)	25,802	C	1916	Sam O. Lawhon (M)	1940
Sherman (4)	17,156	C	1915	Lee H. Powell (M) 3	1940
Stamford (5)	4,810	C	1918	R. G. Bowdry (M)	1933
Sweetwater (2)	10,367	C	1928	R. C. Hoppe (M)	1941
Taylor (5)	7,875	C	1914	H. G. Richards	1937
Temple (8)	15,344	C	1922	A. E. Taylor (M) 2	1940
Terrell (8)	10,481	C	1919	E. E. Boyd	1943
Tyler (6)	28,279	C	1915	J. P. Ferrill, Act	1944
Waco (6)	55,982	C	1924	W. C. Torrence (M)	1934
Weslaco (5)	6,883	C	1929	V. C. Thompson (Assoc. M)	1941
West Columbia (1)	1,573	O	1942	J. S. Williams (Assoc. M)	1942
Wichita Falls (7)	45,112	C	1928	George D. Fairtrace (M) 4	1944
Yoakum (5)	4,733	C	1915	L. W. Sheckles	1935
UTAH—1					
Tooele (1)	5,001	O	1925	John D. Gollaher	1925
VERMONT—25					
Barre t (1)	4,052	C	1939	John A. Gordon (M)	1939
Bellow Falls vil (4)	4,236	C	1927	Byron A. Robinson, Act. (Assoc. M)	1942
Bennington vil (1)	7,628	C	1942	Burton L. Winslow (M) 2	1942

VERMONT (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Bennington t (1)	11,257	C	1942	Burton L. Winslow (M) 2	1942
Brattleboro (1)	9,622	C	1942	Ernest E. Lothrop (M) 4	1942
Castleton (3)	1,601	C	1939	Albert C. Wilcox	1943
Hardwick t (3)	2,605	C	1937	Guy W. Larrabee	1944
Hartford t (White River Junction) (2)	4,978	C	1940	T. P. Tierney (Assoc. M)	1942
Ludlow t (6)	2,458	C	1926	Cecil A. Bissonnette (Assoc. M)	1943
Ludlow vil (6)	1,780	C	1926	Cecil A. Bissonnette (Assoc. M)	1943
Manchester (1)	2,139	C	1941	W. Robinson Martin (Assoc. M)	1941
Middlebury t (3)	3,175	C	1937	Elwin C. Boyden (M)	1939
Middlebury vil (3)	2,123	C	1937	Elwin C. Boyden (M)	1939
North Troy vil (3)	1,077	C	1935	Bryan Brannon	1939
Northfield t (4)	3,601	C	1941	Almon C. Davis (Assoc. M) 2	1944
Northfield vil (4)	2,129	C	1941	Almon C. Davis (Assoc. M) 2	1944
Randolph t (1)	3,278	C	1940	George F. Miller	1940
Rockingham t (3)	5,737	C	1927	Byron A. Robinson, Act. (Assoc. M)	1942
St. Johnsbury t (3)	9,095	C	1923	C. S. Sumner (Assoc. M) 2	1934
St. Johnsbury vil (3)	7,437	C	1923	C. S. Sumner (Assoc. M) 2	1934
Springfield t (3)	7,720	C	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (Assoc. M)	1937
Springfield vil (3)	5,182	C	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (Assoc. M)	1937
Troy t (3)	1,869	C	1935	Bryan Brannon	1939
Windsor t (4)	4,155	C	1931	Vail O. Leach	1942
Windsor vil (3)	3,400	C	1941	Vail O. Leach	1942

VIRGINIA—47

Abingdon (2)	3,158	C	1940	G. K. Patton, Act.	1941
Albemarle County (1)	24,652	C	1933	H. A. Haden (M)	1933
Alexandria (5)	33,523	C	1922	Carl Budwesky (M)	1938
Altavista (3)	2,919	O	1936	E. G. Fitzgerald	1942
Appalachia (2)	3,010	C	1931	J. H. Fletcher	1931
Arlington County (2)	57,040	C	1932	Frank C. Hanrahan (M) 2	1936
Bedford (3)	3,973	O	1920	W. C. Ballard	1930
Big Stone Gap (4)	4,331	O	1936	R. B. Alsover, Act	1943
Blackstone (4)	2,699	O	1914	R. David Maben, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1943
Bluefield (5)	3,921	C	1930	C. P. Painter, Act	1943
Bristol (8)	9,768	C	1919	P. A. Goodwyn	1940
Charlottesville (7)	19,400	C	1913	Seth Burnley (M)	1932
Clifton Forge (1)	6,461	C	1942	William H. Carper (M) 2	1943
Covington (5)	6,300	C	1925	W. Guy Ancell (M) 2	1944
Crewe (3)	2,048	C	1926	H. B. Prichard	1941
Culpeper (4)	2,316	C	1930	R. W. Huffman, Act	1943
Farmville (7)	3,475	C	1915	R. B. Johns, Act	1943
Franklin (6)	3,466	C	1922	Edmund N. Wilkinson (Assoc. M)	1943
Fredericksburg (2)	10,066	C	1912	L. J. Houston, Jr. (M)	1918
Front Royal (1)	3,831	C	1930	L. B. Dutrow (M)	1930
Galax (3)	3,195	O	1922	Harvey M. Todd (Assoc. M)	1940
Hampton (2)	5,898	C	1920	J. B. Sinclair, Jr.	1923
Harrisonburg (2)	8,768	O	1940	Wm. G. Myers, Act. (Assoc. M)	1943
Henrico County (3)	41,960	C	1934	C. C. Massey (M) 2	1943
Hopewell (4)	8,679	C	1924	T. Edward Temple (Assoc. M)	1944
Lexington (3)	3,914	O	1938	F. A. Dunn, Act	1941
Lynchburg (2)	44,541	C	1920	R. W. B. Hart (M)	1926
Manassas (2)	1,302	O	1927	Hunton Tiffany (M)	1941
Newport News (3)	37,067	C	1920	J. C. Biggins (M)	1925
Norfolk (5)	144,332	C	1918	Charles B. Borland (M)	1938
Norton (4)	4,006	C	1936	Lacy Meadow, Act	1939
Orange (3)	1,980	C	1935	Fred M. Grover, Act	1944
Petersburg (6)	30,631	C	1920	Joseph M. Hatchett (Assoc. M)	1940
Portsmouth (9)	50,745	C	1917	Arthur S. Owens (Assoc. M)	1942
Radford (7)	6,990	C	1920	W. T. Wells (Assoc. M)	1944
Roanoke (1)	69,287	C	1918	William P. Hunter (M)	1918
Salem (6)	5,737	C	1922	W. Frank Chapman (Assoc. M)	1943
Staunton (5)	13,337	C	1908	W. L. Hall (M)	1935
Suffolk (2)	11,343	C	1919	James C. Causey, Jr. (M)	1941
Tappahannock (4)	783	O	1938	W. B. Pitts	1942
Vinton (2)	3,455	C	1936	Guy L. Gearhart	1942

VIRGINIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Warrenton (3)	1,651	O	1920	Sidney Shumate	1923
Warwick Co. (Hilton Village)	9,248	C	1945	J. C. Morris (Assoc. M)	1945
Waynesboro (1)	7,373	C	1928	I. G. Vass (M) 2	1928
Williamsburg (2)	3,942	C	1932	W. R. Woodbury (M) 3	1942
Winchester (5)	12,095	O	1915	S. Lee Grant (M)	1939
Wytheville (2)	4,653	C	1927	R. W. Arthur 2	1929
WEST VIRGINIA—5					
Bluefield (5)	20,641	C	1921	E. P. Mitchell (M)	1937
Clarksburg (12)	30,579	C	1921	Roy F. Ash (M)	1941
Morgantown (6)	16,655	C	1921	J. E. Snyder, Act. (M)	1942
St. Marys (2)	2,201	C	1921	J. Bernard Riggs	1925
Wheeling (3)	61,099	C	1935	Robert L. Plummer (M)	1941
WISCONSIN—10					
Beloit (5)	25,365	C	1929	A. D. Telfer (M)	1936
Fort Atkinson (3)	6,153	C	1931	Elmore Klement (M)	1941
Greendale (2)	2,527	C	1939	Walter E. Kroening (Assoc. M)	1940
Janesville (1)	22,992	C	1923	Henry Traxler (M) 2	1923
Kenosha (5)	48,765	C	1922	James G. Wallace (M) 3	1941
Rhinelander (3)	8,501	C	1926	Theodore M. Wardwell (M)	1929
Shorewood (4)	15,184	O	1926	Erhard G. Teschan (Assoc. M)	1944
Superior (2)	35,136	C	1941	F. Robert Buechner (M) 2	1943
Two Rivers (4)	10,302	C	1925	John P. Hoffman (Assoc. M)	1942
Whitefish Bay (1)	9,651	O	1938	Ralph H. Cahill (M)	1938
WYOMING—1					
Laramie (1)	10,627	C	1942	D. B. Willett (Assoc. M)	1943
CANADA—ALBERTA—1					
Lethbridge (1)	14,238	C	1927	J. T. Watson	1928
NEW BRUNSWICK—1					
Woodstock (7)	3,516	C	1919	Carl W. Gorman	1944
ONTARIO—2					
Chatham (3)	17,099	C	1922	T. M. S. Kingston	1935
Niagara Falls (3)	20,589	C	1923	W. S. Orr (Assoc. M)	1944
QUEBEC—18					
Arvida (3)	12,280	O	1926	R. A. Lemieux (Assoc. M)	1943
Baie Comeau (2)	2,300	C	1937	A. Babin (M)	1938
Grand'Mère (3)	8,500	C	1920	J. Henri Valiquette (M) 3	1934
Hampstead (1)	2,287	C	1943	K. G. Cameron (Assoc. M)	1943
Lachine (1)	26,551	C	1933	Rene Laberge (M)	1939
La Tuque (6)	10,100	C	1921	Armand Gagnon (M)	1942
Isle Maligne (1)	500	C	1936	Omer Bernier (Assoc. M)	1943
Longueuil (1)	8,200	C	1944	Euclide Vezina (Assoc. M)	1944
Malartic (2)	4,000	C	1939	Laurent Thauvette	1944
Montreal-East (3)	2,373	C	1925	J. Ernest Courtemanche (Assoc. M)	1943
Outremont (2)	31,400	O	1918	R. E. Lacroix (M)	1924
St. Lambert (2)	6,678	C	1924	M. J. Rutledge (Assoc. M) 2	1927
Shawinigan Falls (3)	23,158	C	1921	Robert Dorion (M)	1939
Temiskaming (2)	2,800	C	1920	A. K. Grimmer (Assoc. M)	1923
Trois Rivieres (1)	45,000	C	1942	(Vacancy)	
Valleyfield (1)	19,000	C	1940	Raphael Belanger (M)	1940
Verdun (1)	69,000	C	1938	J. R. French (M)	1938
Westmount (2)	25,276	C	1913	Percy E. Jarman (M)	1930
IRELAND—5					
Cork (1)	78,490	C	1929	Philip Monahan	1929
Dublin (2)	400,000	C	1930	P. J. Hernon 2	1937
Dun Laoghaire (2)	35,111	C	1930	T. C. O'Mahony	1941
Limerick (2)	39,000	C	1934	James J. Berkery	1939
Waterford (1)	27,464	C	1939	M. G. McGeeney	1941
PUERTO RICO—1					
San Juan (3)	114,715	C	1931	Gonzalo Diago	1941

Directories of City Officials

THE five separate directories in this YEAR BOOK contain the names of nearly 10,000 municipal officials as reported by local officials in January and February, 1945. Table XIX on the preceding pages gives the names of city and county managers for all municipalities operating with this form of government. This table also shows the year the council-manager plan was made effective, the number of managers each city has had, the number of municipalities each manager has served if more than one, and the year of appointment to his present position. Table XX contains all incorporated places over 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by state and giving 1940 populations. This table gives for each city the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief. Table XXI lists all of the 965 cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population by state, giving the name of the mayor and city clerk of each city. In both Tables XX and XXI the year of expiration of the mayor's term is indicated. (All urban places of 5,000 to 10,000 population are arranged in one alphabetical list in Table IV elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK.) Table XXII lists the cities of more than 10,000 population, arranged by population groups, which reported having a purchasing agent, and Table XXIII lists the cities over 10,000 population which reported having a personnel officer. Council-manager cities in all of the following tables are indicated by an asterisk after the name of the city.

In all columns of Table XX, if there is no letter following the name the title of the individual is the same as that of the column heading. The month and year the mayor's term of office expires are shown after the name of nearly all mayors. Under "Chief Finance Officer," the name shown is that of the administrative officer indicated as being chief finance officer by the official filling out the questionnaire. In this column a letter indicating the title of the individual follows nearly every name. Under "Director of Public Works," if no director was reported the name of the city engineer is shown, and if no engineer was listed the name of the superintendent or commissioner of streets is given.

The names of municipal officials not reported in this YEAR BOOK are available for 38 states in the form of special directories published by a state league of municipalities or a department of the state government. A list of such directories was published in the 1944 edition of THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK (pages 634–637). New and revised editions of directories issued in 1944 are listed under the new books and pamphlets section on page 261 of this YEAR BOOK. There are also several directories with nation-wide coverage for airport managers, health officers, housing officials, librarians, waterworks superintendents, and welfare officials. Such directories generally are published by federal agencies or by national organizations of public officials and are listed in the 1944 YEAR BOOK.

Table XX

DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000,: JANUARY, 1945

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council
P—President or President of Council

Code for City Clerk:
A—Auditor
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
M—Manager

Code for Finance Officers:
A—Auditor
C—Controller
F—Fin. Dir. or Comr.
K—City Clerk
M—City Manager
N—Accountant
S—Secretary
T—Treasurer

Code for Director of Public Works:
E—City Engineer
M—City Manager
S—Supt. of Streets

An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city, a dagger (†) acting official, "t" town, "tp" township

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
ALABAMA—14						
Anniston.......... 26	J. F. King C 10-46	W. T. Morton	L. O. Treadway T	H. P. Harris E	E. E. White	J. L. Peek
Bessemer.......... 23	Jap Bryant 10-48	J. M. Scott	G. D. Riley F	Jap Bryant	L. B. Hill	Ceph Ross
Birmingham.......268	W. Cooper Green P 11-45	Eunice S. Hewes	C. E. Armstrong C	J. D. Webb E	A. Brown	C. F. Eddins
Decatur........... 17	H. R. Summer 9-48	Joe Petty	D. D. Burleson A	J. L. Rowe	L. F. Elkins	J. B. Whitmire
Dothan........... 17	Rawlins McKinney P 10-46	I. P. Scarborough	Rawlins McKinney F	M. A. Miller	Jay Johnson	J. E. Draughon
Fairfield.......... 12	C. N. Gilley 10-48	C. D. Sallade	C. D. Sallade T	J. T. Duncan E	E. L. Allman	E. L. Allman
Florence.......... 15	E. F. Martin 10-45	L. B. Coburn	B. F. O'Steen F	C. H. Jackson	Donald White	Noah H. Danley
Gadsden.......... 37	J. Herbert Meighan 10-46	P. M. McCall	J. H. Meighan F	Morris Ford S	Sol T. Green	Fay Boman
Huntsville......... 13	A. W. McAllister 10-48	N. M. Payne	N. M. Payne T	R. L. Mann S	R. M. Milam	J. H. Giles
Mobile............ 79	Charles A. Baumhauer	S. H. Hendrix	H. G. Zeigler C	H. L. Fisher E	L. L. Petrey	D. E. McFadyen
Montgomery...... 78	David E. Dunn 10-47	Silas D. Cater	B. A. Kilgrow A	O. L. Skinner E	R. L. Lampley	Ralph B. King
Phenix City....... 15	Homer D. Cobb 1-46	I. C. Wheelis	I. C. Wheelis K	E. E. Reese	J. L. Newsome	P. M. Daniel
Selma............ 20	L. P. Burns 9-48	R. M. Watters	L. P. Burns F	W. P. Phillips S	H. H. Berry	H. L. Dickerson
Tuscaloosa........ 27	Luther Davis C 9-45	F. G. Hocutt	F. G. Hocutt A	F. G. Hocutt E†	E. L. Mathews	H. D. Billingsley
ARIZONA—2						
Phoenix*.......... 65	J. R. Fleming 5-46	Joseph C. Furst	Alice Mosier A	Richard Bennett E	Lester B. Barnum	James T. Duane
Tucson*........... 37	Henry O. Jaastad 5-45	Carl M. Hitt	James T. Manders A	Glenton G. Sykes E	Henry L. Hilles	J. Forrest Ingle†
ARKANSAS—9						
Blytheville........ 11	E. R. Jackson	Frank Whitworth	Frank Whitworth K	Joe Carney E	Roy Head	William Berryman
El Dorado......... 16	R. C. Bodenhamer 4-45	John Y. Goode	E. P. Garison T	A. W. Littlejohn S	Frank H. Smith	W. E. Hickman
Fort Smith........ 37	Chester Holland 4-45	Paul Lile	Grady Coleman F	Jay Medlen	M. J. Brun	John G. Hendricks
Hot Springs....... 21	Leo P. McLaughlin 4-45	Emmett Jackson	Emmett Jackson K	L. R. Plemmons E	W. A. Akers†	Weldon Rasberry
Jonesboro......... 12	Herbert J. Bosler 4-45	James C. Cobb	Vernon Covington T	Herbert J. Bosler	J. C. Wilkerson	L. F. Williams
Little Rock........ 88	Charles E. Moyer 4-45	H. C. Graham	H. C. Graham K	John P. Powers E	Joe Carmichal	James A. Pitcock
N. Little Rock..... 21	O. W. Neeley	Percy H. Machin	Percy H. Machin K	I. W. Roe S	Roy Nichols	J. H. Anderson
Pine Bluff......... 21	Emmett Sanders 4-47	George Heister	George Heister K	Creed Caldwell E	George Alford	Met Galligher
Texarkana........ 12	S. H. Atkinson 4-45	Mrs. H. H. Clements	Mrs. H. H. Clements K	P. R. Booker E	S. F. Walsh	R. M. Giles
CALIFORNIA—59						
Alameda*......... 36	Milton C. Godfrey 4-45	J. P. Clark	F. J. Croll A	Carl Froerer	Thomas M. Lane	George R. Doran

Albany	11	B. E. Hill 4-45	Myrtle J. McLean	Grace L. Higgins T	U. R. Grey	Fred A. Pimental	S. C. Williams
Alhambra*	39	Montivel A. Burke 7-46	R. B. Wallace	R. B. Wallace A	Joseph T. James	F. A. Bovet	A. F. Cherry
Anaheim	11	Charles A. Pearson 4-48	Charles E. Griffith	Leo J. Sheridan F	Robert H. Boney	Rudolph Nyboe	Teed L. Wilder
Bakersfield*	29	Alfred Siemon 4-45	Vance Van Riper	Vance Van Riper A	J. B. Holfelder E	E. E. Woods	Robert B. Powers
Bell	11	John P. Anderson	E. P. Folsom	W. G. Ross T	William J. Webb S	Adolph Treder	Charles B. White
Berkeley*	86	Fitch Robertson 7-47	Ruth C. Kemp	Mabel Jensen A	Harry Goodridge	William A. Meinheit	John D. Holstrom
Beverly Hills	27	Arthur L. Erb 4-46	B. J. Birminger	B. J. Birminger K	W. R. Metz E	L. B. Canfield	C. H. Anderson
Brawley	12	Elmer M. Sears 4-48	Charles C. Casey	Charles C. Casey K	Walter K. Hopkins	Harry L. Stewart	J. L. Cromer
Burbank*	34	Walter R. Hinton 4-45	Addie J. Jones	Justus B. Brown T	Harman R. Bennett E	William J. Taylor	Elmer H. Adams
Burlingame	16	Peter Dahl 4-45	James P. Dwan	James P. Dwan K	Cecil L. Longson	Horace Janssen	J. J. Harper
Compton*	16	Roy W. Tarelton 5-45	Mrs. Clyde I. Harlan	Harry S. Scott C	John Boardman E	D. S. Wetherbee	Thomas J. Potter
El Centro	10	P. L. Moore 4-46	Irvin Maupin	Wesley Heil F	Paul Ford	C. S. Reed	R. R. Voyles
Eureka	17	H. R. Simonds 7-45	J. C. Barkdull	J. C. Barkdull A	Walter Poovey	Theodore Weissich	J. R. McKenzie
Fresno	61	Z. S. Leymel 4-45	D. E. Roughton	A. L. Hilderbrand F	Fred M. Ashley	L. A. Moore	R. T. Wallace
Fullerton	10	William H. Montague 4-48	Carrie D. Adams	Carrie D. Adams A	Herman H. Hiltscher	Roy R. Davis	John C. Gregory
Glendale*	83	Archie McWilliam 4-45	G. E. Chapman	A. H. Haak C	J. C. Albers E	A. H. Lankford	Vernon Rasmussen
Huntington Pk	29	Wendell W. Schooling 4-48	William P. Mahood	William P. Mahood K	H. E. Robinson E	John H. Slocum	William L. Hultquist
Inglewood	30	Ernest S. Dixon 4-47	Otto H. Duelke	Otto H. Duelke K	David Bulloch	Bacil Roberts	Carl C. Cupp
Lodi	11	Robert H. Rinn 4-46	John F. Blakely	John F. Blakely K	C. L. White E	George D. Polenske	Clarence S. Jackson
Long Beach*	164	Clarence E. Wagner 7-45	Frank J. Beggs	Fred W. O'Lovesky N	James F. Kincaid	Allen C. Duree	Al H. Slaight
Los Angeles	1,504	Fletcher Bowron 7-45	Walter C. Peterson	Dan O. Hoye C	Lloyd Aldrich E	John H. Alderson	Clemence B. Horrall
Lynwood	11	A. J. Wiggins 4-48	R. W. Anderson	T. G. Dummitt T	R. A. Graves E	W. D. Daetweiler	Paul W. Kerr
Maywood	11	Ben Lang 4-48	Isobel B. Hollar	Milton Strauss T	John C. Morris Jr.	T. L. Reid	George C. Tice†
Merced	10	W. C. McMurry	J. J. Garibaldi	W. H. Searing T	G. E. Winton	George C. Lady	Arthur Buckingham
Modesto	16	Carl W. Shannon 4-47	Rex E. Gailfus	W. B. Devlin T	Frank J. Rossi E	George E. Wallace	Elmer E. Arington
Monrovia	13	George H. Williams 4-46	F. R. Schallert	A. K. Petrie T	G. H. Duell E	Guy Shaw	F. L. Scott
Monterey*	10	J. R. Perry 5-45	Clyde A. Dorsey	C. E. Colburn A	William E. Hansen M	H. T. Morgan	Fred H. Moore
National City	10	Frederick J. Thatcher 4-46	Dale Smith	Dale Smith K	C. B. Ireland E	James A. Bird	Lloyd W. Batee
Oakland*	302	John F. Slavich 7-45	Charles M. Don	Russell C. Hortsmann A	Walter N. Frickstad E	William G. Lutkey	Robert P. Tracy
Ontario*	14	Taylor M. Peterson 4-46	C. C. Peabody	C. C. Peabody K	Neal Smith M	A. R. Moyer	H. W. Swinney
Palo Alto	17	J. B. Blois 7-45	Winifred Kidd	Maurice H. Moore A	Fabian S. Miller E†	Louis F. Ledford	H. A. Zink
Pasadena*	82	C. G. Wopschall C	Bessie Chamberlain	N. S. Pixley C†	J. H. Allin E	C. L. Bolz	Neil F. Anderson
Pomona	24	James B. Pettit 4-45	C. Harry Doremus	Addison C. Philpott F	F. C. Froehde	Dan Zans	J. B. Ashurst
Redlands	14	Edward T. Fletcher 2-46	Harry R. Whaley	Maurice Clapp F	George Hinckley E	Elmer R. Thomas	Oscar A. Peterson
Redondo Beach	13	Clyde Marsh 4-45	Charles C. Mangold	Charles C. Mangold K	William R. Barclay E	Earl Wiltse	Harry M. Petersen
Redwood City*	12	W. W. Hilton 4-46	R. S. Dodge	R. S. Dodge T	R. W. Mead M	M. E. Ryan	C. L. Collins
Richmond*	24	Robert D. Lee 6-45	A. C. Faris	B. K. Peterson A	Edward A. Hoffman E	W. P. Cooper	L. E. Jones
Riverside	35	Walter C. Davison 1-49	G. Albert Mills	Herbert W. Pierson A	Lee Nafzgar E	Ray E. Allen	John A. Bennett
Sacramento*	106	Tom B. Monk 1-46	Harry G. Denton	A. O. Hoover C	Fred J. Klaus E	Terence Mulligan	Alec K. McAllister
Salinas*	12	Edson G. Thomas 7-45	Geraldine Teichert†	Geraldine Teichert K†	Donald Davies E	George Von Soosten	George C. Weight
San Bernardino	44	W. C. Seccombe 5-45	John H. Osborn	C. C. Wood C	Edgar T. Ham E	C. N. Niday	H. D. Allison
San Buenaventura*	13	Harold Y. Carrico 5-45	Grace Woodruff	Grace Woodruff C	Hugh M. Wood E†	Charles E. Dawley	T. W. Neel
San Diego*	203	Harley E. Knox	Fred W. Sick	John McQuilken C	Fred A. Rhodes	John E. Parrish	Clifford E. Peterson
San Francisco	635	Roger D. Lapham 1-48	David A. Barry	Harold J. Boyd C	H. C. Vensano	A. J. Sullivan	Charles W. Dullea
San Gabriel	12	Albert J. Grieb 4-46	Carl E. Gruendler	Carl E. Gruendler K	Harry Gilbert E	Homer Mann	Frank Carpenter
San Jose*	68	E. H. Renzel, Jr. P 6-48	Dorothy Covill	Harry A. Young A	Harold J. Flannery	Lester A. O'Brien	William C. Brown
San Leandro*	15	Thomas O. Knick 4-46	Edward E. Hutchings	Edward E. Hutchings A	Charles Martin E	B. X. Whitaker	Joseph Peralta
San Mateo*	19	Claude J. Hirschey 4-47	Belton Rhodes	Charles A. Ginnever T	W. D. Soule M	Hugh F. Morris	Robert E. O'Brien
Santa Ana	32	Asa Hoffman 6-47	Erma Keeler	William C. Jerome A	Hugh M. Neighbour	John Luxembourger	George G. Boyd

TABLE XX.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Santa Barbara	35	Patrick J. Maher 6-45	Faye Canfield	Faye Canfield A	C. W. Moore E	C. L. Tenney	L. R. Greeson
Santa Cruz	17	F. R. Fulmer 7-45	E. V. Patten	E. V. Patten T	P. J. Sousa	Louis Gomes	A. I. Huntsman
Santa Monica	54	Leonard J. Murray 12-47	D. C. Freeman	D. C. Freeman F	W. W. Milliken	(vacancy)	Stacy O. Schmitt
Santa Rosa*	13	Robert Madison	Agnes S. Farquar	John Hawkes A	Walter F. Adams E	George H. Magee	Melvin F. Flohr
South Gate	27	Francis W. Bunnett 4-46	Herbert C. Peiffer	Herbert C. Peiffer K	Floyd N. Grant	William F. Carleton	John C. Gutting
South Pasadena*	14	Charles F. Hutchins 4-46	D. H. Dollison	D. H. Dollison K	Frank H. Clough M	John F. Smith	E. C. Setzer
Stockton*	55	Gay E. Crane 1-46	Bessie Lee Trahern	William Riddell A	Lyle Payton E	Ralph Thompson	H. A. Vogelsang
Vallejo	20	George C. Demmon 6-47	H. W. Mitchell	Alfred L. Wanger A	Frank Brew	L. Jacobson	Earl Dierking
Ventura (See San Buenaventura)							
Whittier	16	John M. Kemmerer 4-48	Guy N. Dixon	Guy N. Dixon K	M. R. Bowen	A. B. Alford	O. C. Smith
COLORADO—8							
Boulder*	13	Frank W. Thurman 1-46	Mayme Graham	Mayme Graham F	H. C. McClintock M	Emil A. Johnson	Arthur F. Masters
Colorado Springs*	37	Ralph J. Gilmore 4-45	R. F. Sonnekson	Mrs. Louise Huff A	Frank O. Ray E	F. A. Taylor	I. B. Bruce
Denver	322	Benjamin F. Stapleton 6-47	Paul F. Perske	W. H. McNichols A	Albion K. Vickery E	John F. Healy	August Hanebuth
Fort Collins*	12	W. M. Bavington 4-48	Miles F. House	Earl Douglass F	S. Warren Riddell	T. P. Treadwell	Orville P. Kelley
Grand Junction*	12	Frank A. Hoisington P 5-45	Helen C. Tomlinson	Helen C. Tomlinson K	Frank C. Hill†	Charles L. Downing	Joe W. Keith
Greeley	16	Lacy L. Wilkinson 4-45	William A. Hamnett	John W. Read T	T. B. Moodey E	E. A. Brumley	C. C. Hunter
Pueblo	52	B. L. Beaty P 1-48	Mary E. Weaver	Charles E. Saxton F	C. R. Studinski E†	J. J. Fitzpatrick	J. Arthur Grady
Trinidad	13	Joseph A. Storm 4-45	James Ingles	Mrs. Lena Stone T	Harmon H. Kellum E	Con Nolan	John P. Shaw
CONNECTICUT—24							
Ansonia	19	Andrew F. Nolan 1-46	Paul E. Schumacher	Abraham Savelewitz T	Thomas F. Pratt	James T. Doyle	John J. Mahoney
Bridgeport	147	Jasper McLevy 12-45	Fred Schwarzkopf	Perry W. Rodman C	Peter Brewster	Martin Hayden	John Lyddy
Bristol	30	Daniel Davis 11-45	Rolfe E. Rowe	Allen W. Hall C	Daniel J. Donovan	George C. Graham	Edmund S. Crowley
Danbury	22	William J. Hannan 4-45	Frank W. Belmar	Albert H. Henebry T	George Gildea	John H. McNamara	George Schoen
Derby	10	Cornelius F. Caldwell 1-47	James S. Donahue	Henry T. Waters T	George E. Thompson E	Charles Stankye	Thomas Van Etten
East Hartford t.	19	Maurice J. Landers P	William E. Hines	George W. Hannon T	John A. Murphy	J. Frank Meunier	Timothy J. Kelleher
Hartford	166	William H. Mortensen 1-46	John A. Gleason	Robert L. Duffy F	Robert J. Ross E	John C. King	Charles J. Hallissey
Meriden	39	Francis R. Danaber 1-46	Ruth E. Payne	Frederick K. Weisner C	C. Perry Prann E	John F. Moroney	Michael J. Carroll
Middletown	26	Salvatore T. Cubeta 10-46	Ernest G. Peterson	Mark F. Dunn C	Samuel C. Cannon	J. Franklyn Dunn	Charles A. Anderson
Naugatuck	15	Leo J. Brophy 5-45	Charles F. Daly	Charles F. Daly K	Charles D. Curtis E	John J. Sheridan	John J. Gormley
New Britain	69	George A. Quigley 4-46	Harry E. Scheuy	William H. Judd F	William Kraut	William J. Noble	William C. Hart
New Haven	161	John W. Murphy 1-46	Abraham Zweigbaum	Cecil J. Marlowe C	John M. Golden	Paul P. Heinz	Henry P. Clark
New London*	30	Frank N. Kelly 10-45	Henry L. McGuire	Carey Congdon F	Kenneth H. Holmes E	Thomas L. Shipman	John J. Courtney
Norwalk	40	Robert B. Oliver 10-45	Oscar L. Amundsen	Stephen Dokus C	George C. Stout E	Charles A. Volk	Jeremiah F. Dorney
Norwich	24	James J. Mullins	Richard J. Marks	Alexander Jordan T	Thomas H. Delaney S	Joseph Tracey	Thomas P. Murphy
Shelton	11	Ralph C. Booth 1-47	J. Sterling Edwards	Edward L. Miller T	Vincent B. Clarke E	Frank Cramer	William S. Donovan
Stamford	48	Charles E. Moore 10-46	Neilson D. Dale	Neilson D. Dale F	Salvatore Catino	Victor H. Veit	John B. Brennan
Stratford t*	23	C. C. Schwable C 10-45	W. Howard Wilcoxson	John O. Ostberg T	Daniel N. McLeod	Allen D. Judson	William B. Nichols
Torrington	27	William A. Patten 10-45	Alexander G. Constable	William T. Carroll T	William F. Nierintz E	Edward F. Goodman	Hugh E. Meade
Wallingford	11	Fred C. Ulbrich 1-46	Thomas O'Neil	Fannie Romano T	Philip A. Merian E	John Czine	Clarence D. Lane
Waterbury	99	John S. Monagan 1-46	Joseph Shea	Cornelius F. Maloney C	Herbert Scott-Smith	Thomas Cavanaugh	Daniel J. Carson†

West Hartford t*...	34	None	Carlyle C. Thomson	Harry H. Barton C	Rodney L. Loomis M	Thomas H. Donnelley	Walter A. Sandstrom
West Haven t......	30	Elmer E. Scranton C	Franklin Lum	George C. Warner T	John F. Lynch E	Lloyd J. Cameron	Harry W. Tuttle
Willimantic........	12	Russell W. Hinman 12-45	Arthur L. Clark	Arthur L. Clark T	John F. Collins E	Amos E. Barber	Grant Bombria

DELAWARE—1

Wilmington........	113	Albert W. James 7-45	Homer C. Simmons	A. R. Abrahams T	Harry L. Maier E	George T. Morgan	Frank J. Mahoney

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1

Washington........	663	John Russell Young P	G. M. Thornett S	A. R. Pilkerton A	Charles W. Kutz E	Stephen T. Porter	Edward J. Kelly

FLORIDA—20

Clearwater*........	10	George R. Seavy 1-47	Frank Cooley	Frank Cooley A	William C. Rogers E	L. B. Martin	John E. Swift
Daytona Beach*...	23	W. C. Perry 1-47	Mrs. Rhea B. Mordt	Mrs. Rhea B. Mordt T	J. L. Smith S	B. B. Hart	T. N. Johnson
Fort Lauderdale*...	18	Joe N. Morris 11-45	Florence C. Hardy†	A. J. Merrill M	H. R. Hinman	C. W. King	R. A. Addison
Fort Myers........	11	Sam D. Fitzsimmons 4-45	Charles E. Chandler	Charles E. Chandler T	Fred M. Lowdermilk	R. S. Bass	Charles S. Moore
Gainesville*........	14	Fred M. Cone 10-45	A. Clarence O'Neill	A. Clarence O'Neill	W. H. LaGrave	E. F. Beville	W. D. Joyner
Jacksonville........	173	John T. Alsop, Jr.	W. C. Almand R	John E. Pace A	Thomas C. Imeson	G. E. Hare	A. J. Roberts
Key West..........	13	Willard M. Albury 11-45	Roy Hamlin	Charles R. Roberts A	B. Curry Moreno E	Leroy Torres	Joseph O. Kemp
Lakeland*.........	22	William R. Cade 12-45	L. Pressgrove	L. Pressgrove C	John Stokes	V. T. Rinehart	Roy V. Huchingson
Miami*...........	172	Leonard K. Thomson 5-45	Frank J. Kelly	A. E. Fuller F	William Sydow	Henry R. Chase	Charles O. Nelson
Miami Beach*.....	28	John H. Levi 6-45	C. W. Tomlinson	C. W. Tomlinson T	Claude A. Renshaw M†	D. C. Kennett	A. W. Simpson
Orlando...........	37	William Beardall 12-46	Ed McDowell	W. C. Lanier C	A. B. Herndon	Maxie G. Bennett	J. C. Stone
Panama City*.....	12	H. G. Fannin 3-46	Harry Harris	Harry Harris T	John F. Daniel E	R. L. Caswell	G. W. McCall
Pensacola*.........	37	Walter E. Wicke 6-45	J. E. Frenkel	George J. Roark M	J. S. Sweeney E†	W. R. Bicker	William O'Connell
St. Augustine*.....	12	Frank J. Tart	Edna Hyden	Lillian Zinkan T	H. C. Gooch M	E. W. Hartley	Virgil S. Stuart†
St. Petersburg*.....	61	George S. Patterson 7-45	Mrs. Jennie Cook	Ralph E. Henry F	R. G. Ridgely	Claude Nesbit	E. D. Vaugh
Sanford*..........	10	Edward Higgins 1-46	H. N. Sayer	H. N. Sayer K	W. E. Earle E	M. N. Cleveland	Roy G. Williams
Sarasota...........	11	E. A. Smith 1-46	J. E. Richards	J. E. Richards T	J. F. Champman	H. M. Knowles	E. A. Garner
Tallahassee*.......	16	None	George C. White	George C. White T	R. M. Temple	George L. McDaniel†	W. L. Prater
Tampa............	108	Curtis Hixon 11-47	P. R. Bourquardez	H. D. Pelhank C	Oscar A. Schow	R. A. Starling	J. L. Eddings
W. Palm Beach*...	34	George McCampbell 4-45	Mrs. J. R. Gardner	Francis B. McGarry M	D. A. Hanlon	A. P. Sadler	Jack A. Thompson

GEORGIA—19

Albany*..........	19	W. B. Haley 1-46	Mrs. S. T. Dillingham	Mrs. S. T. Dillingham T	J. B. Martin E	D. W. Brosnan	J. Moore
Athens...........	21	R. L. McWhorter	J. M. Howell	J. M. Howell T	J. G. Beacham E	W. C. Thompson	E. W. Wood
Atlanta...........	302	W. B. Hartsfield 1-46	J. L. Richardson	B. Graham West C	Clarke Donaldson	C. C. Styron	M. B. Hornsby
Augusta...........	66	W. D. Page 1-46	J. W. Westmoreland	C. G. Paschal C	E. E. Pund	G. W. Scott	C. J. Wilson
Brunswick*........	15	J. H. Hopkins 11-45	Hugh Burford	Hugh Burford K	R. R. Morriss	J. E. Henderson	J. E. Register
Columbus*........	53	Sterling Albrecht 1-46	H. G. Brannon	Dupont Hagins T	J. M. Graddy	W. B. Miller, Sr.	J. G. Newberry
Dalton............	10	H. L. Trammell 1-46	Guy W. Keister	G. C. Cline T	P. Mitchell S	B. W. Vaughn	W. H. Souther
Decatur*..........	17	Vernon R. Frank 1-46	Mrs. M. H. Christian	A. F. Newman M	W. H. Weaver E	J. D. Peek	G. S. Swords
East Point.........	12	E. G. Laney 1-47	E. L. Cole	E. L. Cole K	George H. Sparks E	Max Wiggins	W. H. Tyler
Gainesville*.......	10	George H. Ashford 1-46	H. H. Pilgrim	H. H. Pilgrim K	C. L. B. Sanders E	R. Edwin Spence	H. Guy Cooper
Griffin*...........	13	Davis E. Williams C 1-46	R. A. Drake M	R. A. Drake M	J. A. Mullins S	J. J. Powell	J. S. Harper
La Grange.........	22	R. S. O'Neal 1-46	J. H. Moss	W. H. Turner, Jr. F	Alton Daniel	D. H. Hunter	J. E. Mathews
Macon............	58	Charles L. Bowden 11-45	Viola R. Napier	Frank Branan T	Watson Walker E	J. E. Dellinger	Robert L. Miller
Moultrie*.........	10	E. Reynolds 10-45	G. A. Shaver M	G. A. Shaver M	C. A. Page	G. B. Hunt	T. D. Bell
Rome*...........	26	John E. Yarbrough C 1-49	F. L. Sammons S	H. C. Ellington F	Ed Harris	W. T. McKinney	H. W. Quarles
Savannah.........	96	Thomas Gamble 1-47	P. J. McNamara	H. B. Grimshaw F	Sanford P. Butler	Walter S. Blanton	William M. Hall

TABLE XX.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Directors of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Thomasville* 13	W. J. Powell 1-46	C. C. Pittman	P. M. Davenport T	C. E. Layton M	John Porter	N. A. Stegall
Valdosta 16	Frank D. Rose 3-46	A. S. Myddleton	A. S. Myddleton T	Charles A. Dunbar E	T. M. Cook	H. M. Passmore
Waycross* 17	Sam T. Wright	C. O. Parker	C. O. Parker K	L. V. Bean M	H. C. Thackston	R. I. Morgan
IDAHO—7						
Boise 26	Austin A. Walker 5-45	Fred R. Bagley	Fred R. Bagley A	J. F. McBirney E	Frank Pulaski	R. G. Haskin
Coeur d'Alene 10	O. W. Edmonds 5-45	J. R. Wilcox	J. W. Barrett T	Clarence Courtney S	Wallace Swofford	Mike Roche
Idaho Falls 15	E. W. Fanning 4-45	Lee Walker	Lee Walker K	C. R. Black E	L. G. Jackson	C. A. Carlson
Lewiston 11	V. R. Clements 7-45	John P. Roos, Jr.	John P. Roos, Jr. C	William P. Hughes E	D. Richard Gill	Homer L. Brutzman
Nampa 12	A. E. Lindsey 5-45	G. H. Shellaberger	G. H. Shellaberger K	John H. Griffiths E	L. T. Lessinger	John Wakefield
Pocatello 18	C. D. Moore 5-45	B. D. Reese	B. D. Reese T	R. C. Lowrie E	A. A. Girard	A. L. Oliver
Twin Falls 12	Bert A. Sweet 5-45	Charles P. Larsen	Kenneth D. Shook F	J. E. Hayes E	L. Z. Bartlett	Howard W. Gillette
ILLINOIS—59						
Alton 31	Leo J. Struif 5-45	Earl Linkogle	C. E. Langham C	C. F. Abraham E	M. A. Gibson	R. L. Galloway
Aurora 47	Andrew J. Carter 4-45	William Given	William Given K	G. H. Deuchler E	E. J. Ryan	Fred Hess
Belleville 28	R. W. Jung 4-45	Carl Siegel	Adolph Barnickol T	W. C. Johnson E	Albert Nebgen	Eugene LePere
Berwyn 48	Fred J. Mraz 4-45	Emil Vacin	Charles F. Tourek T	Albert J. Cada	James Hrach	Joseph Pilot
Bloomington 33	Mark B. Hayes 5-45	Porter C. Noble	John A. Cleary C	J. R. Wilhoit E	Elmo Waters	Clyde Hibbens
Blue Island 17	John M. Hart 5-45	Louis F. Schwartz	John M. Hart F	Allen L. Fox	John Link	Richard Sorgenfrei
Brookfield 11	Charles W. Horak P 4-45	Frank B. Fanning	Clarence Hoppenrath F	Floyd W. Power	F. B. McDowell, Jr.†	H. S. Crosby†
Cairo 14	Egbert A. Smith	Robert A. Hatcher	Hugh S. Hilboldt F	Mike Egan	Fred Farnbaker	Edgar F. Ryan
Calumet City 13	Joun W. Jaranowski 4-45	Steve Maciejewski	Steve Maciejewski K	George C. Consoer E	Paul Gauthier	Henry Wleklinski
Canton 12	S. E. Gustine 5-45	Katherine Sporer	M. J. Miller T	John Kleinsteiber E	Clifford Waddell	James Smith
Centralia 16	O. W. Wright 5-47	James Maxfield	C. R. Bird F	H. B. Stover E	Herbert Bush	O. T. Bounds
Champaign 23	George J. Babb 4-47	John P. Hill	R. E. Zombro F	W. D. Swearingen	Roy Alsip	Clyde R. Davis
Chicago 3,397	Edward J. Kelly 1-47	Ludwig D. Schreiber	R. B. Upham C	Oscar E. Hewitt	Michael J. Corrigan	James P. Allman
Chicago Heights 22	Joseph Gannon 5-47	A. Paul Soderman	William E. Lennertz F	W. G. Dudleston	George Mahnke	Philip Howard
Cicero 65	Henry J. Sandusky P	John C. Stoffel	Leo Kasperski T	Eric J. Anderson	George Knol	Erwin Konovsky
Danville 37	Don H. Wilson 5-47	W. M. Cannady	George H. Jones F	George E. Freeman	Charles Muirhead	Richard H. Johnson
Decatur 59	James A. Hedrick 5-47	D. F. Davis	George Albert F	Lyle Kirby	S. J. Crow	H. J. Schepper
Dixon 11	William V. Slothower 4-47	Wayne C. Smith	George A. Campbell F	Carl H. Newman	Albert Fordyce	John D. Van Bibber
East Moline 12	Ray I. Klingbiel 4-45	Arnold Neihaus	Arnold Neihaus K	Camiel Adams S	Paul Godesiabois	T. J. Schafer
East St. Louis 76	John T. Connors 4-47	John Tierney	Joseph Ganschinietz F	Leo J. Dougherty	Russell Wright	Henry Bishop
Elgin 38	Walter E. Miller 5-47	M. H. Brightman	M. H. Brightman F	Frank A. Struckman	Morris Hintt	Joseph Huber
Elmhurst 15	Claude L. Van Auken 5-45	Francis N. Neumann	John W. Vogei T	Alfred Nelson E	William Hanebuth	M. R. Thorneycroft
Elmwood Park 14	John A. Cullerton 5-45	Harold Hommersand	John F. Newton T	Walter Wilson E	William Loshek	Frank Rice
Evanston 65	S. G. Ingraham 4-45	E. W. Bell	Thomas F. Airth T	Joseph L. Rose	A. N. Hofstetter	Carl Ekman
Forest Park 15	Fred C. Becker 5-47	Charles J. Campagna	Charles W. Meseke F	Edwin Hancock E	Henry H. Lange	Karl F. Hartneck
Freeport 22	Earl E. Miller 5-45	George Loveland	R. H. Bangs T	Carl Dippell E	Albert Luedeke	Walter Marsh
Galesburg 29	David P. Lindberg 4-45	Alfred Nystrom	Alfred Nystrom K	Arthur Nordheilm E	Earl Cratty	O. E. Boyer
Granite City 23	E. Boyd Grantham 5-45	Albert L. Stevens	Carroll Bright C	C. H. Sheppard E	Louis Gretz	Edward F. Holmes
Harrisburg 11	Frank P. Parker 5-47	Olive Patterson	H. Edwin Towle F	Ralph D. Brown E	Ray Johnson	Henry A. Devar
Harvey 18	A. E. Turngren 4-46	Frank C. Norton	W. E. Powers F	B. Evans	Fred Hoffman	A. F. Roll

Highland Park	14	J. B. Garnett 5-47	V. C. Musser	Leo J. Sheridan F	A. H. Swanson	William Hennig	Martin E. Kopp
Jacksonville	20	Ernest L. Hoagland 4-45	John R. Phillips	M. Bea Loomis T	E. M. Henderson E	Charles Lonergan	Frank Kiloran
Joliet	42	Arthur O. Janke 5-46	Arthur R. Blackburn	Emmett McGuire F	Joseph F. Whalen	John O. Nygren	Ernest E. Overbey
Kankakee	22	Albert F. Hattenburg 5-45	Ralph B. Farmer	David Wood T	Robert D. Gregg E	Roy Marquart	Jean LaFountain
Kewanee	17	Daniel Bates 5-47	Edwin F. Peterson	Edwin F. Peterson K	Daniel Bates	Frank Wiggins	Clyde Rorah
La Grange	10	George W. Brooks P 5-45	H. H. Mitchell	George E. Shiffer T	B. I. Greenlee	Harry A. Oakes	Harry A. Oakes
LaSalle	13	H. M. Orr 5-45	Bertha Young	F. S. Studzinski T		Richard Heilstedt	Peter Walloch
Lincoln	13	Ralph F. Koehnle 5-45	James C. Greenslate	James C. Greenslate K	Albert L. Heitmann E†	Frank Buckstegge	William H. Unland
Mattoon	16	E. E. Richardson 5-45	James L. Warren	E. W. Vollmer F	John A. Roetker S	J. C. Weaver	C. E. Cole
Maywood	27	Earle K. Broberg 5-45	Clarence Trevander	Harry M. Staup	Louis Sweeney	Eugene Humphreyville	William Freeman
Melrose Park	11	A. H. Frenzel P 4-45	Michael J. Laraia	Michael J. Laraia C	Edwin Hancock E	Anthony Prignano	Robert Wiggelsworth
Moline	35	A. Henry Arp 5-45	Mrs. A. N. Brissman	Mrs. A. N. Brissman K	Robert M. Bennell E	John Polchow	Ben DaJaeger
Mount Vernon	15	Harry L. Bishop	John M. Ayers	John W. Metcalf T	E. G. Hurst E	Holly Jester	Verner L. Pigg
Oak Park	66	Robert F. McMaster P 4-45	H. N. Leadaman	Dorothy C. Kerr F	Marshall S. Dutton	William C. Watters	Benjamin Barsema
Ottawa	16	Fred N. Spurgin 5-47	H. W. Farnsworth	Paul A. Doherty F	Joseph J. Megaffin	Joseph Boissenin	Walter M. Keim
Park Ridge	12	James D. Tierney 5-45	L. E. Fleissner	Christian F. Nast T	R. Diesness S	George Duwel	H. W. Johnson
Pekin	19	J. Norman Shade 5-47	W. D. Jansen	F. J. Moenkemoeller F	E. W. Fitzgerald E	Roy C. Weinheimer	Roy A. Brees
Peoria	105	Edward Woodruff 5-45	A. D. Davidson	L. E. Kauffman C	W. P. Conrad	John L. Buchele	J. E. Wombacher
Quincy	40	E. J. Schneidman 5-45	Duke Schroer	John F. Wise C	James O. Potter E	Frank Hummelt	Peter F. Hartman
Rockford	85	C. Henry Bloom 4-45	Elmer O. Strand	Frank R. Ditto T	H. S. Merz E	Thomas D. Blake	Folke Bengston
Rock Island	43	Robert P. Galbraith 5-45	Martin T. Rudgren	Carl J. L. Wessel T	W. J. Gallagher E	Joseph W. Valentine	William J. Wilkens
Springfield	76	John W. Kapp 3-47	Mrs. Marie M. Smith	Leigh B. Smith F	Harry B. Luers	T. J. Kelly	Frank Healy
Sterling	11	Ronald E. Shawger 5-47	T. J. McDonnell	E. T. Janssen F	John Devine S	Connel C. Nichols	Curtis Bucher
Streator	15	Thomas R. Halfpenny 4-47	Paul E. Uebler	John F. Lynch T	Fred H. Renz E	Sam Conner	Ray Eutsey
Urbana	14	George F. Hurd	Bess M. Holmes	Parker M. Wheeler T	M. H. Kinch E	Charles W. Pittman	Harley H. Harmon
Waukegan	34	Frank G. Wallin 5-45	Edward R. Holmberg	Edward R. Holmberg K	Henry B. Bleck E	Thomas McNamara	Bart Tyrrell
West Frankfort	12	J. C. Randolph 5-47	George I. Cotter	Joe Upchurch F	Orville Nolen	Alta McGhee	E. B. Ragland
Wilmette*	17	Harry C. Kinne P 4-45	Nicholas P. Miller	William Robinson T	George E. Leal	Walter H. Zibble	Theo E. Hall
Winnetka*	12	Arthur E. Bryson P 4-46	Stella Winslow	H. L. Woolhiser M	Robert L. Anderson	G. M. Houren	W. M. Peterson

INDIANA—35

Anderson	42	C. D. Rotruck 1-47	J. Robert Goff	John J. Garrett C	Harry Hudson	Bradley Stinson	Morris J. Carter
Bedford	13	Paul Lostutter 1-47	Mrs. Margaret Johnson	Mrs. M. Johnson T	Frank Bowden S	Ralph Brock	Clarence May
Bloomington	21	Loba Bruner	Vanna Thrasher	Vanna Thrasher K	M. B. Doyle E	Bernard Glover	Nathan Hall
Columbus	12	Carlos S. Folger	E. Ray Gress	E. Gray Gress T	Paul Lytle E	Charles E. Miller	Cuba McKay
Connersville	13	Ross W. Castle 1-47	Forrest G. Coats	Forrest G. Coats T	Ross W. Castle	Howard Kehl	William Traylor
Crawfordsville	11	Thomas L. Cooksey 1-47	Clark D. Jones	Clark D. Jones T	Lex B. Clore E	Elmer Wood	Merle Remley
East Chicago	55	Frank J. Migas 1-47	Norwood R. Markey	Albert P. Lesniak C	Joseph Steiner E	Thomas King	Walter D. Conroy
Elkhart	33	G. Hallett Neale 1-47	Earl S. Sears	Frank H. Ellis T	Edwin M. Brady E	Richard L. Minser	August W. Johnson
Elwood	11	Elmer Tunis 1-47	Gladys Land	Gladys Land T	Louis Diamond E	Carl Kantner	Joseph Hickey
Evansville	97	Manson L. Reichert 1-47	J. Ervin Taylor	J. F. Ritter C	Matt Foster	Charles H. Sensmeier	Harry L. Freer
Fort Wayne	118	Harry W. Baals 1-47	Leonard H. Ellenwood	Otto H. Adams C	Chauncey R. McAnlis E	Carter I. Bowser	Julius Stumpf
Frankfort	14	A. R. Lucas 1-47	Mrs. Phil Hufford	Mrs. Phil Hufford T		Ernest Hobbs	Glenn Nickols
Gary	112	Joseph E. Finerty 1-47	Anthony E. Dobis, Jr.	John O. Zehner C	Harold E. Beine E	John McCracken	Millard T. Matovina
Goshen	11	Frank S. Ebersole 1-47	Ray M. Kitson	Ray M. Kitson T	Carl Cozzi E	Forrest Laufraw	Ray Auer
Hammond	70	G. Bertram Smith 1-47	James R. Boland	Keller H. Cochran C	Albert D. Millard E	Joseph J. Scherer	Thomas J. Martinson
Huntington	14	Roy Howell 1-47	Wallace Reed	Wallace Reed T	Roy Howell	Ernest Greider	Thomas A. Coughlin

Table XX.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Indianapolis....... 387	Robert H. Tyndall 1-47	Frank J. Noll, Jr.	Roy E. Hickman C	Arthur B. Henry E	Harry H. Fulmer	Clifford Beeker
Jeffersonville....... 11	Samuel Shannon 1-47	William Bayne	William Bayne T	Samuel Shannon	William E. Cox	Gordon Gilmore
Kokomo........... 34	Charles V. Orr 1-47	C. Darwin Middleton	C. Darwin Middleton F	Lotus A. Warden E	Edgar Weaver	Alvin C. Underwood
La Porte.......... 16	John S. Martin 1-47	C. E. Anderson	C. E. Anderson T	John E. Hupp, Jr. E	E. C. Schultz	James A. Stayton
Lafayette.......... 29	Ferdinand C. Fischer 1-47	Jack R. LeFevre	Margaret Stucker C	Harry B. Overesch E	William F. Koerner	William F. Taylor
Logansport........ 20	Russell F. Leonard 12-46	Ed M. Hoyt	William H. Jones C	Chester Zartman E	Joseph L. Graffis	Ova R. Carson
Marion............ 27	Edward Wert 1-47	Elizabeth Custer	Elizabeth Custer K	Denver L. Horner E	Rollie Wilson	Bert Owings
Michigan City..... 26	Rheinhart C. Fedder 1-47	Frank Wentland	George Gruse C	Rheinhart C. Fedder	Alfred J. Zoch	Joseph Wolf
Mishawaka........ 28	Joe A. Brady 1-47	Lorenzo B. Gamble	Verne N. Daniels C	James L. Stevens E	Thomas L. Pressler	Niels P. Hansen
Muncie............ 50	John C. Hampton 1-47	J. Clyde Dunnington	John D. Lewis C	Harold K. Morrison E	Archie McCabe	William Vaught
New Albany........ 25	Raymond L. Jaegers 1-47	James G. Ferrell	George D. Scott T	A. T. Jackson E	George W. Honen	Ben H. Wolfe
New Castle........ 17	Sidney E. Baker 1-47	Percy Scott	Percy Scott	James Clinton	George Van Zant	Don Long
Peru.............. 12	J. O. Miller 1-47	Mrs. Marjorie Blue	Mrs. Marjorie Blue T	Irel V. Pence	Carl Ahnert	William Webster
Richmond......... 35	John R. Britten 1-47	Lester Meadows	Winfield H. Urban C	S. W. Hodgin E	H. E. Williams	Ellis Duckett
Shelbyville......... 11	James M. Pierce 1-48	Ralph S. Scofield	Ralph S. Scofield T	Clyde R. Yater E	Albert Banschbach	Chester Moore
South Bend........101	Jesse I. Pavey	Mrs. Marie Nelson	M. T. Cummings C	Lisle McNabb	Charles DeVleeschower	Harry Everett
Terre Haute....... 63	Vernon R. McMillan 1-47	Charles C. Broadhurst	Alonzo C. Duddleston C	Paul G. Lindeman E	Albert W. Rowe	Forrest Braden
Vincennes......... 18	Noble P. Barr 1-47	Joe J. Leonard	Joe J. Leonard T	A. F. Reinke E	Edward Goodman	Sherman Montgomery
Whiting........... 10	James T. McNamara 1-47	Emil Senchak	Emil Senshak T	Donald P. Spurrier	Clyde Lampman	Richard Springgate
IOWA—21						
Ames*............ 13	H. B. Manning 4-46	J. W. Prather	J. W. Prather K	M. B. Starr E	Sam Long	W. J. Cure
Boone............. 12	F. W. Ganoe 4-45	Loran McCambridge	Loran McCambridge K	George A. Nelson E	E. G. Kolb	John Berry
Burlington......... 26	Max A. Conrad 4-46	Robert Schlampp	Frank N. LaPoint F	Harry A. Vollmer E	R. P. Collatt	Joseph Baird
Cedar Rapids...... 62	F. K. Hahn	M. M. Krebs	L. D. Burgus F	Frank E. Young E	E. P. Kohout	Thomas J. Condon
Clinton............ 26	William N. Judd 4-46	Arthur J. Lerche	Arthur J. Lerche A	Benton R. Anderson E	Harold F. Nelson	Ted Long
Council Bluffs..... 41	William A. Byers 4-46	Nels Hansen	Philip E. Minner A	Jack Boyne E	Waldo Merrill	Earl E. Miller
Davenport......... 66	A. R. Kroppach	Frank A. Hass	Clarence F. Schmidt T	Ralph C. Graham	Richard A. Kelley	Reed R. Phillips
Des Moines........160	John MacVicar 4-46	Arthur Johnson	T. Harry Vicker F	John M. Tippee E	Charles L. Slade	Victor T. Smith
Dubuque*......... 44	W. W. Moffatt 4-45	J. J. Shea	R. P. Marshall A	Cletus Allen S	P. H. Kirch	J. H. Strub
Fort Dodge........ 23	J. M. Poole 4-45	H. R. Sittig	W. E. Johnston F	C. B. Pilcher	R. H. Grant	E. W. Mericle
Fort Madison...... 14	L. C. Burton 4-45	Louie F. Albers	Margaret Jeager T	Russell J. Lewis E	Isaac Hutchison	Dallas E. Taylor
Iowa City......... 17	Wilber J. Teeters 4-45	George J. Dohrer	E. B. Raymond T	F. E. Gartzke E	J. J. Clark	O. A. White
Keokuk........... 15	F. A. Willmering 4-46	Carl L. Mundy	W. A. Logan T	C. J. Nelson E	H. A. Tigue	E. C. McPherson
Marshalltown...... 19	W. B. Hull 4-45	Anne McMahon	George Brown T	C. J. Anderson E	H. F. Hempbill	H. F. Block
Mason City........ 27	Ray E. Pauley 4-45	Pearl B. Kellogg	Bernard L. Main A	Willis Fitzgerald S	James Kelley	Harold E. Wolfe
Muscatine......... 18	R. E. Dunker 3-46	Mrs. Florence Mason R	F. D. Millar T	Jess Benedict S	Harold D. Bierman	Ted McGill
Newton........... 10	A. M. Miller 4-45	H. J. Lammers	H. J. Lammers K	Harley L. Scott S	W. L. Koppin	C. R. Hooper
Oskaloosa......... 11	Lake M. Crookham 4-45	Laura H. Spooner	E. L. Butler T	Ralph Clough S	William W. Pyle	G. O. Crispin
Ottumwa.......... 32	David A. Nevin 4-45	Frank Gibbons	Basil Fry F	Henry Cook E	Harry Criswell	Charles F. Kapp
Sioux City........ 82	Forrest M. Olson 4-46	C. A. Norrbom	Dole A. Anderson F	Peter Asprey	Charles B. Kuhl	Marvin Lambert
Waterloo.......... 52	Ralph B. Slippy 4-46	Knapp F. Matthews	Knapp F. Matthews A	Alfred B. Cook E†	Ray Tiller	Ralph J. Davis

KANSAS—20

Arkansas City*	13	Harry Oldroyd 4-45	James F. Clough	James F. Clough K	D. A. Lawhe E	Harry McCullough	Lester Richardson
Atchison*	13	C. H. Blanke 4-45	John Baker	J. E. Clingan T	Earl Hellaner E	Joseph E. Dolecek	W. C. Linville
Chanute	10	John Hargrave 5-46	Ross Cooper	David McCune F	R. B. Reeves E	Bill Brennan	Lee Knapp
Coffeyville	17	J. D. Byers 4-45	Lois Saunders	Nettie Turley F	Charles D. Lockard	W. B. Livingston	Sam Knight
El Dorado*	10	W. E. Robbins 4-45	F. E. Brooks	F. E. Brooks K	N. L. Reed	Donald J. Rayburn	Harry Weber
Emporia	13	Ora G. Rindom 4-47	Fred L. Nevins	S. W. Kufahl F	A. I. Chamness E†	Charles Stinson	Charles D. O'Brien
Fort Scott	11	Wallace Buck 4-45	Christena Luffel	Garland M. Atkins F	J. A. Hunt	Hobart Whitehouse	R. L. Wells
Hutchinson	30	H. H. Heaps 4-45	F. C. Smith	F. S. McCandless F	A. R. Campbell E	W. H. Hazell	H. J. Sloan
Independence*	12	C. J. Sloop 4-45	G. H. Krienhagen	W. C. Cavert F	James Paton S	Roy Pitts	W. F. Troutman
Kansas City	121	Don C. McCombs 4-47	Howard Payne	Edward W. Becker F	Francis W. Blake	Olander Lind	Will Johns
Lawrence	14	G. B. Russell 5-45	Harold C. Fisher	E. E. Alexander T	J. C. Harper E	Paul Ingels	C. A. Bliesner
Leavenworth	19	Martin J. Eggert 4-45	H. J. Wyrick	Carl Sill F	Edward Pellman S	Thomas L. Medill	William Cranston
Manhattan	12	Ross E. Busenbark 4-47	A. L. Hjort	Sam C. Charlson F	Bush Van Blarcum E	C. L. Morris	Clint Bolte
Newton*	11	Harold Lewis 4-45	E. D. Raffety	E. D. Raffety F	Max Dick E	Ed. Warhurst	C. H. Sherman
Ottawa	10	E. V. Gibson 4-47	L. I. Crater	L. I. Crater A	C. M. Sheldon	Willis Rodgers	F. H. Bullock
Parsons	14	Earl Minton 4-45	Dale M. Raymond	Edwin R. Gould F	Earl Minton	E. Glenn Parsons	J. Max Hillyard
Pittsburg	18	W. O. Myers 4-45	Agnes M. Young	W. L. Baldwin A	John W. Gore	W. C. Campbell	Thomas M. Stowers
Salina*	21	Ed Morgenstern 4-45	Charles E. Banker	Charles E. Banker F	Carl C. MacFarlane	Joe E. Travis	Edgar Heyl
Topeka	68	Frank J. Warren 4-47	Fred W. Knapp	J. Glen Davis F	William E. Baldry E	William E. Cawker	Ernest W. Kaul
Wichita*	115	Herman W. Beuttel 4-45	C. C. Ellis	M. P. Jones F	P. L. Brockway	C. W. Brown	T. H. Jaycox

KENTUCKY—13

Ashland	30	C. R. Levi 1-47	W. W. Hankes	R. R. Peebles A	Fred Nolte	Burris Hensley	J. E. Apple†
Bowling Green	15	Gaston W. Cole 12-45	H. B. Webb	N. O. Gillespie T	D. A. Lawson E	Brett Basham	R. E. Monahan
Covington*	62	T. P. Fitzpatrick 1-48	Frank Gillespie	Martin Holman C	Ben Vastine	Frank A. Northcutt	Alfred Schild
Fort Thomas	11	L. L. Ross 1-46	Gloria Diesel	D. W. Snyder T	Charles H. Kuhn	B. J. Nielander	Louis W. Cook, Jr.
Frankfort	11	C. T. Coleman 1-46	Mervin Parrent	E. B. Rodman T	B. C. Collis E	John Peveler	Guy C. Wainscott
Henderson	13	J. Alves Clore 1-46	Phil J. Thomy	Griffin Sutton F	Robert B. Posey	Letcher Martin	Leon Beckham
Hopkinsville	12	A. S. Koon 1-46	Mrs. Hattie C. Wood	Clyde H. Vinson F	L. C. Riggins	J. W. East	Walter Chambers
Lexington*	49	R. Mack Oldham 1-48	James L. Wilder	F. J. Benckart F	M. J. McGruder E	Louis A. Travis	Austin Price
Louisville	319	Wilson W. Wyatt 12-45	None	Edward H. Dieruf F	Frank Hill	John Krusenklaus	A. E. Kimberling
Middlesborough	12	H. R. Giles 1-46	H. H. Hutchins	R. D. Judy T	A. W. Oaks	R. M. Knipps	Charles Minton
Newport*	31	Oscar Hesch, Jr. 1-48	F. L. McLane	Robert Puff F	A. H. Root	Edward T. Miles	Leo Livingston
Owensboro	30	Fred L. Weir 1-46	E. J. Rhodes	W. T. Young F	Glenn Lovern	Frank Taylor	Vern Bidwell
Paducah*	34	Wayne C. Seaton 1-48	Rudy Stewart	Bess B. Washam T	Thomas A. Bradley E	F. W. Gholson	W. E. Bryant

LOUISIANA—10

Alexandria	27	W. G. Bowdon	P. J. Couvillon	Ben F. Bradford F	R. W. Bringhurst	R. A. Neff	George C. Gray
Baton Rouge	35	Powers Higginbotham 1-49	Rose Dagastina	Louis J. Ricaud F	R. Swartz E	Robert Bogan	Fred C. Parker, Jr.
Bogalusa	15	I. A. Magnitzky 1-47	K. I. Bean	L. H. Simmons F	G. J. Ruddick	Elmer G. Smith	T. A. Magee
Gretna	11	Charles F. Gelbke 6-45	Julius F. Hotard	Henry F. Bender F	Alvin E. Hotard E	Ruben Hock	Sidney A. Martinez
Lafayette	19	Claude C. Colomb 5-48	Curtis Rodemacher	P. J. LeBlanc F	Dalton L. Reid E	A. F. Broussard	George J. Breaux
Lake Charles	21	J. H. Handley 5-45	Emma H. Squires	J. H. Funderburg F	W. T. McInnis S	Fred A. Baumgarten	E. E. Baggett
Monroe	28	H. H. Benoit	P. A. Poag S	P. A. Poag T	W. I. Neel	H. E. Roberts†	B. L. Brantley
New Iberia	14	P. Armand Viator 6-48	G. O. Pharr	G. O. Pharr T	John Rochel E	Gilbert Kahn	Andrew Viator
New Orleans	495	Robert S. Maestri 5-46	George S. Weaver	Jess S. Cave F	Joseph P. Skelly	John M. Evans	George Reyer
Shreveport	98	Sam S. Caldwell 11-46	L. I. Baker A	John McW. Ford F	H. Lane Mitchell	S. J. Flores	Claude Russell

TABLE XX.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
MAINE—10						
Auburn* 20	L. Kenneth Green 10-45	Harriet P. Dunton	George A. Arnold A	Richard Barstow E	Ralph Harnden	Robert W. Herrick
Augusta 19	Sanford L. Fogg, Jr. 1-47	Allen W. Whittier	Allen W. Whittier A	Waldo Hill E	William Haskell	Vernard W. Dudley
Bangor* 30	George F. Peabody C 1-46	Archie R. Lovett	Ralph L. Waymouth T	Daniel L. McClay	Herbert P. Constantine	Thomas Crowley
Bath 10	Walter C. Rogers	John W. Gilmore	Donald D. Young T	Arthur R. Avery S	Richard Frates	Percy W. Kingsbury
Biddeford 20	Louis B. Lausier	Armand Duquette	William E. Shaw T	Albert Cadorette S	Frank Cantara	A. E. Pare
Lewiston 39	Jean Charles Boucher	Lucien Lebel	Julian Deshaies A	A. G. Roy	Zephirin F. Drouin	Thomas E. Johnson
Portland* 74	Harry C. Libby C 12-47	A. Edwin Smith	A. Edwin Smith A	George H. May E	Oliver Sanborn	John F. Newell
South Portland* 16		J. Harold Webster M	J. Harold Webster M	Herman C. Kendall	Charles O. Spear, Jr.	Charles O. Spear, Jr.
Waterville 17	George J. Doyle 3-45	Charles N. Nawfel	John E. Rowell T	Harry E. Green E	Grover D. Lovejoy	Alfred Poirier
Westbrook 11	H. Ordway Furbish	Mrs. Agnes Pinkham	Ovide Harvey T	Roscoe Libby	Robert Burrows	Hormidas Cuba
MARYLAND—7						
Annapolis 13	William U. McCready 7-45	Katherine Linthicum	Addie R. Tongue T	Harry E. Bean	Jesse A. Fisher	William Curry
Baltimore 859	T. R. McKeldin 5-47	None	Howard E. Crook C	Nathan L. Smith	Howard Travers	Hamilton R. Atkinson
Cambridge 10	Dorsey E. Davis 7-48	G. L. Dail	Granville Hooper F	G. H. McWilliams	Osvrey Pritchett	G. W. Price
Cumberland 39	Thomas S. Post 4-46	Samuel E. Griminger	Arthur B. Gibson A	Ralph L. Rizer E	Reid C. Hoenicka	Oscar A. Eyerman
Frederick 16	Hugh V. Gittinger 6-46	D. John Markey, Jr.	Aubrey A. Nicodemus	William R. Walter E	None	Fred M. Straley
Hagerstown 32	Richard H. Sweeney 4-45	Clyde R. Stouffer	Harold F. Bester T	C. W. Stump, Jr. E	Max Hoover	William H. Peters
Salisbury 13	I. Virgil Hitchens 5-46	Wade H. Insley, Jr.	Wade H. Insley, Jr. T	Clarke Gardner E	Walter B. Disharoon	William J. Chatham
MASSACHUSETTS—78						
Adams t. 13	John S. Wilk C	I. Audrey Louison	H. Blanchette, Jr. T	Alex J. Strzepek S	Martin J. Degen	Edward W. Reid
Amesbury t. 11	Arthur P. Willette C 3-45	Albert M. Grant	Charlotte H. Moore N	Frederick W. Merrill S	George A. MacDougall	John F. Hetherman
Andover t. 11	Roy E. Hardy C	George Winslow	Mary C. Regan N	Charles T. Gilliard	Edward Buchan	George A. Dane
Arlington t. 40	William C. Adams C	Earl A. Ryder	Edward A. Bailey T	James M. Keane E	Daniel B. Tierney	Archie F. Bullock
Athol t. 11	Thomas Kendrick C	Walter E. Farnum	William Wheeler A	James G. Cotton S	Ernest L. Smith	William J. Callahan
Attleboro 22	Francis J. O'Neil 1-47	Kenneth F. Blandin	William Marshall T	Robert W. Mawney	Fred A. Clark	Peter J. Marron
Belmont t. 27	Gilmore Dickey C	Charles B. Wiggin	Francis J. Lally T	Joseph W. Kales E	William H. Hill	William G. Heyd
Beverly 26	Daniel E. McLean 1-47	Bennett E. Merry	Bertha L. Hayward A	Albert H. Richardson E	John Cressy	Joseph C. Murney
Boston 771	John Kerrigan†	Wilfred J. Doyle	Charles J. Fox A	William T. Morrissey	Samuel J. Pope	Thomas F. Sullivan
Braintree t. 16	Henry D. Higgins C	Ernest C. Woodsum	John W. Harding T	John J. Drinkwater E	Fred A. Tenney	N. Eric Nelson†
Brockton 62	Joseph H. Downey 1-46	J. Albert Sullivan	Charles F. Gilmore A	Harold S. Crocker E	Frank F. Dickinson	Oscar A. Johnson
Brookline t. 50	William J. Hickey, Jr. C	Arthur J. Shinners	Albert P. Briggs T	Walter A. Devine E	Seldon R. Allen	James W. Tonra
Cambridge* 111	John H. Corcoran 1-46	Frederick H. Burke	John J. McKenzie A	G. Frank Hooker E	Herman E. Gutheim	Timothy F. Leahy
Chelsea 41	Bernard L. Sullivan 1-46	Joseph A. Tyrrell	Vincent Cassani A	James A. O'Brien	Charles A. Voke	Charles M. Finn
Chicopee 42	Edward O. Bourbeau 1-46	Arthur A. Balthazar	Joseph A. Ritchotte A	Thomas A. Robinson E	Ernest LaFlamme	Francis A. Linehan
Clinton t. 12	Roy H. Freitag C	Thomas F. Fallon	Walter J. O'Malley T	Paul J. Lynskey S	William E. Powers	Michael E. Kelly
Danvers t. 14	J. E. Morse, Jr. C	A. Preston Chase	A. Preston Chase T	Walter G. Ennis S	Joseph E. Kelley	John T. McDewell
Dedham t. 16	Thomas Lilly C	Don Gleason Hill	John T. Gaynor T	John J. Shea	John B. Hartnett	John F. Cahill
Easthampton t. 10	George A. Picard C 11-45	William A. Walker	William A. Walker N	M. J. O'Neill E	Robert Ulm	Frank Skrzyniarz
Everett 47	Frank E. Lewis 1-46	John M. Carroll	Raymond M. Davis T	Joseph W. Holmes E	James J. Evans	Jeremiah W. Sullivan
Fairhaven t. 11	Harold E. Kerwin C 2-47	William D. Champlin	William D. Champlin T	Alfred J. Tripanier S	Edward G. Spooner	Norman D. Shurtleff

Fall River	115	Alexander C. Murray 1-46	Emile F. Bergeron	Ernest A. Floyd A	Thomas J. Logan	George E. McGaw	Abel J. Violette
Fitchburg	42	Alfred Woollacott 1-46	Nettie Brooks†	James B. Perault A	Joseph M. Peirce	Michael J. Shea	Thomas J. Godley
Framingham t.	23	John J. Brady C	William Walsh	George J. Sullivan N	Francis W. Twombly	William Murphy	William W. Holbrook
Gardner	20	Oscar R. Anderholm 1-46	Sarah Bourgeois	A. Robert Bourgeois A	Eugene J. Teir E	Robert M. Tappin	Cyrille Leblanc
Gloucester	24	Westen U. Friend 1-46	Allen F. Grant	S. Emerson Laurie T	Robert C. Henneney E†	Homer R. Marchant	W. S. Ellis
Greenfield t.	16	Frank C. Keegan C	Dana W. Parkhurst	John E. Kiley T	Eugene L. Bond E	Herbert R. Ferris	William J. O'Connell
Haverhill	47	Albert W. Glynn 1-48	Bernard H. Donahue	Albert W. Glynn F	Harry W. Bailey E	Benjamin L. Chase	Henry J. Lynch
Holyoke	54	Henry J. Toepfert 1-46	John F. Sheehan	Joseph E. Lucey T	Stewart R. Allyn	John Rohan	David F. Allyn
Lawrence	84	James P. Meehan 1-46	Gordon Gaffney	John T. Cahill A	John W. McCarthy	Edward Retelle	Martin Sullivan
Leominster	22	Mathias LaPierre 1-46	Charles D. Harnden	Frank A. Shaw A	Herbert J. Lawson S	Ernest P. Johnson	George H. Smith
Lexington t.	13	Errol H. Locke C	James J. Carroll	Raymond L. White N†	William C. Paxton	Roy A. Cook†	John W. Rycroft
Lowell*	101	Woodbury T. Howard 1-46	Perry D. Thompson	Daniel E. Martin A	Stephen Kearney E	Charles Stackpole	Michael H. Winn
Lynn	98	Arthur J. Frawley 1-46	Albert L. Flynn	Daniel J. McArdle T	Frank E. Gowdy E	Joseph E. Scanlon	Edward D. Callahan
Malden	58	John D. McCarthy 1-46	John E. Lukey	C. A. McAuliffe C	Thomas W. Sheehan E	Lorimer T. West	William F. Sheridan
Marblehead t.	11	Richard H. Rodsett C	William Bragdon	Clarence Chapman T	R. Burlingham E	John S. Adams	Thomas Sweet
Marlborough	15	Michael P. Cronin 1-46	Francis J. Bertrand	John A. Bigelow T†	Harry P. Loftus	Samuel Daoust	Ralph Belmore
Medford	63	Walter E. Lawrence 1-46	George P. Hassett	Alexander A. Lacey A	Harold J. Nicholson E	John E. P. Plante†	William J. McLaughlin
Melrose	25	Carl A. Raymond 1-46	Raymond H. Greenlaw	S. Homer Buttrick T	Glenn S. Weeks	Sidney C. Field	Louis B. Heaton
Methuen t.	22	Arthur A. Thompson C	E. Vernon Sanborn	Lydia M. Dietrich T†	John V. Austin S	Thomas Dow	Cyril Feugill
Milford t.	15	John H. Henderson C	Catherine L. Coyne	Michael J. Hannigan N	J. Frank Cahill S	Bernard F. Manion	John J. Moloney
Milton t.	19	Daniel E. Duggan C	G. Frank Kemp	Fred N. Krim N	Forrest J. Maynard E	James F. Hanna	John B. Shields
Natick t.	14	C. Ray Bennett C	James H. Fleming	Thomas J. Shea N	Benjamin Sargeant	Michael J. Morris	Thomas P. Evans
Needham t.	12	David Murdoch C 3-45	E. Bertha Behnke	Arnold Mackintosh T	Lester C. Hillis	Richard M. Salamone	Thomas H. Welch
New Bedford	110	Arthur N. Harriman 1-46	Charles W. Deasy	Edward F. Nerbonne A	Patrick J. Foley	Edward F. Dahill	John W. Davies
Newburyport	14	John M. Kelleher 1-46	Mrs. Vera Kelley	Norbert A. Carey A	James H. Ronan	C. Frank Creeden	James E. Sullivan
Newton	70	Paul M. Goddard 1-46	Frank M. Grant	Daniel A. White C	Ernest H. Harvey E	John L. Keating	Nicholas Veduccio†
North Adams	22	Cornelius E. O'Brien	Albert L. Fuller	Daniel J. Hawthorne A	Herbert W. Gordon	John E. Saulnier	John F. Flaherty†
N. Attleborough t.	10	Ralph L. Harden C 3-45	John A. Rose	August R. Funke T	Nathan B. Phipps S	Ralph C. Robertson	Peter J. McKeon
Northampton	25	Edmund J. Lampron 12-45	John P. Foley	John T. Curran A	John Keefe E	Oswald Dragon†	George J. Bernier
Northbridge t.	10	George L. Searles C	Mrs. Ruth Keeler	E. Kent Swift F	Delwyn Barnes E	William O. Aldrich	J. Albert Cullen
Norwood t*	15	Charles F. Holman C 1-46	Walter A. Blasenak	Edmund F. Sullivan T	Albert W. Thompson	Alonzo N. Earle	William H. Sullivan
Peabody	22	Joseph B. O'Keefe 12-45	Edward J. Dowd	Daniel J. Conroy A	Frank J. McCarthy E	William C. Mahoney	James F. Murphy
Pittsfield	50	James Fallon 1-46	John J. Fitzgerald	H. Edward Hayn T	Leon H. Reed	Thomas F. Burke	John L. Sullivan
Plymouth t.	13	James A. White C 3-45	Herbert K. Bartlett	Herbert K. Bartlett T	Edward Chase E	Everett B. Wood	Russell P. Dearborn
Quincy	76	Charles A. Ross	Hattiemay Thomas	Leo Mullin A	James Donovan	Williams Sands	John J. Avery
Reading t.	11	Kenneth C. Latham C	Norman P. Charles	Leon G. Bent N	Philip P. Welch	Hugh L. Eames	Jeremiah Cullinane
Revere	34	Raymond E. Carey 1-46	Mrs. Rita Bishop†	Raymond E. Carey F	John O'Brien S	Thomas McCarrick	Edward J. Tighe
Salem	41	Edward A. Coffey 1-46	Augustine J. Toomey	John V. Cook A	Frank P. Morse E	Arthur L. Flynn	John C. Harkins
Saugus t.	15	C. C. Cunningham C 3-45	Viola G. Wilson	Ralph Quirk N	Carl E. Chapman†	George B. Drew	John T. Stuart
Somerville	102	G. Edward Bradley 1-46	Norman E. Corwin	Frederick W. Hale A	John F. Kennedy	John C. McNally	Thomas Damery
Southbridge t.	17	Leo M. Cournoyer 3-45	Clarinthe P. Boyer	J. E. Desrosier N	John G. Clarke E	Oswald J. Meunier	Ulric A. Brault
Springfield	150	J. Albin Anderson, Jr. 1-46	Clifford F. Smith	Albert E. Neale A	Benjamin H. Grout S	Herbert C. Root	Raymond Gallagher
Stoneham t.	11	Fred A. Schneider 3-46	Winthrop A. McCarthy	George H. Holden T	Albert E. Casey S	William F. McCall	J. Clarence Nelson
Swampscott t.	11	Philip E. Bessom C	M. F. MacLean, Jr.	I. M. Adams N	Howard L. Hamill E	Charles H. Lampard	Francis P. Wall
Taunton	37	Merrill D. Aldrich 1-46	Henry L. Galipeau	Howard A. Briggs T	William O'Donnell E	Edward F. Gorey	J. William Flood
Wakefield t.	16	William R. Lindsay	Charles F. Young	John I. Preston T	Robert B. MacKenna S	Fred D. Graham	John G. Gates
Waltham	40	Arthur A. Hansen	William J. Lanagan	Ralph Dow A	Henry F. Beal	Bertram A. Neal	Asa E. McKenna
Watertown t.	35	Laurence J. Walsh C 3-45	George B. Wellman	William W. Norcross A	Otis D. Allen E	William C. McElroy	Edward Murray†
Webster t.	13	John P. Ivascyn C	Pearl C. Mahon	Joseph P. LaPlante N	John R. Kleindienst E	Arthur Belmore	John C. Templeman

TABLE XX.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Wellesley t. 15	Edward T. Kilmann C 3-45	John T. Ryan	Arthur K. Wells T	Philip A. Plaisted E	Thomas A. Slaman	William J. Fleming
W. Springfield t. 17	Henry S. Johnston C	Henry E. Schmuck	Henry E. Schmuck T	Harry W. Steele E	Frederick Sibley	John B. O'Brien
Westfield 19	Arthur B. Long 1-46	Harold Whittemore	Richard P. McCarthy T	Francis Martin	William W. Clark	Allen H. Smith
Weymouth t. 24	Harry Christensen C	Nellie L. Greaney†	Emerson R. Dizer N	Russell H. Whiting E	Timothy G. McCarthy	Edward F. Butler
Winchester t. 15	Elliott F. Cameron C 3-45	Mabel W. Stinson	Donald Heath T	Parker Holbrook E	John J. Gorman	William H. Rogers
Winthrop t. 17	Walter Smith C 3-45	Joseph F. O'Hern	George W. Downie T	Watson C. Lindsey S	William A. Floyd	William F. Pumphret
Woburn 20	William E. Kane 12-45	Margaret Fitzgerald	M. J. Curran T	James H. Kelley	M. J. Kane	Charles R. McCauley
Worcester 194	William A. Bennett 1-46	Malcolm C. Midgeley	Henry A. Allen A	Herbert Green	Carl J. Kiessling	Thomas F. Foley
MICHIGAN—43						
Adrian 14	Clarke W. Baldwin 4-45	E. A. Ballenberger	Eugene P. Lake T	Adelbert Vedder	John Hawley	L. F. Germond
Alpena* 13	Herbert A. Kurrasch 4-47	Herbert M. Howe	Herbert M. Howe K	Donald M. Oakes M	Richard E. Wilson	Lorenzo D. Walker
Ann Arbor 30	Leigh J. Young 5-45	Fred C. Perry	Fred C. Perry K	G. H. Sandenburgh E	Benjamin Zahn	S. H. Mortenson
Battle Creek 43	Bernard E. Godde 4-45	Joseph M. Boos	Paul F. Ricketts F	James Cox	Charles A. Crosier	Harold E. Haun
Bay City* 48	William H. Tomlinson 4-45	E. B. Bennett	Oscar A. Kasemeyer C	Webster H. Gansser†	Joseph L. Trudell	Frank W. Anderson
Benton Harbor* 17	W. E. Brown 4-45	Earl Tidey	George Larkworthy T	L. G. Wightman E	Ray Hall	Alvin Boyd
Birmingham* 11	Ray A. Palmer 4-45	Irene E. Haney	Russell T. Berger T†	Mark G. Dance	Vernon W. Griffith	John P. Hackett
Dearborn 64	Orville L. Hubbard 1-46	Myron A. Stevens	Clyde M. Ford F	Clarence Doyle	Roy Mottesheard	Erving Neilson
Detroit 1,623	Edward J. Jeffries, Jr. 1-46	Thomas D. Leadbetter	Charles G. Oakman C	Glenn C. Richards	John L. Rourke	Alfred A. Siska
Ecorse 13	W. Newton Hawkins 11-45	Don H. Beckman	Phillip L. Allison C	Leland R. Gare E	Albert M. Jaeger	George A. Moore
Escanaba* 15	Samuel R. Wickman 4-46	Carl E. Anderson	Anthony J. Manley T	Joseph T. Homes S	Arvid Johnson	Michael F. Ettenhofer
Ferndale* 23	Carl W. Forsythe 4-45	T. H. O'Donoghue	Jay F. Gibbs M	Charles Knechtel	Norman C. Pritchard	Roy A. Butcher
Flint* 152	Edwin C. McLogan 11-46	Ned J. Vermilya	Lloyd G. Kirby F	Otto K. Philipp†	Roy M. Hitchings	James T. Byars
Grand Rapids* 164	George W. Welsh	Jacob Van Wingen	Clayton H. Hoffman C	Frank H. Goebel	Edward C. Palmer	Frank J. O'Malley
Grosse Pte. Park* 13	Ward Van Duesen P 3-46	William Stamman	William Johnson C	Archie Daman	Edward Rector	Henry Piel
Hamtramck 50	Stephen S. Skrzycki 4-46	Albert J. Zak	Frank Matulewicz C	George Banish	John Griffin	John J. Sikorski
Highland Park 51	Norman J. Patterson 4-46	Thomas E. Shawcross	Mrs. Lilias F. Evans C	Oscar Anderson	Frank Ford	Clarence J. White
Holland 15	Elmer Schepers 4-46	Oscar Peterson	Oscar Peterson K	Abe Nauta	Andrew Klomparens	Jacob Van Hoff
Iron Mountain 11	Ivar H. Anderson 4-45	Harold C. Lindholm	Joseph A. Michela N	H. T. McNeely E	M. J. Scolatti	Gust Hassell
Ironwood* 13	Victor Stemholm 4-45	Leo Andriansen	Leo Andriansen K	Joseph Oberto	William Boyer	Thomas McRae
Jackson* 50	Daniel J. Hackett 12-45	Clifton H. Vedder	Clifton H. Vedder K	John M. Biery	Ernest C. Daunter	Harry H. Bailes
Kalamazoo* 54	Louis W. Sutherland 11-45	Mrs. Marie Filarski	M. J. Schippers A	Harold L. Andrus E	J. Frank Van Atta	Howard W. Hoyt
Lansing 79	Ralph W. Crego 1-47	Bertha Ray	Robert Sanderson C	Glen P. Manz E	Hugh F. Fisher	John F. O'Brien
Lincoln Park 15	Jasper N. Howard 4-45	John M. O'Connor	William McGathen C	Clyde Johnston	Orie Hand	Floyd Crighton
Marquette 16	James J. Beckman 1-49	Mary A. Hogan	William M. Miller A	Carl J. Anderson S	R. W. Bystrom	Donald McCormick
Menominee 10	Otto R. Eickmeyer 4-46	B. W. Delgoffe	B. W. Delgoffe K	Arvid Lundin S	William F. Sporrer	Anton G. Jensen
Midland 10	Phelps Vogelsang 4-45	Anna Coons	Weyant Pangborn A	Merrill V. Hunter E	Earl Engwis	Arthur W. Segerlund
Monroe 18	George Danz, Sr. 1-46	D. A. Soleau	Henry Fischer T	Nick J. Rohan	Edmond T. Dubois	Jesse Fisher
Mt. Clemens 14	Donald R. Westendorf 5-45	Joseph H. Matthews	F. Breitmeyer Jr. F	E. L. Pettingill E	C. Edward Willert	Arthur I. Rosso
Muskegon* 48	James L. Gillard 1-47	R. F. Cooper	F. A. Backstrom F	Roy S. Winters M	Chris M. Smith	Peter Hansen
Muskegon Heights* 16	Frank P. Rockenbach 4-45	Roy J. Miles M	Margaret Kroeze A	Joseph T. Wilson S	Harry L. Ridout	A. Chester Derby
Niles 11	William F. Morgridge 4-46	Burt C. Luth	Burt C. Luth K	J. G. Parnell	C. S. Collins	L. O. Bates
Owosso 14	J. Edwin Ellis 4-47	G. A. Van Epps	G. A. Van Epps K	W. A. Wright	Roy Coakes	T. A. Rice
Pontiac* 67	Arthur J. Law 4-46	Harry A. Maurer	Oscar Eckman F	Joseph B. Jewell	Frank Kuhn	Charles F. Rhodes

Port Huron*	33	George C. Higgins 4-45	Allen R. Hill	Earl Medill F	Leonard G. Howell M	George W. Hisscock	Thomas J. Davidson
River Rouge	17	Edmund T. Higgings 4-45	Raymond J. Peters	Raymond J. Peters K	John A. MacLeod	Joseph Benoit	Thomas Verellen
Royal Oak*	25	Grant D. Maudlin 1-46	Gladys Holmes	George L. Nampa F	E. M. Shafter M	Charles Henning	Ray C. Hayward
Saginaw*	83	Eric F. Wieneke 4-45	Frank B. Niederstadt	Carl J. Faist F	Alfred Eckert	Frank W. Bender, Jr.	George H. McNicoll
St. Clair Shores	10	Robert E. Harrison P 1-47	Edward R. Brown	Edward R. Brown K	Louis Swartz	Philip Eckhout	Harvey Champine
Sault Ste. Marie*	16	Maurice E. Hunt 5-46	Richard R. Reinhart	S. M. Stephenson A	Henry A. Sherman M	F. F. Trombley	J. Willard Welsh
Traverse City*	14	Carl F. Anderson 4-45	C. L. Anderson	M. G. Dearing T	M. H. Clark E	Joseph Fifarek	Charles Woodrow
Wyandotte	31	Louis W. Behm 4-46	Ford Wagar	Ford Wagar K	F. W. Liddle E	Gustave Anselm	Martin Lilienthal
Ypsilanti	12	Ross K. Bower 5-46	Harvey C. Holmes	Harvey C. Holmes K	T. Fred Older E	James Dignan	Dan E. L. Patch

MINNESOTA—15

Albert Lea*	12	L. H. Ostrander	Olaf Lee	C. V. Jones M	A. E. Fretheim E	Alex Larson	Theo Lifeson
Austin	18	T. B. Rockne 4-46	J. H. Weiland	A. K. Anhorn F	Arthur Hanson E†	John Tobar	Jake Barwind†
Brainerd	12	Frank B. Johnson 5-45	Walter Fall	Walter Fall K	R. T. Campbell E	George Lucas	Thomas Templeton
Duluth	101	E. H. Hatch 4-45	C. D. Jeronimus	E. W. Lund F	F. A. McComber E	C. D. Goldsmith	O. F. Brewer
Faribault	15	Hilary Walsh 10-45	T. A. Mealia R	E. W. Carlson F	F. W. McKellip E	Marvin Morgan	Fred Heath
Fergus Falls	11	Paul J. Stender 4-45	Iver Mickelson	E. A. Peterson T	Howard J. Sowden E	G. A. Wessberg	Coleman Slatten
Hibbing	16	H. A. Frankson 12-45	J. T. Taveggia R	E. I. Hendrickson A	H. F. Danahy E†	Paul Ayotte	Chester Naeseth
Mankato	16	G. K. Mayer 4-45	F. W. Bates	Elizabeth Lorentz T	A. M. Kircher	Ben Bangerter	A. E. Salisbury
Minneapolis	492	Marvin L. Kline 7-45	Charles C. Swanson	O. J. Turner C	Fred T. Paul E	Earle A. Traeger	Elmer F. Hillner
Rochester	26	Paul A. Grassle 4-45	F. R. Finch	F. R. Finch K	Francis J. Magnuson E	C. E. Ginther	H. N. Tompkins
St. Cloud	24	Phil Collignon 4-48	Andrew J. Haberkorn	William R. Burkhard F	Ralph Borrowman E	L. I. Stanley	William Ruehle†
St. Paul	288	John J. McDonough	Harry T. O'Connell	Joseph J. Mitchell C	Milton Rosen	William J. Sudeith	Charles J. Tierney
South St. Paul	12	A. O. Elder 4-45	John F. O'Donnell	Mrs. Joseph Jerhoff T	Ralph Monson	Harry E. Rund	Louis Fuller
Virginia	12	John C. Harvey 4-46	John G. Milroy, Jr.	John G. Milroy, Jr. K	Joseph W. Hejda E	Nels F. Quist	Charles A. Gronberg
Winona	22	William A. Galewski 4-45	Roy G. Wildgrube	Otto P. Pietsch T	Henry Ahrens	H. G. Putnam	A. J. Bingold

MISSISSIPPI—12

Biloxi	17	Chester Delacruz 1-47	J. A. Creel	J. A. Creel F	John Swanzy	Lee Chinn	L. E. Anglada†
Clarksdale	12	John C. Newman 1-49	T. C. Fox	T. C. Fox K	H. D. Corley	R. W. Maxwell	C. S. Longino
Columbus	14	H. H. McClanahan 1-47	T. W. Lewis, Jr.	T. W. Lewis, Jr. T	J. W. Ussery S	M. C. McColeb	J. B. Partain
Greenville	21	E. M. Gray 1-46	George F. Archer	George F. Archer T	B. C. Bradford	E. L. Chipman	William Taggart
Greenwood	15	Allen D. Saffold 1-47	Bonner Duggan	Allen Saffold F	Charles Abbott E	Reuben Duren	Rufus Shurden
Gulfport	15	J. W. Milner 1-49	Ivan Ballenger	J. W. Milner F	H. E. Blakeslee	Floyd Miller	John Payne
Hattiesburg	21	George M. Colhoun 1-49	S. W. Pickel	S. W. Pickel F	J. R. Estis E	E. J. Barksdale	M. M. Little
Jackson	62	Leland Speed 1-49	Mrs. J. R. Skinner	Jan Barlow A	J. J. Halbert	L. F. McDonald	Joe D. Holden
Laurel	21	J. C. Miller	A. D. Morris	J. C. Filler F	E. H. Oden E	R. L. Keyes	J. E. Brown
Meridian	35	Frank L. Jacobs 1-49	Robert S. Tew	Robert S. Tew T	Walter H. White	Green Bishop	O. A. Booker
Natchez	15	W. J. Byrne 1-47	O. N. Stewart	O. N. Stewart K	W. H. Wilson S	None	E. M. Thomas
Vicksburg	24	R. E. Selby 1-49	Mrs. Margaret Clack	R. E. Selby F	Frank M. Garvey	J. F. Hoseman	George E. Hogaboom

MISSOURI—22

Cape Girardeau	19	R. E. Beckman 4-47	W. C. Kaempfer	Charles Schweer F	Frank Batchelor	Carl Lewis	Marshall E. Morton
Carthage	11	J. C. Griggs 4-46	Mrs. Lela Whitwell	Mrs. Lela Whitwell K	H. J. Williams	W. C. Kester	A. L. Bingman
Clayton	13	Alfred H. Kerth 4-46	Lucille O. Bange	Thomas J. Hargadon C	August Elbring E	John P. O'Sullivan	Charles J. Tacke
Columbia	18	Bernard C. Hunt 4-47	V. G. Caldwell	V. G. Caldwell K	Dewey Welch E	T. M. Walden	George L. Quinn
Hannibal	21	W. J. Schneider 6-45	W. C. Fisher	W. C. Fisher A	W. S. Watson	William Gwinner	James B. Featherstone
Independence	16	Roger T. Sermon 4-46	James S. Craig	Joseph F. Harbin	Harvey A. Jones E	D. A. Kincade	Harold Phillips
Jefferson City	24	Jesse N. Owens 4-47	Henry W. Ells	Carl V. Mace T	R. D. Fowler E	F. E. Robertson	Ben S. Markway

Table XX.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Joplin 37	John M. Temples 4-46	Mrs. Maude Fones	H. A. Richardsen F	Urias Johnston E	John Jones	Henry Vermillion
Kansas City* 399	John B. Gage 4-46	Flournoy Quest	Rollin F. Agard F	Kenneth K. King	Francis Wornall	Richard R. Foster
Kirksville 10	A. L. Bartlett 4-48	Ray C. Waddill	A. L. Bartlett F	Carl Eggert E	John Snider	Leonard Crow
Kirkwood 12	A. S. Kinyon 4-48	W. J. Donworth	Charles F. Hoyt E	A. S. Kinyon	E. M. McGee	Earl M. Lewis
Maplewood 13	Frank L. Martini 4-45	John P. Usher	Ralph T. Kalb F	Udell Thomson	Leonard W. Browne	Leonard W. Browne
Moberly* 13	F. L. McCormick 4-45	Luther C. Hudson	Dean Van Ness M	H. P. Phelan	Joe Parrish	Elwood Robinson
Poplar Bluff 11	J. L. Raulston †	Ralph Sanner	Ralph Sanner K	W. R. Bollinger E	Barney Leimkuehler	George R. Miller
Richmond Heights . . 13	B. W. LaTourette 4-48	Lee M. Duggan	F. W. Keene F	Frank R. Nohl E	George Hawkins	O. J. Brueggeman
St. Charles 11	Adolph Thro 4-47	Paula Wendt	A. J. Moerschel T	Walter G. Oelklaus	Earl Bricker	J. E. Duckworth
St. Joseph 76	Phil J. Welch 4-46	T. J. Lysaght	Kenneth T. Boyle C	A. J. Branum	Leo J. Urbanski	Melvin Swepston
St. Louis 816	Aloys P. Kaufmann 4-45	Joseph Gallagher R	Louis Nolte C	Arthur C. Meyers S	Frank Egenriether	James Mitchell
Sedalia 20	A. H. Wilks 4-46	N. P. Mueller	N. P. Mueller K	J. W. Atkinson E	John G. Lueck	Anson W. Finnell
Springfield 61	Harry B. Carr 4-48	F. E. Rosback	Herschel E. Bennett F	L. A. Weeks E	Marion F. Baker	Warren J. Hayes
University City 33	Matt C. Fogerty 4-45	Arthur J. Schopp	Claude Ellis A	Walter Heimbuecher E	Michael J. Lyons	George F. Ward
Webster Groves 18	Edwin F. Chapman 4-45	Norville E. Blaske	Clarence H. Appel F	Bernard Quinn	J. Ralph Eddie	Andrew McDonnell
MONTANA—6						
Anaconda 11	P. T. O'Brien 5-45	Regina Connor	Josephine Walsh T	Fred Thomas S	Henry Quane	M. P. Mahoney
Billings 23	H. E. Biddinger 5-45	O. W. Nickey	M. C. Stolt T	K. L. Chrysler E	Lucian B. Smith	V. A. Lechner
Butte 37	Barry O'Leary 5-45	Beryl Wilson	Beryl Wilson K	George W. Tippett	Fred Martin	Bart Riley
Great Falls 30	E. L. Shields 5-45	W. P. Harrison	T. L. Ashton T	Ed Henen E	Thomas H. Gordon	Harold M. Mady
Helena 15	John J. Haytin 5-46	V. N. Kessler	James E. Kriegh T	Otto Krieg	Richard H. Coe	Arthur Parsons
Missoula 18	Dwight N. Mason 5-45	J. H. Seidle	Dwight N. Mason F	W. H. Swearingen E	Arthur L. Quinn	Henry R. Boucher†
NEBRASKA—9						
Beatrice 11	Bert A. Manning 4-46	A. G. Kleman	John W. Erton T	Velmer J. Morris	Cecil H. Hess	Paul Acton
Fremont 12	James R. Hanson 4-45	J. A. Van Anda	J. A. Van Anda T	L. M. Roessler E	Herbert Herre	Robert Millard
Grand Island 19	Harry Grimminger 4-45	Floyd S. White	Floyd S. White K	Ray L. Harrison E	Clyde Campbell	N. D. Zachry
Hastings 15	R. C. Carter 4-45	Edward L. Dier	Edward L. Dier C	Andrew Reiff	Boyd Hensman	C. W. Cowiezel
Lincoln 82	Lloyd J. Marti 5-45	Theo H. Berg	Theo H. Berg F	D. L. Erickson	E. P. Feaster	Joseph T. Carroll
Norfolk 10	Arthur W. Breyer 5-45	Arthur O. Hazen	Mrs. Bertha Cooper T	Herbert H. Tracy	R. H. Wolff	Elmer N. Anderson
North Platte 12	Sydney P. McFarland 4-45	L. E. Mehlmann	L. E. Mehlmann T	R. F. Nosky E	Leslie Mills	W. A. Lindekugel
Omaha 224	Dan S. Butler 5-45	M. J. Dineen, Jr.	Harry Knudsen F	Harry Trustin	Daniel O'Connor	Paul Haze
Scottsbluff 12	Earl I. Mead 5-45	H. E. Brown	Charles N. Blackburn F	Irvin P. Parrish S	George H. Williams	James A. Hedge
NEVADA—1						
Reno 21	Harry E. Stewart 5-47	J. B. Reese	C. H. Knox F	E. C. Frisch E	C. W. Twoddle	Harry Fletcher
NEW HAMPSHIRE—10						
Berlin 19	Carl E. Morin	Gaston A. Cournoyer	Edward L. Delisle T	Roland Brideau	O. B. Berquist	Walter J. Hynes
Claremont t 12	J. L. Ainsworth C	Rose A. Charron	C. Brackett T	Leonard Gould S	A. L. Palmer	William C. Nobbs
Concord 27	Charles J. McKee 1-46	Arthur E. Roby	Carl H. Foster T	Ervin E. Webber	Clarence H. Green	Arthur W. McIsaac
Dover 15	F. Clyde Keefe 1-46	Alfred J. Guilmette	Katherine B. O'Neil T	Frank J. Grimes S	Edward F. Knott	Andrew H. McDaniel

Keene	14	Richard L. Holbrook 1-46	Lena F. Warren	Charles F. Sumner C	George E. Hawkins	Eugene B. Riley	Joseph L. Regan
Laconia	13	Robinson W. Smith 3-45	Earl Flanders	Clarence S. Newell T	Harry L. Smith	Arthur W. Spring	George N. Hubbard
Manchester	78	Josaphat T. Benoit 1-46	Michael J. Quinn	Carl S. Nute F	Napoleon H. Sevigny E	Charles H. French	James F. O'Neil
Nashua	33	Eugene H. Lemay 1-46	Irenee D. Ravenelle	Alfred O. Poulin T	Fred L. Clark E	Anthony J. Molloy	Ralph A. Stearns
Portsmouth	15	Charles M. Dale	Edward J. Hopley	Remick H. Laighton A	Clayton Osborn S	George Cogan	Leonard H. Hewitt
Rochester	12	C. Wesley Lyons 1-46	D. Arlene Baker	J. Stacy Tripp N	Ralph Meader S	Charles L. Plummer†	William H. Gibbs

NEW JERSEY—69

Asbury Park*	15	George A. Suisck 2nd 5-45	Mary E. Vaccaro	L. J. Shepperd T	George F. Martin	William S. Taggart	Elwood H. Patterson
Atlantic City	64	Joseph Altman 5-48	Bertram E. Whitman	Daniel S. Bader F	William F. Casey	Rex J. Farley	Harry Saunders
Bayonne	79	Bert Daly 5-47	John F. Lee	Edward Griffin F	Edward F. Clark	James G. Hogan	Robert F. O'Connor
Belleville	28	William H. Williams 5-46	Florence R. Morey	William H. Williams F	Patrick A. Waters	Alex Reid	George Spatz
Bergenfield	10	Frank L. Jones 1-46	Edmund L. Willis	Frank E. Olson T	John E. O'Connell	Frank Guerra	Robert F. Ullrich
Bloomfield	42	John A. Reed 1-47	J. Cory Johnson	Samuel H. Cropper T	Joseph W. Obreiter E	Thomas F. Gussner	John J. Whelan
Bridgeton	16	Bertram Aitken	Charles P. Corey	Herbert L. Ware F	J. Boyd Westcott	John Peguesse	M. H. Beach
Burlington	11	Thomas J. Johnson 12-45	Samuel C. Stafford	Howard E. Gordon T	Clifford P. Lucas S	William W. Wagner	Thomas J. Johnson
Camden	118	George E. Brunner 5-47	Clay W. Reesman	Ethan A. Lang C	Frank A. Abbott	John Lennox	George Frost
Carteret	12	Stephen Skiba 1-47	August J. Perry	Alexander Comba T	Edward Coughlin	James Irving	Henry J. Harrington
Cliffside Park	17	Joseph W. Marini P 1-46	Arthur H. Abrams	Herbert L. Post T	LaMar J. Vieau	James McGrath	Frank Borrell
Clifton*	49	William Dewey 5-46	William A. Miller M	John Franz F	John L. Fitzgerald	James N. Sweeney	James N. Marsh
Collingswood	13	Arthur E. Armitage 5-45	Reginald S. Wigfield	Walter C. Thomas F	Arthur E. Armitage	Raymond H. Boerner	William Beck†
Cranford tp	13	George E. Osterheldt 12-46	J. Walter Coffee	Dudley J. Croft T	T. J. McLaughlin E	Howard Schindler	William A. Fischer
Dover	10	John Roach, Jr. 1-46	Earl C. Nelson	Harry A. Armitage T	Raymond Sharp E	Fred W. Morse	John J. Valley
East Orange	69	Charles H. Martens 1-47	Alice I. Webster	J. Easton Williams A†	W. D. Willigerod E	Charles. A. McGinley	Christian N. Dell
Elizabeth	110	James T. Kirk 1-47	Patrick F. Keelan	Patrick F. McGann C	Thomas E. Collins E	Patrick J. Keelan	Frank Brennan
Englewood	19	C. W. Floyd Coffin 1-46	Thomas J. Ahrens	Byron P. Barstow T	G. Russell Hartley E	Edward T. Truslowe	Charles A. Peterson
Garfield	28	Frank J. Monash 12-45	Joseph J. Novack	William L. Pelio C	Joseph Stefanco	Martin Schwartzinger	N. L. Perrapato
Gloucester City	14	A. D. Koenemann 1-47	Daniel J. Lane	John P. Venables T†	William R. Andrews E	Walter E. Klaus	James J. Smith
Hackensack*	26	Fred V. Ferber 5-45	Ethel M. Hoyt	Emil J. Meyerer T	Lester K. Fishbough	Frank P. Walsh	William Munz
Harrison	14	Frederick J. Gassert 12-45	Mrs. Marie Fallon†	Harry J. McLynden T	John J. Bracken E	Andrew T. Callahan	Michael W. Bergen†
Hawthorne	13	Robert J. Robertson 5-47	George V. Grillo	Robert K. Robertson F	William E. Fairhurst	Fred Hazecamp	Ryan Vandervalk
Hillside tp	19	Hugo S. Gensel C 12-45	Howard J. Bloy	Harry Schnabel T	George W. Herlich	George P. Dover	Norman L. Sanford
Hoboken	50	Bernard N. McFeely	Arthur Malone	William Gilfert T	T. J. McAleer	J. Gilday	Edward McFeely
Irvington	55	Herbert Kruttschnitt 5-46	Walter H. Jamouneau	Herbert Kruttschnitt F	J. Elmer Hausmann	William S. Holleran†	Abraham Ruban
Jersey City	301	Frank Hogue	Philip McGovern	Arthur Patterton F	Joseph E. Colford	Frank Erlle	Charles Wilson
Kearny	39	Eric Gilzean 1-46	Donald Allan	James Ness T	Arthur Brokaw E	William G. Wandras	John N. Hemsley
Linden	24	H. Roy Wheeler 1-47	Thomas J. Wieser	Charles S. Valvano T	James Davison E	Frank T. Miller	Frank J. Hickey
Lodi	12	Joseph P. Luria 1-46	Joseph Pacella	Peter Toronto F	Frank J. Volpe	Frank Paladino	Henry R. Witte
Long Branch	17	Paul Kiernan 5-48	J. Arthur Wooding	Frederick E. Neaves F	Paul Nashasio, Jr.	Kenneth Yale	Thomas Marks
Lyndhurst tp	17	Horace R. Bogle 5-45	Dominick J. Livelli	Louis M. Favier F	Clarence Sherwood	Anthony Becker	Otto Bayer
Maplewood tp	23	Milo S. Borden C 1-48	Edward R. Arcularius	Stephen Y. Ronnie T	Herbert W. Heilmann	Louis Zimmer	Gustave J. Swan
Millburn tp	12	Clarence A. Hill C 12-45	Theodore L. Widmayer	George O. Lord T	Albert F. Daly	J. David Hayes	C. Norbert Wade
Millville	15	Raymond F. Goodwin 5-45	John H. Fisher	C. H. Reeves F	Newton B. Wade E	Thomas Corson	Herbert Bittle
Montclair	40	George K. Batt 5-48	Joseph D. McKee	William J. Minsch	Allan W. Hastings	Arthur Bilby	James S. Lennon
Morristown	15	Clyde Potts 1-47	Nelson S. Butera	Thomas H. Wiss T	Charles K. Fetzer E	John J. Cullinan	Fred A. Roff
Neptune tp	10	Ross R. Beck C 1-46	John W. Knox	Arthur Pharo T	Arthur Birdsall E	Leon Robins	S. William Maas
New Brunswick	33	Chester W. Paulus 5-47	John F. Boyce	John L. Snitzler T	Herbert D. Dailey	Arthur C. Jacques	Frank W. Masterson
Newark	430	Vincent J. Murphy 5-45	Harry Reichenstein	Vincent J. Murphy F	Joseph F. Byrne, Jr.	John B. Keenan	Matthew Bolger
N. Bergen tp	40	Paul F. Cullum 5-47	Joseph Kelly	Gabriel A. Machetto F	Harry Buesser	Joseph McLaughlin	John J. Simmen

Table XX.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
N. Plainfield....... 11	Thomas E. Beatty 1-46	Frederick A. Martin	Robert H. Pasch T	C. H. Firstbrook E	Frank S. Reynolds	Martin J. Kane
Nutley............ 22	Charles A. Sherwood	Simon Blum	Raleigh S. Rife F	Dudley R. Shepard E	Andrew Hutch	Charles Rummel
Orange............ 36	William Howe Davis 5-46	W. F. Christiansen	Ovid C. Bianchi F	Walter B. Savage	George J. Gmeiner	William L. Byrne
Passaic............ 61	Nicholas Martini 5-47	Arthur D. Bolton	Guy A. DeMuro F†	John J. Schneider E	William H. Coffey	Edward Boyko†
Paterson..........140	William P. Furrey 1-46.	Frank J. Sciro	T. Star Dunning, Jr. C	Vincent J. Scanlan E	Thomas Coyle	James Walker
Pennsauken tp..... 18	Harvey L. Gaumer C	Robert V. Peabody	J. Norman Ludwick F	Edward A. Cox	George E. Gastler	Thomas Thorpe
Perth Amboy...... 41	John A. Delaney 5-46	Philip P. Costello	William J. Dalton C	Stephen F. Balinski	William J. Harvey	John F. Murray
Phillipsburg....... 18	John F. O'Donnell 5-46	Harvey G. Wismer	George L. Hartman F	Harry W. Mixell E	E. E. Cocher	T. H. Booth
Plainfield.......... 37	Dixon C. Philips 1-47	Elfert C. Burfeind†	Ross R. Deardorff F	H. Edwin Bush E	Wesley J. Dunn	George Leorch
Pleasantville....... 11	Scott M. Ireland 1-47	Nemiah Andrews	Harry Helfrich, Jr. T	Edward Friedly E	Clarence Johnson	Belleville Naylor
Rahway........... 17	Edward J. Carlin 1-47	Samuel R. Morton	James H. Jones T	Charles S. Bush E	Walter H. Ritzman	Clifford W. Dunphy
Red Bank......... 11	Charles R. English 1-47	Amy E. Shinn	Wallace Jeffrey A	Ensley M. White	....	Harold Davison
Ridgefield Park.... 11	H. I. Lowe 5-48	Elwood G. Hoyt	H. I. Lowe F	Ernest G. Alberque, Jr.	Emil Schmidt	Joseph Gorman
Ridgewood........ 15	Frank D. Livermore 5-47	Wilbur Morris	Clarence N. Malone F	Frank D. Livermore	Arthur J. DeMouth	J. S. F. Sommerrock
Roselle........... 14	George H. Burt 1-46	J. F. Ostrander	E. C. Moffitt T	John Hill	George S. Wright	I. J. Petersen
Rutherford........ 15	Martin P. Nelson	Harold J. Landshof	A. H. Yereance F	Fred H. Hackenburg	William Hanlon	Charles M. Williams
South Orange...... 14	Spencer Miller, Jr. P 5-45	M. A. Fitzsimmons	Howard S. Watkins T	Arthur L. Demarset E	David E. Penn	John R. Preston
South River....... 11	M. A. Maliszewski 12-45	George A. Bowen	Guy Gilbert T	E. B. Van Ness E	John Chmura	Charles Van Deventer
Summit........... 16	G. Harry Cullis 12-45	Frederick C. Kentz	H. G. Fuchs T	Francis A. Murray E	Thomas J. Murray	Edward K. Egan
Teaneck tp*....... 25	Milton G. Votte 5-46	Henry E. Diehl	William F. Haeker T	Paul A. Volcker M	Francis A. Murray	Cornelius J. Harte
Trenton...........125	Andrew J. Duch 5-47	Thaddeus J. Burns	Thomas F. Waldron F	George W. Page	Thomas J. Phelan	William A. Dooling
Union tp.......... 25	F. E. Biertuempfel C 1-46	William W. Friberger	Ernest A. Winters T	Henry Kreh, Jr. E	Walter J. Bond	Jacob F. Denk
Union City........ 56	Harry J. Thourot	Wilfred Turner	Thomas A. Nolan F	Henry Specker	Bernard Korn†	Harry A. Jenkins
Weehawken tp..... 14	John G. Meister 1-47	Leo P. Carroll	Harry C. Moore T	Charles Pizzuta S	William O'Neill	Edward Kirk
W. New York..... 39	John J. White 5-47	Charles Swensen	Thomas D. Miller T	John J. White	Ernest G. Beckert	John F. Rooney
West Orange...... 26	Bernard M. Degnan 5-46	Ronald C. Alford	Frederick C. Erwin F	Frank A. O'Connor	G. Leo Coleman	Harry H. Hain
Westfield......... 18	Robert S. Purvis 1-47	Charles Clark	Dennis N. Lever T	Willard E. Bull	William Linden	John R. Schreiber
Woodbridge tp..... 27	A. F. Greiner	B. J. Dunigan	O. J. Morgenson T	C. R. Davis E	C. W. Messich	George E. Keating
NEW MEXICO—5						
Albuquerque*...... 35	Clyde Tingley 10-47	Ida V. Malone	G. Albert Linder T	H. W. Rankin E	W. A. Westerfeld	P. O'Grady
Clovis*........... 10	E. E. Kraus	Rowena Taylor	Matie Gilham T	W. D. Fowler E	George Maddox	L. A. Pinnix
Hobbs............ 11	J. C. Hed 4-46	Mrs. Loraine Johnson	Mrs. Loraine Johnson T	M. H. Powers S	Dan E. Lake	Joe H. Cawthon
Roswell* 13	Thomas J. Hall 4-46	J. H. Dekker	J. H. Dekker T	Lea Rowland M	D. R. Chrisman	Lloyd Blakeney
Santa Fe.......... 20	Manuel Lujan 4-46	Lawrence A. Tamme	Lawrence A. Tamme T	David W. Thornburg E	Ellis Bauer	Manuel Montoya, Jr.
NEW YORK—71						
Albany...........131	Frank S. Harris † 1-46	Frank Hogan	Lawrence J. Ehrhardt C	George Breslin†	Michael J. Fleming	Philip G. Coffey †
Amsterdam........ 33	Wilbur H. Lynch 1-46	Burtiss E. Deal	Frank A. Howlan T	John P. Gomulka	Wilbur T. Wright	Frank D. Kearns
Auburn*.......... 36	Edward T. Boyle 1-48	Stuart W. Woodward	John A. Keller C	D. M. Dunning, Jr.	James S. Doyle	Chester J. Bills
Batavia........... 17	Philip R. Marcello 1-46	Frank A. Corti	John C. Pratt T	Harry S. Boyd	Frank Whelan	Herbert L. Snyder
Beacon........... 13	H. Stanley Bond 1-46	E. F. Cummings	Warren Taylor F	Robert Post	George Cable	Jesse Dingee
Binghamton....... 78	Walker B. Lounsbery 1-46	George R. Beers	Everette E. Allen C	Arnold F. Mitchell	Arthur J. Dillon	Michael J. Hanifin
Buffalo..........576	Joseph J. Kelly 1-46	John J. Coffey	Frank M. Davis C	Newell L. Nussbaumer	John J. Tubridy	Charles E. Cannan

Cohoes	22	Rudolph Roulier 1-48	Eugene M. Hebert	Louise M. Roulier C	Warren J. Smith	James H. Golden	William Maxwell
Corning	16	Daniel Stimson 1-46	Charles E. Hause	Charles E. Hause K	Carl F. Wilson E	Alfred Doolittle†	A. W. Eckess
Cortland	16	Guy M. Dewey 1-46	Richard T. Billings	Alex R. Seymour T	Alfred R. Reilly S	Arthur Frederick	Clifford F. Barnes
Dunkirk	18	Frank T. Bartela 1-46	Harry C. Gregory	Frank J. Janice T	Harold T. Stumpf†	Louis J. Cieslewicz	John J. Warren
Elmira*	45	Emory Strachen 1-46	Mrs. Marjorie Hager	T. Whitney Iszard A	Ralph D. Klebes M	Louis Mosher	Elvin D. Weaver
Endicott	18	E. Raymond Lee† 4-45	George H. Nichols	David T. Lewis T	C. Franklin Hunt	Edward J. Hart	Leroy E. Wike
Floral Park	13	Fred K. Heidtmann 4-45	Edward J. Rock	Edward J. Rock K	Edward P. Campbell S	Joseph Odermatt	James Humphrey
Freeport	20	Clinton M. Flint 4-45	George F. Hasbrouck	Stephen W. Hunt T	Wallace Wells	Joseph Manz	Peter Elar
Fulton	13	Elon K. Rowlee 1-46	Frank A. Campbell	Harold A. Fielding T	Harry S. Andrews	Harry L. Waugh	Seymour A. Cole
Garden City	11	George R. Murdock 4-45	Eugene R. Courtney	Clifton W. Wilder T	Allan H. Rogers	Thomas J. Taylor	Arthur M. Vandewater
Geneva	16	Charles F. Nieder 1-46	Anna L. Leamy	Walter F. Foreman T	James W. Brennan	Louis L. McGuigan	Jerry McNerrey
Glen Cove	12	Arthur Aitkenhead 1-46	Evelyn Malinowski	Harvey L. Doxey F	Joseph A. Stanco	....	Frank V. McCue
Glens Falls	19	John Bazinet 1-46	William C. Grady	Dennis E. Kelleher A	Edward J. Anderson	Frank M. Preston	George H. Culver
Gloversville	23	Robert B. Ramsey 1-46	William H. Marple	Hazel K. Allen T	Frederick H. Durfree E	Frank E. Tiedeman	Lewis A. Fish
Hempstead	21	Herbert Mirschel 4-45	Lael Von Elm	Lael Von Elm K	Harold C. Seymour	Raymond E. Kinsey	John L. Feeley
Hornell	16	Lee Dennison 1-46	Claude F. Babcock	Jay I. Nesbitt T	Gerald E. Clancy S	Francis V. Kinnerney	Lowell T. George
Hudson	12	Earl J. Colwell 1-46	Harry R. Deacon	William H. Clapp T	Clark G. Rossman	Alfred W. H. Hudson	Thomas L. Connors
Irondequoit t	23	Thomas E. Broderick	Fred E. Husseg	Thomas Broderick T	Arthur E. Whaley S	(Five companies)	Harold McFarlin
Ithaca	20	Melvin G. Comfort 12-45	F. H. Springer	F. H. Springer C	L. H. Cass E	R. Travis	William Marshall
Jamestown	43	Samuel A. Stroth 1-46	George A. Bowers	Donald W. Swanson C	Charles J. Strandburg	Rudolph H. Swanson	G. Harry Nelson
Johnson City	18	Fred E. Winters 1-46	Mrs. Lenore Lee	Mrs. Lenore Lee T	James C. Adams	William E. Rickert	Floyd Allen
Johnstown	11	Percy A. Ripton 1-46	Archibald Wands	Archibald Wands K	John J. Joyce E	John H. Walker	William H. Keaveney
Kenmore	19	Clifford F. Lane 4-45	Walter Ducker	Thomas W. Dickson T	Albert A. Drews	Raymond J. Kirsch	Clarence E. Yochum
Kingston	29	William F. Edelmuth 1-46	Leo P. Fennelly	William B. Byrne T	Arthur F. Hallinan E	Joseph L. Murphy	Charles Phinney
Lackawanna	24	Michael J. Hughes 1-46	Robert M. Avery	Joseph E. Krause T	Edward J. Donowick	John P. Quinn	Charles D. Curtin
Little Falls	10	Clifton E. Wagoner 1-46	Dennis B. Reardon	John F. Misner T	Ralph D. Austin E	Edward J. Conney	Daniel Kubica
Lockport	24	Edward H. Gailor 1-46	Herbert P. Glover	Raymond M. Noble T	J. Eugene Niland	Edwin J. Coyle	William A. Burbank
Lynbrook	15	William K. Ross 4-45	Harold E. Dana	Bonno Ries T	Edward Stoner	William Hllms	Anthony H. Heimers
Mamaroneck*	13	B. J. Santoro	Frederick H. Bull. Jr.	Frederick H. Bull, Jr. T	Ralph Robins	James Duggan	Arthur W. Martensen
Massena	11	R. A. Newton 4-45	Walter D. Clark	Walter D. Clark K	Walter D. Clark S	James Bourdon	Thomas O'Neill
Middletown	22	T. Edward Brochu 1-46	Percy E. Benedict	Percy E. Benedict K	Geary Chumard	C. William Bosch	Harry R. Holmbraker
Mineola	10	Joseph Nohowec 4-45	Dwight G. Hunt	Dwight G. Hunt T	Sidney B. Bowne E	Charles Klaus	Abram W. Skidmore
Mount Vernon	67	W. H. Hussey 1-48	George W. Rieger	John Lynn C	August Stolz	John Gibson	M. I. Silverstein
New Rochelle*	58	Stanley W. Church 1-48	Charles U. Combes	Walter J. Brennan F	Eugene T. Cranch	Oscar A. Grab	Walter L. Kirchoff
New York	7,455	Fiorella H. LaGuardia 1-46	H. Warren Hubbard	Joseph D. McGoldrick C	Irvin Huie	Patrick Walsh	Lewis J. Valentine
Newburgh*	32	Herbert A. Warden 1-48	Lemma B. Crabtree	Kenneth Jones C†	Charles R. Woodhull E	E. Leo Brady †	Fred G. Brown
Niagara Falls*	78	Stephen A. Lamb 1-48	George J. Rickert	Eugene T. Creagh C	Orville C. Butler	James H. O'Neill	Martin T. Considine
N. Tonawanda	20	Myles W. Joyce 12-45	J. M. Zimmerman	Wallace Robertson T	Theodore Werth	Fred Knight	Frederick Hoefert
Ogdensburg	16	Francis B. Burns 1-46	Simmon S. Sargent	M. M. Morse T	Charles H. Lord E	Francis Cadieux	H. S. Myers
Olean	22	Thomas A. Gustafson	E. W. Sturm	Clair Phillips A	C. H. Weatherell, Jr. E	Paul Wolf†	J. C. Dempsey
Oneida	10	Robert J. Burns 1-46	Lucy M. Rice	M. A. Carnevale C†	Albert T. Ernenwein	Frank Cheeseman	James A. Murphy
Oneonta	12	A. F. Carson 1-46	Olof N. Nelson	W. Arthur Holley T	John A. Miller	M. H. Stapleton	Robert J. Simmons
Ossining	16	Vincent J. Fuller P 1-47	Eleanor H. Moran	Mildred Tavano T	Edward J. McCormack	Melbourne Bohlig	Spencer Purdy
Oswego	22	Joseph T. McCaffrey 1-46	Gertrude A. Thompson†	William A. Leask T	John T. Collins	Monte R. Lass	Thomas Mowatt
Peekskill	17	Ralph F. Hopkins 1-46	Harry B. Foshay	Harold H. Lent F	Harry Swain	David Cleveland	Joseph A. Lillis
Plattsburgh	16	Merritt Spear 1-46	Walter J. Arbenger	Susan E. Arthur T	Thomas G. Burke	Eli Z. Seymour	Clifford L. Fleming
Port Chester	23	William B. Banister 4-46	Daniel A. O'Connell	Anthony B. Gioffre T	Francis I. McGrath E	Arden Smith	A. Leo Brogen
Poughkeepsie	40	Frank M. Doran 1-46	William V. Welch	Jesse D. Wetsel T	Harold R. Dean	Irving D. Merrick	George Leadbitter
Rensselaer	11	Thomas S. H. Clark 1-46	Harvey C. Younghans	Albert J. Scheibly F	Alfred J. Kaufman	Louis Dombrosch	Richard S. Goode

TABLE XX.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Rochester* 325	Samuel B. Dicker 1-46	Thomas P. O'Leary	W. Raymond Whitley C	August H. Wagener	John A. Slattery	Henry T. Copenhagen
Rockville Centre 19	Walter J. Halliday 4-45	Frank A. Ernst	Lester W. Rawlings T	Thomas A. Glynn S	Henry A. Bittorf	Thomas A. Eibler
Rome 34	John C. Schantz 1-46	James A. Doyle, Jr.	John W. Hughes T	Fred W. Martin	Harry W. Piggott	Joseph T. Owens
Saratoga Springs 14	Addison Mallery 1-46	Jerome Pitney	Mrs. Mary Mulqueen F	Nellie Ainsworth	John Hickey	Patrick F. Rox
Scarsdale 13	John K. Starkweather 4-45	(vacancy)	Anson McLoud T	Harry J. Fairbanks E	Chester A. Dobbs	William J. Short
Schenectady* 88	Mills Ten Eyck 1-48	Simon Etkin	Harold A. Root F	LeRoy C. Purdy E	James J. Higgins	Joseph A. Peters
Syracuse 206	Thomas E. Kennedy 1-46	Edward E. Apps	George Bedford F	George Ballantyne	Frank Savage	William E. Rapp
Tonawanda 13	Clarence A. Hackett 1-46	Moss W. Simson	Albert Hubman T	Benjamin J. Hinkey E	C. Grover Rech	George C. Marohn
Troy 70	John J. Ahern 12-47	James M. McGrath	Edward J. Ronan C	William F. Luby	Carl A. Smith	Frank B. Kendall
Utica 101	J. B. German Jr. 1-46	A. J. Sisti, Jr.	Thomas J. Nelson C	George Freer	Leo Barry	John Jones (County)
Valley Stream 17	Henry K. Hendrickson	F. G. Chalmers	Fred A. Clemenz T	Percy B. Sprague	Karl Jones	
Watertown* 33	Charles A. Winslow 1-48	Minnie E. Carnes	George E. Hayes T	Fred E. O'Brien E	Joseph T. Dibble	Edward J. Curtin
Watervliet* 16	James F. Donlon 1-48	William F. Fennelly	Thomas A. Mahoney F	Frank T. Mahar M	James J. Corbett	Maurice J. Kennan
White Plains 40	Chauncey T. S. Fish 1-46	George Zechiel	Gustav E. Olson F	Eugene Halpin, Jr.	H. Abbott Griffen	William Miller
Yonkers* 143	Curtiss E. Frank 1-46	Francis J. Heafy	R. C. Montgomery C	James J. Corbett†	William C. Garvin	W. A. Kruppenbacker
NORTH CAROLINA—26						
Asheville* 51	L. Lyons Lee 5-45	Mrs. Joyce M. Wells	P. M. Burdette M	J. Weldon Weir	J. C. Fitzgerald	Charles W. Dermid
Burlington 12	Thomas D. Cooper 7-45	John A. Baynes	John A. Baynes T	A. C. Lindberg E	G. D. Moore	C. A. Stanford
Charlotte* 101	H. H. Baxter 5-45	Lillian R. Hoffman	L. L. Ledbetter T	L. McC. Ross	W. H. Palmer	Walter F. Anderson
Concord 16	W. A. Wilkinson 5-45	Waller D. Brown	A. R. Howard F	....	J. L. Miller	J. W. Jessup
Durham* 60	William F. Carr 5-45	Mrs. Elsie Pate	Sterry J. Mahaffey M	H. W. Kueffner	Frank Bennett	H. E. King
Elizabeth City 12	Jerome B. Flora 6-47	(vacancy)	(vacancy)	J. C. Parker	J. B. Flora	Walter W. Spence
Fayetteville 17	J. Scott McFadyen 5-45	S. W. Tomlinson	S. W. Tomlinson T	W. W. Baker E	S. W. Tillinghast	N. A. Wethington
Gastonia* 21	P. W. Garland 5-45	J. L. Kendrick	Guy C. Killian T	L. M. Conn S	George F. McLaughen	J. C. Elliott
Goldsboro* 17	Scott B. Berkley 5-45	J. G. Spence	J. G. Spence T	E. G. Porter E	A. W. Gurley	H. T. Hines
Greensboro* 59	W. H. Sullivan 5-45	Hargrove Bowles	Hargrove Bowles F	H. L. Medford	Frank D. Shaw	L. L. Jarvis
Greenville 13	B. B. Sugg 6-45	J. O. Duvan	J. O. Duval K	M. Swartz	George W. Gardner	H. E. Wooten
Hickory* 13	Walker Lyerly 6-45	Mrs. J. D. Rhyne	R. E. Smyre M	G. B. Robson	D. E. Shuford	E. W. Lentz
High Point* 38	Arnold J. Koonce 5-45	Lois Welborn	H. L. Crowe N	T. C. Kirkman	E. K. Ingram	J. A. Lowdermilk
Kinston 15	J. R. Sams 5-45	T. W. Heath	T. W. Heath T	J. E. Weyher	J. S. Gray	G. E. Canady
Lexington* 11	W. B. Hunt 5-45	G. F. Burkhart	J. L. Gordon M	J. L. Gordon M	T. N. Owen	W. R. Lanning
New Bern 12	L. C. Lawrence 6-45	C. T. Hellinger	Evelyn L. Shupp T	William B. Bartling	Elgie Ball	Edward Belangia
Raleigh 47	Graham H. Andrews 7-45	J. E. Sawyer	G. H. Andrews F	W. B. Barrow, Jr.	W. R. Butts	J. Winder Bryan
Reidsville* 10	W. A. Trotter 7-46	Hallie E. Chaney	J. L. Womack M	J. L. Womack M	H. W. White	R. A. Allen
Rocky Mount* 26	J. R. Bennett 5-45	L. B. Aycock M	W. G. Cherry T	George P. Womble	J. R. Sorsby	J. R. Thomas
Salisbury* 19	R. E. Ramsey 6-45	Elizabeth L. Massey	C. F. Raney F	D. C. Dungan	Charles L. Burkett	J. D. Poole
Shelby 14	H. S. Woodson	Reeves Forney	Bessie Reinhardt T	E. W. Spangler S	Grady Mauney	Knox Hardin
Statesville 11	J. Wesley Jones 5-47	A. E. Guy	A. E. Guy T	R. L. Crawley	L. M. Gaither	S. C. McCrary
Thomasville* 11	R. L. Pope 5-45	B. H. Harris	B. H. Harris T	E. F. Mendenhall	C. L. White	E. R. Richardson
Wilmington* 33	W. Ronald Lane 5-45	J. R. Benson	J. R. Benson K	J. A. Loughlin E	J. L. Croom	C. H. Casteen
Wilson* 19	J. M. Fitzgerald†	A. C. McKinnon	A. C. McKinnon K	J. D. Blount E	A. L. Lancaster	A. A. Privette
Winston-Salem 80	George W. Coan, Jr. 5-45	Ralph L. Dixon	Ralph L. Dixon F	R. A. Thomas	M. G. Brown	John M. Gold

NORTH DAKOTA—4

Bismarck	15	Neil O. Churchill 4-46	Myron H. Atkinson A	Myron H. Atkinson A	L. H. Belk	H. E. Homan	B. A. Woehle
Fargo	33	F. O. Olsen P 4-46	Carl O. Jorgenson A	F. O. Olsen F	W. P. Tarbell E	F. L. Campion	Charles W. Albright
Grand Forks	20	Harold A. Boe 4-48	Charles J. Evanson A	Charles J. Evanson A	A. F. Hulteng E	James Black	Ray C. Hill
Minot*	17	V. E. Sandberg 4-46	J. B. Schmidt A	J. B. Schmidt A	S. K. Svenkeson	C. L. Metz†	W. E. Slaybaugh

OHIO—59

Akron	245	Charles E. Slusser 1-46	None	John D. Currie F	Marvin L. Davis	Frank C. Vernotzy	Robert Miller
Alliance	22	Sam Kirkland 1-46	Frank H. Greneisen A	Frank H. Greneisen A	W. D. Sponseller E	J. E. Held	Harry L. Stark
Ashland	12	Glenn B. Haller 1-46	Lotta Westover	Lotta Westover F	Howard Maxheimer E	Paul Soles	Harry Smith
Ashtabula*	21	F. M. McGrath P 1-46	J. H. Shaw A	J. H. Shaw A	F. A. Collins E	A. T. Rohl	A. J. Kane
Barberton	24	Roy K. Dobbs 1-46	C. E. Duncan A	C. E. Duncan A	Dan Stevenson	Claude Witwer	William T. Daugherty
Bellaire	14	W. T. Robertson 12-45	Blanche Daugherty	Edward Kinkade A	James Dean E	Charles Jewell	Francis Moran
Cambridge	15	Vern F. Ross 12-45	Fred L. Clagett A	Fred L. Clagett A	Peter P. Sheehan E	H. C. Callihan	H. W. Watkins
Campbell	14	Andrew J. Hamrock 1-46	William Glass A	William Glass A	Thomas Romanick E	James Gustinella	John Oshelski
Canton	108	Carl F. Klein 1-46	T. Frank Snyder A	T. Frank Snyder A	John Shisler E	George Jacob	Elmer E. Clark
Chillicothe	20	Harold H. Brown 1-46	William G. Marsh A	William G. Marsh A	William E. Silbaugh†	Walter Johnson	A. Russell Poole
Cincinnati*	456	James G. Stewart 1-46	A. J. Bechtold	Henry Urner A	Robert G. Servis	Barney J. Houston	Eugene T. Weatherly
Cleveland	878	Thomas A. Burke 11-45	Harvey Atkins	Joseph T. Sweeny F	John Wenrick E	James Granger	George Matowitz
Cleveland Hgts.*	55	Frank C. Cain 12-45	H. M. Kimpel	H. M. Kimpel F	H. H. Canfield M	O. F. Romann	Edward J. Griebel
Columbus	306	James A. Rhodes 1-48	Agnes Brown Cain	R. P. Barthalow A	Paul W. Maetzel E	Edward P. Welch	Lester W. Merica
Coshocton	12	Burton Call 1-46	W. J. Beall A	W. J. Beall A	Adolph N. Sahling	William West	Ray Duling
Cuyahoga Falls	21	Joseph W. Harding 12-45	H. O. Bolich A	L. F. Paul T	T. E. Sauter E	L. P. Seiler	R. H. Duffy
Dayton*	211	Frank M. Krebs 1-46	O. F. Mauch	E. E. Hagerman F	John F. Hale E	J. A. Kirby	R. F. Wurstner
East Cleveland*	39	Kline F. Leet P 1-46	Paul E. Beck†	Paul E. Beck F†	Harold L. Green†	Harry A. King	Lynnus G. Corlett
East Liverpool	24	Arnold W. Devon	E. Allan McKeever A	E. Allan McKeever A	Vincent J. McGeehan	Charles Bryan	Hugh McDermott
Elyria	25	A. R. Agate 1-46	Pearl Cautle	Ellsworth Albeit A	I. D. Faxon	W. N. Bates	E. J. Stankard
Euclid	18	Kenneth J. Sims 1-46	William A. Abbott A	William A. Abbott A	Michael Spino	Thomas Hanley	Roland Baehr
Findlay	20	C. H. Duttweiler 1-46	George P. Schatzel	E. Harlan Struble A	Albert R. Cole	Raymond W. DeHays	Leo M. Larkins
Fostoria	13	Hal E. Stout 1-46	Gerald D. King A	Gerald D. King A	H. M. Wanzer	T. E. Walsh	John Walsh
Fremont	15	Bernard J. Hawk 1-46	Paul Leite	Andrew Koch T	John D. Baughman	Urban A. Myers	Charles A. Johnson†
Garfield Heights	17	R. H. Ring 1-46	Harry Benson A	Harry Benson A	John Gulick	Otto Bicker	William Schieberl
Hamilton*	51	Leo J. Welsh 12-45	Adele Edmonds	M. C. Thomas F	C. N. Teaff	Robert J. Harmon	John C. Calhoun
Ironton*	16	Chester A. Cline C 12-45	Paul S. Sutton A	Paul S. Sutton A	Karl R. Wentz E	John McGerty	D. J. Callahan
Lakewood	69	A. I. Kauffman 1-48	Henry A. Rees	Henry A. Rees F	A. I. Kauffman	Charles A. Delaney	L. B. Miller
Lancaster	22	C. F. Von Stein 1-46	W. P. Tracy	Rosannah Barnes A	D. L. Grove	Frank Heskett	George Dunkle†
Lima	45	W. L. Ferguson 11-45	A. J. Filliez	G. A. Burgoon A	T. A. Monahan	H. L. Taflinger	K. L. Westbay
Lorain	44	Harry G. Van Wangen 1-46	Louis E. Pondy	Earl R. Frank A	Louis Goddell E	John J. O'Doherty	Theodore Walker
Mansfield	37	W. J. Locke 1-46	C. J. Stecker	Paul L. Kelley A	W. C. Statler E	L. J. Steele	Meade K. Bates
Marietta	15	Earl D. Schob 1-46	Hanley A. Hackett	Norman L. LaFaber A	Thomas J. Farrell E	D. E. Drennen	H. O. Wolfe
Marion	31	Harry L. Dowler 12-45	Mayme Gorton	Elmer Shaw A	T. S. Cathers E	Owen Sifritt	William E. Marks
Martins Ferry	15	Charles Coleman	William Mandry A	William Mandry A	Lawrence Crump	Wayne Tracy	J. W. Muhleman
Massillon	27	S. Robert Weirich 1-46	Lewis M. Holcomb A	Joseph A. Putman T	Harry M. Piper E†	Raymond Earle	Stanley Switter
Middletown	31	Marvin D. Clark C	Harry C. Kempf	C. H. Campbell A	Louis Diefenbach E	(vacancy)	Hugh A. King
Mount Vernon	10	Harry C. Bennington 1-46	Maud M. Appleton A	Maud M. Appleton A	Sheridan Massa	U. G. Pickard	Laurel McDonald
New Philadelphia	12	Paul E. Wenger 1-46	Lester B. Stonebrook A	Lester B. Stonebrook A	Albert Rosch E	T. W. Ferris	E. H. Gintz
Newark	31	James E. Neighbor 1-46	Stanley O. Coyle A	Stanley O. Coyle A	Charles H. Wells E	Stanley Shaw	Gail M. Christman
Niles	16	Elmer E. Fisher	Homer Thomas A	Homer Thomas A	John F. McGlynn	James H. Swager	Charles Nicholas
Norwood	34	Frank J. Ward 12-45	John Gerdsen	George E. Lyle A	John G. Schmidt E	Thomas Fischer	Charles W. Fritz

Table XX.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Painesville*	12	J. W. Joughin C 12-45	Kathryn L. Dunford A	E. Burdett Talcott T	Frank Truby E	L. J. Elliott	W. G. Carrig
Parma	16	Sylvester Augustine 1-46	George Weckerling A	Josephine Baker T	Albert L. Schuster	Otto Mezera†	Herbert Tiliske†
Piqua*	16	Joseph A. Thoma 1-46	Cloyd Smith	Mrs. Anna Sager F†	Albert Schroeder E	Gilbert Grove	Frank Strickling
Portsmouth*	40	John N. Salladay 12-46	Evangeline Justice	J. D. Williams A	Les Cowdrey S	Robert Leedom	Ray Brown
Salem	12	R. R. Johnson 1-46	K. L. Webster A	K. L. Webster A	Frank Wilson	Vincent Malloy	R. N. Stoffer
Sandusky*	25	James W. Higgins P 12-47	C. F. Breining	C. F. Breining T	R. R. Smith E	Wilson McLaughlin	R. G. Bravard
Shaker Heights	23	William J. Van Aken 1-48	E. P. Rudolph K	E. P. Rudolph F	Rudy Rife	Merle M. Hand	B. H. Tilson
Springfield*	71	John H. Voller P 1-48	Lamar W. Foster	John M. Stritch A	Arnold J. Dillon M	Grover L. Frock	Walter L. Sweet
Steubenville	38	George W. Floto 1-46	Thomas J. McDonald A	Thomas J. McDonald A	Paul V. Jenkins	E. J. Green	J. Ross Cunningham
Struthers	12	W. A. Strain 1-46	John F. Pearce	John F. Pearce A	Stephen Ondra	Alfred Hull	Neil Gordon
Tiffin	16	Allan B. Kernan 1-46	Robert L. Beals	Robert L. Beals A	G. Russell Bonick	R. R. McElheny	H. J. Fraley
Toledo*	282	Lloyd E. Roulet 1-46	Lawrence W. Davis	Ronald T. Anderson F	J. H. Jewhurst	Fred T. Schlorf	Ray E. Allen
Warren	43	Robert H. Roberts 1-46	Elizabeth Jones	B. M. Hillyer A	James R. Craig	Edwin Oldacres	B. J. Gillen
Wooster	12	Ralph E. Fisher 12-45	Elsie A. Williams A	Elsie A. Williams A	Fred S. Howard	Lloyd Eberhost	Walter R. Yost
Xenia*	11	F. M. Chambliss 1-46	A. V. Perrill A	A. V. Perrill A	G. D. Ackerman M	Herman Fisher	Edgar Carder
Youngstown	168	Ralph W. O'Neill 1-48	John H. Lemon	Forrest J. Cavalier F	James C. Ryan	Clarence V. Thomas	John B. Thomas
Zanesville	38	William G. Watson 1-46	Robert E. Border	Henry F. Stemm A	A. S. Herzer	Roy T. Messerly	Clifford H. Courtney
OKLAHOMA—21							
Ada	15	Guy H. Thrash 6-46	....	Ray Martin F	J. D. Willoughby	Ed Haley	Dud Lester
Ardmore*	17	James L. Dolman 6-47	Levi M. Thurston	Nancy Center T	Sam P. Matthews E	Jim Ozement	J. R. Kyle
Bartlesville*	16	R. H. Hudson 7-45	Mrs. Eva Sanderson	Mrs. Eva Sanderson K	J. E. McCarmick E	John W. Holt	L. W. Turner
Chickasha	14	J. Jay Conrad 5-45	Mrs. Ethyl Covey	Mrs. Ethyl Covey K	Sam E. Griffin E	W. C. Airington	G. E. Kell
Durant	10	M. F. Overstreet 5-45	Mrs. Jessie Duncan	Mrs. Mary L. Wilson T	George Graham S	L. L. Moore	J. T. Herman
El Reno*	10	B. T. Marshall	Ethel Dowell	Clyde Matthews T	J. N. Roberson M	H. LeRoy Searcy	Lee Harvey
Enid	28	Luther A. Wells 5-45	D. H. Perry	Luther A. Wells F	Charles W. Pelton	John E. Sweeney	Ralph Knarr
Guthrie*	10	O. B. Burst 5-45	Hallie Charvoz	Fred L. Wenner T	A. J. Whitlock S	Ed Nelson	Fred Streeter
Lawton	18	R. E. Glenn 5-45	C. W. Simpson	C. W. Simpson K	Wyatt B. Hendrick E	Ross Hanks	A. B. Bowling
McAlester*	12	William Jones 5-46	Celest O'Bannon	E. L. McFarland T	Ode Williams S	Jack Grantham	Roy Anders
Muskogee*	32	J. B. Davis 4-46	R. L. Davis	R. L. Davis K	Brice Patrick E	G. A. Goodin	Paul Hinson
Norman*	11	H. V. Thornton	T. C. Barrowman	W. K. Newton A	E. H. DurKee E	Paul Sherman	J. W. Wheeler
Oklahoma City*	204	R. A. Hefner 4-47	Earle Simmon	F. G. Baker A	Ralph Lee E	G. R. McAlpine	L. J. Hilbert
Okmulgee	16	T. J. Dean 4-47	Harry DeVinna	Harry DeVinna F	Walter Wheatley	Paul Swain	Ellis Holly
Ponca City	17	F. M. Overstreet 5-47	C. E. Norton	C. E. Norton K	Guy Conner	Joe May	Joe McFadden
Sapulpa*	12	O. L. Humes 5-46	A. H. Chapman	W. C. Kohlenberg A	Fred M. Boone M	W. M. Colliers	J. O. Edwards
Seminole	12	J. C. Cravens 5-45	H. C. Sullivan	Jack Moore T	Homer M. Montgomery	Everett Brodenax	Jake Sims
Shawnee*	22	J. H. Stout 5-46	J. C. Coleman	Henry Craig A	J. Glenn Jackson S	W. W. Wicker	S. O. Martin
Stillwater	10	L. E. McConkey P	Lee Hall	Lee Hall K	George Badelier E	Ray Pence	Gene Hoyt
Tulsa	142	Olney F. Flynn	S. Maxwell Smith	John M. Hall F	Dan Patton E	C. C. Jennings	Roy Hyatt
Wewoka	10	E. C. Aldridge 5-45	M. M. Sebastian	M. M. Sebastian T	Reece Keeton S	Erbert Shiflett	J. C. Fore
OREGON—7							
Astoria*	10	Orval Eaton 12-46	O. K. Atwood A	Oswald Gustafson T	H. M. McCallister	Wayne Osterby	John K. Acton
Bend*	10	A. T. Niebergall 1-49	George Simerville R	George Simerville T	C. G. Reiter M	LeRoy Fox	K. C. Gulick

Eugene*	21	Earl McNutt 1-49	John Fields R	M. Dean Seeger M	W. C. Clubb E	W. E. Nusbaum	C. F. Bergman
Klamath Falls	16	Ed. Ostendorf 1-49	Harold T. Franey	Harold T. Franey K	E. A. Thomas E	Keith K. Ambrose	Orville Hamilton
Medford	11	C. A. Meeker 1-47	J. R. Woodford R	Oris Crawford T	Frank H. Rogers	Roy Elliott	C. McCredie
Portland	305	Earl Riley 1-49	J. O. Bredemeier A	Kenneth L. Cooper F	William A. Bowes	Edward Grenfell	Harry M. Niles
Salem	31	I. M. Doughton 1-47	Alfred Mundt R	Paul H. Hauser T	J. H. Davis E	Harry Hutton	Frank A. Minto
PENNSYLVANIA—103							
Abington tp	21	Charles B. Marks P 1-46	E. Raymond Ambler S	A. Russell Parkhouse T	Oliver L. King E	Walter Cox	Patrick McKee
Aliquippa	27	C. J. O'Loughlin B 1-46	E. W. Devitt	E. W. Devitt K	Andy Orsag	Ernest Kleber	Trevar Jenkins
Allentown	97	Brighton Diefenderfer 1-48	George W. Kistler	Robert E. Ritter F	Earle W. Meckley E	Clarence Marcks	Wayne Elliott
Altoona	80	H. Atlee Brumbaugh 1-48	W. H. Baird	Guy Z. Pearce F	Joseph G. King E	Paul J. Amheiser	(vacancy)
Ambridge	19	P. J. Caul B 1-46	Walter Wuycik S	Walter Suycik S	R. A. Nadeau E	W. H. Rittelmann	A. H. Bires
Arnold	11	M. F. Horne 1-48	Tom Tannas	Theodore Cappone C	Thomas Haser	Charles Geisinger	George Frickanisce
Beaver Falls	17	Dennis Mutscheller 1-46	Howard P. Jeffreys	H. B. McCray F	George H. Zeller	Charles Cooper	R. A. Gorrell
Bellevue	10	John H. Bragdon B 1-47	Roy E. Kidd	Charles E. Braden T	J. C. Pillow	James A. Greenough	R. J. Culver
Berwick	13	John W. Naus B 1-46	D. William Arndt S	Roland W. Hortman T	James Timbrell E	Samuel Prentiss	Harry C. Peterson
Bethlehem	58	Robert Pfeifle 1-46	Bertram L. Nagle	Robert A. Hinkle F	Robert L. Fox E	John L. Schweder	Edward J. Brogan, Jr.
Braddock	18	James H. Rose B 1-46	J. J. O'Hara	A. H. Wooldridge T	G. M. Dillon	John Morenzi	Gebhard Reabe
Bradford	18	Hugh J. Ryan 1-48	M. E. Cornelius	E. M. Bitner F	B. J. Hannon	E. B. Larkin	E. D. Edmonds
Bristol	12	J. C. Schmidt Sr. B 1-46	William J. Lefferts	William J. Lefferts T	John S. Roberts, Jr.	Clifford Hagerman	Linford J. Jones
Butler	24	William C. Campbell 1-46	Philip O. Miller	Paul E. Eisher F	Charles Barnhart	I. S. Zorb	C. E. Fend
Canonsburg	13	Harry L. Cook B 1-46	Sarah F. Hopper S	John T. McNary T	David H. Abrams E	W. H. Arnold	James T. Haney
Carbondale	19	William L. Monahan 1-48	Madeline Walker	Marion Healey T	Santo Pascoe	Joseph Healey	Frank J. O'Boyle
Carlisle*	14	J. Pearson-Miller B 1-46	Mrs. Pauline Lay	Edward J. Gardner T	H. W. Bollinger M	J. Fred Brown	Charles E. Strock
Carnegie	13	J. Edward Manien B 1-46	A. B. Lafferty	T. L. Latimer T	R. D. Hoffman	G. Ebner	C. H. Keisling
Chambersburg	15	H. R. Forbes B 1-46	J. Roy Williams	James G. Bietsch T	Frank D. Rhodes Jr. E	Paul Funk	H. S. Byers
Charleroi	11	S. L. Woodward B 1-47	Virginia E. McVay S	John J. Henrion, Sr. S	A. A. McDonald E	Henry J. Lowstuter	Peter Bege
Cheltenham tp*	19	Charles D. Gonklin P 1-46	Harold C. Pike M	Ralph Morgan F	G. E. Hesselbacher E	W. N. Gottschlak	T. H. Hallowell
Chester	59	Ralph F. Swarts 1-48	Vincent A. Marron	W. Alrich Price F	John P. Nolan	Elmer Weigand	Andrew Desmond
Clairton	16	John J. Mullen 1-46	D. J. Patterson	John Watko F	P. S. Mahaffey E	Thomas Gregg	Wilbert Jones
Coatesville	14	Richard Scully, Jr. 1-48	Frank P. Pennegar	F. Dumont Hart F	William C. Emigh E	Edward C. Weaver	Robert J. Hume
Columbia	12	Earl D. Keller B 1-46	Lester V. Gram	D. Frank Weitzel F	Edward Edgerley E	John Colins	Eugene H. McManus
Connellsville	14	Abe I. Daniels 1-46	S. T. Benford	Clarence A. Post F	Paul H. Beighley	William Debolt	Albert C. Smith
Conshohocken	11	David W. Jones B 1-46	Joseph J. Quinn	Vernon E. Wynne F	Thomas McCrater	Theodore Speaker, Sr.	Walter Phipps
Coraopolis	11	C. L. Isenberg B 1-46	Frank M. Strickler	C. L. Richey T	Howard Harriger S	Wayne Shanks	George Colvin
Darby	10	George Dillman B 1-46	Fred C. MacDougall	Fred C. MacDougall K	Albert F. Damon, Jr. E	Theodore Epright	Richard J. Thornton
Dickson City	12	Edward Rutkoski	S. Wojciechowski S	Joseph Jaros T	Brinley R. Lewis E	John Martin	John Kuzea
Donora	13	A. Z. Chambon B 1-46	George W. Allen	James F. Gallenton F	Harry Valk S	Charles Cumberland	William Smedley
Dormont	13	James K. Smith B 1-46	T. J. Landis S	T. J. Landis S	John W. Fenton S	Elmer H. Schneider	R. B. Miller
Du Bois	12	W. L. Hoover 1-48	Edna V. Johnson	B. L. Shobert F	Thomas Reay	Carl Crawford	John P. Rokosky
Dunmore	23	T. A. Ferguson B 1-46	A. J. O'Hora	James J. Haggerty F	Sam Mastrianni E	Martin Fitzpatrick	John J. Burke
Duquesne	21	Elmer J. Maloy 1-46	Charles E. Dorman	Frank Kopriver, Jr. F	Robert B. Dell E	Lawrence Trainer	Timothy Long
Easton	34	Joseph Morrison 1-48	Chester E. Rogers	Everett C. Weller F	Harry D. Powell	Otto W. Johnson	Frank C. Frederick
Ellwood City*	12	Clyde B. Houk B 1-46	E. B. Moyer	E. B. Moyer K	Lowell W. Monroe M	C. V. Rodgers	C. W. Ricer
Erie	117	Charlie R. Barber 1-48	Eugene Graney	Joseph C. Martin F	A. N. Aitken	Lawrence Scully	George J. Christoph
Farrell	14	Lewis Levine 1-47	Lloyd S. Newton	Roy DeBrakeleer F	Anton Bauer S	James C. Davis	John Sposito
Greensburg	17	Henry S. Coshey 1-48	F. M. Newcomer	George E. Berry F	C. H. Wentzell E	Joseph Rush	Walter Hutchinson
Hanover*	13	J. Oscar Kinneman B 1-46	S. Donald Michael S	H. C. Thoman T	Chester A. Eckbert M	Harry W. Reed	Richard H. Jones
Hanover tp	17	John Davison P	Andrew Garber S	Andrews Garber S	Gilbert Jacobosky E	John Wordoski	Herbert Woodeshick

Table XX.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Harrisburg........ 84	Howard E. Milliken 1-48	Lawrence T. Burns	Warren E. Lyme F	Robert M. Andrews E	Earl Swartz	Oscar L. Blough†
Harrison tp*....... 13	Henry Lamparski P 12-45	Z. Siemianowski S	Stephen Pastrick T	William Murdock	(three companies)	Alex Sosinski
Haverford tp...... 28	A. A. Reiter P 12-45	H. A. Fritschman S	William Kirschner, Jr. F	A. C. Williams E	Samuel Siegle	Samuel Siegle
Hazleton.......... 38	James W. Kilner 1-46	Florence M. West	Henry W. Reed F	Paul Lamont E	George Brandan	Steve Havrilla
Homestead........ 19	John J. McLean B 12-45	Harry C. Lewis	Samuel E. Graham C	Fred J. Brickner	Herman Samuels	Thomas F. Conlin
Indiana........... 10	J. R. Maloney 1-46	J. Reppell Moorhead S	J. A. Graff	Q. B. Jones E	James L. Jack	Edward Allen
Jeannette.......... 16	John M. O'Connell 1-46	J. Claire Manson	William A. Matthews F	Philip Pacelli	Thomas Milburn	Charles E. Walter
Johnstown......... 67	Arthur L. Schwing 1-48	John J. Cullen	Fred S. Brosius F	H. Lee Wilson E	John A. Moran	A. J. McDevitt
Kingston.......... 21	Fred Brokenshire B 1-46	C. H. Blockberger S	E. J. Evans T	Robert L. Williams E	Harry Weir	David Francis
Lancaster......... 61	Dale E. Cary 1-46	Harry J. Taylor†	Daniel W. Coulter F	J. Haines Shertzer	Harry Miller	Albert Carlson
Lansdowne*....... 11	James T. Stewart B 1-46	Charles H. Fox S	Frank B. Titus M	Norman Foster E	R. P. Wentzel	Pierce Richards
Latrobe........... 11	Richard H. Hume B 1-47	Edward M. Eaton	A. G. Walter F	W. S. McGuire	Charles Fagan	Charles E. Hough
Lebanon.......... 27	C. Ray Bell 1-48	George H. Biely	C. W. Rettew F	C. Stanley Fox E†	Ray Gadel	Herman F. Anspach
Lewistown*........ 13	Frank A. Clinger B 1-46	Henry D. Harral M	Henry D. Harral M	Henry D. Harral M	A. N. Yearick	Howard O. Landis
Lock Haven....... 11	E. F. Heffner 12-47	William Hollis	H. W. Swope, Jr. F	R. S. Probst	B. C. Tate	M. J. Peters
Lower Merion tp*.. 40	F. P. K. Barker P 12-45	Evan L. James S	Erskine Bains F	W. E. Rosengarten E	Harvey Benson	Samuel W. Gearhart
McKees Rocks..... 17	C. W. Ahston B 1-46	Charles J. Lanz S	D. J. Buckley C	John Capuzzimati S	Charles Wisnesky	Fred Kwiatek
McKeesport....... 55	Frank Buchanan 1-46	Mary A. Fargo	Ben Rosenberg F	Edward F. Hengstler	Paul G. McAtee	Guy W. Rodkey
Mahanoy City..... 13	Patrick J. Foley B 1-46	T. P. McLaughlin	Harrison James T	Joseph Doyle	A. Blinkenhorn	A. P. McLaughlin
Meadville......... 19	Fred F. Whipple 1-46	G. Stanley Maxwell	J. S. Wyatt F	R. L. Phillips E	Charles Smalenberger	Edward C. Gibson
Monessen......... 20	Joseph Lescanac 1-46	John C. Lermann	Joseph D'Alessio F	Frank Ezerski S	James Hanam	Alex Snyder
Mount Carmel..... 18	E. J. Delcamp B 1-46	E. J. Fincato	Harry Sheridan F	Harry W. Jones E	Lester Deitrick	Abe Morgan
Mt. Lebanon tp*... 20	None	(vacancy)	Charles H. Fisher F	Donald R. McMaster	James E. Wood	Charles E. Jenn
Munhall.......... 14	Albert Williams B 1-46	Harry P. Percival	Harry P. Percival K	John Fertig	Edward Doyle	Benjamin Roberts
Nanticoke......... 24	John Paulus 1-46	Frank Marcinkowski	Samuel Wachowski F	Mrs. Olive Cooke	Joseph Lynch	John Smereski
New Castle........ 48	John F. Haven 1-48	C. Ed Brown	A. A. Hoyland F	John Z. Street E	James Thomas	Robert Hanna
New Kensington... 24	W. C. Walley 1-46	L. G. Heinle	Dudley H. Anderson	R. M. Douglass E	Edward Clawson	Richard K. Barnes
Norristown........ 38	W. R. Hendrickson B 1-46	W. S. Bowen S	William P. Sutch T	Harry C. Rothrock	Miles A. Riley	Robert Reilly
North Braddock.... 16	Patrick J. McLeigh B 1-46	John W. Ryan	P. C. Bridges T	John Ballock	Mingo Guerri	John J. Duhon
Oil City........... 20	J. G. Payne 1-48	C. S. Hetrick	R. R. VanKirk F	J. M. Sharp	T. A. Owens	Joseph Daman
Old Forge......... 12	James J. Tedesco B 1-46	Sette J. Cesare S	William Evans C	Thomas Ventre E	John Rook	Nicholas Salverno
Philadelphia......1,931	Bernard Samuel 1-48	William W. Felton	Robert C. White C	John H. Neeson	William F. Cowden	Howard P. Sutton
Phoenixville*...... 12	Arthur H. Tompkins 1-46	John T. Bush	John T. Bush T	Norman G. Young M	James Dunn	William Kelley
Pittsburgh.........672	Cornelius D. Scully 1-46	E. W. Lindsay	Edward R. Frey C	F. M. Roessing	William H. Davis	George Fairley
Pittston 18	John J. Reilly 1-46	John D. McNulty	Sylvester C. Grablick F	Joseph A. Walsh	Frank Castner	Leo A. Tierney
Plains tp.......... 16	None	Anna Roonyet	Joseph Trosko F	Joseph Guerra S	Joseph Mikelski	H. H. Chehutske
Plymouth 16	Samuel Brokenshire B 1-46	George Trebilcox S	Kenneth Guest C	A. G. Kostenhauder E	John Kearney	Lawrence Kindig
Pottstown*........ 20	Lewis P. Sweeney B	Josephine Boyer S†	B. Frank Christman T	Ralph E. Shander E	Richard Lindauer	James Laughead
Pottsville.......... 25	Claude A. Lord 1-46	Frank A. Matthews	Harry Marks F	Frank W. Youngfleish	George A. Smith	Leo S. Deegan
Reading...........111	J. Henry Stump 1-48	Daniel F. McKenna	John A. Gingrich F	Robert S. Chubb E	Harry J. Brown	William Birney
Scranton..........140	Howard J. Snowdon 1-46	Samuel H. Bevan	Foster W. Nauman C	Arthur G. Davis	Edmund B. Lewis	Walter E. Kime
Shaler tp.......... 11	Gilbert B. Leslie P 1-46	J. W. Thompson S	Malcolm C. Smith T	F. G. Ross E	(five companies)	John Schissler
Shamokin......... 19	George W. Shade B 1-46	John Wary	George W. Shade F	Harry Reinhardt	John Pickering	William L. Miller
Sharon............ 26	Myron W. Jones 1-48	Florence Lansdowne	Sam A. Rankin C	Griff W. Nicholls E	John R. Davies	William E. Stuart

Shenandoah	20	Andrew Baraniak B 1-46	Mrs. Leona Cubinsky	Andrew Karahuta F	James Doyle S	Adam Balkiewicz, Jr.	John P. Maher
Steelton	13	John C. Craig B 1-46	Charles Newbaker S	Charles Newbaker S	C. W. Baskins	James Thompson	Joseph N. Sostar
Stowe tp	13	William G. Blumling C	Edward T. Irwin	C. R. Davis C	....	Charles Eckert	Max Homer
Sunbury	15	Morris R. Michaels 1-46	Helen V. Metzger	Ralph E. Jones T	Frederick T. Grant	Paul Lehman	Madison W. Beers
Swissvale	16	Christy Cariher B 1-46	Benjamin Caldwell S	Benjamin Caldwell S	Allen F. Koch	Lawrence Mulkerin	R. W. Wagner
Tamaqua	12	Harry W. Kleckner 1-46	Francis Seidel	Norman Baer F	A. Berger E	Frank Behr	Claude Brecker
Uniontown	22	Russell E. Umbel 1-48	Elmer H. Baker	I. W. Rider F	A. C. Morss	William Raffle	A. W. Davis
Upper Darby tp	57	John A. Stucker P 12-45	James E. Malone S	V. Ervin Bond T	William Reeder E	Thomas Patton	Joseph LeStrange
Vandergrift	11	R. M. Withington B 1-46	Ernest Magaro S	Frank Young F	D. E. Taylor E	(two companies)	Michael J. Calizzi
Warren	15	R. W. Steber B 1-46	Mrs. M. L. Dougherty S	W. W. Beaty T	E. T. Beck S	Douglas Kropf	George F. Haehn
Washington	26	George H. Krause 1-48	John Griffiths	Elmer R. Wilson F	C. A. Shrontz	A. L. Loar	Jos. Verderber
Waynesboro*	10	R. B. Brown B 1-46	A. Stover Fitz M	A. Stover Fitz M	Bernard F. Smith E	L. W. Musey	J. H. Dodson
West Chester	13	A. B. T. Smith B 1-46	John S. Groff S	M. Minerva Davis T	Lawrence Reagan S	J. Herbert Chambers	Abner F. Glisson
Wilkes-Barre	86	Con McCole 1-48	Lucius K. Eldridge	Luther M. Kniffen F	Robert M. Rogers	Ambrose Saricks	J. Russell Taylor
Wilkinsburg	30	H. R. Rowland B 1-46	John C. Deal S	Anna G. Behm C	John C. Deal	William Thomson	James Harris
Williamsport	44	Leo C. Williamson 1-48	Sam W. Pursell	George F. Erdman F	Lyons Mussina E	Michael E. Clark	John G. Good
York	57	John L. Snyder 1-49	Henry Butler	Theodore Freed F	Herbert Anderson	Ellis Wagner	Nelson Shultz

RHODE ISLAND—15

Bristol t	11	J. Floyd Huestis P	John W. Church	William Angevine T	Richard Connery	Moses Moore	Anthony J. Ferrara
Central Falls	25	John J. Healey 1-46	Ronaldo E. Lemay	John F. Connelly T	Edward J. Fay	Frank J. Callahan	George E. Collette
Cranston	47	Hoyt W. Lark 1-47	Ernest L. Johnson	William A. Brown T	Elton F. Durfee	William Young	Nelson G. Bourret
Cumberland t	11	John E. Gill P 11-46	Stephen A. Fanning	Joseph F. Griffin T	Thomas F. Burke	(five companies)	William J. Boyle
E. Providence t	32	P. J. Harrington P 11-46	Chester E. Burrs	Arthur E. Fielder T	Albert Whitaker S	Arthur A. Griswold	James R. Crosby
Johnston t	11	William Tingle P	Martin F. McGuire	Percy Berry T	James E. Waterman S	(three companies)	Chester B. Colwell
Lincoln t	11	Henry R. Jordan P 6-45	David Johnston	Albert J. Bucklin T	Howard R. Smart E	None	William. J. Wright
Newport	31	Herbert E. Macauley	Henry B. Whalen	George A. Bisson T	Gardner C. Easton	Abel S. Eldridge	Edward C. Sullivan
N. Providence t	12	None	Louis A. Sweet	A. Robert Black T	Emilio Ricci S	None	William J. Donovan
Pawtucket	76	Thomas P. McCoy	James M. Donovan	Vincent J. McAloon T	Joseph A. Ranguette	Napoleon Taupier	William Knott
Providence	254	Dennis J. Roberts 1-47	D. Everett Whelan	Joseph C. Keegan A	Charles F. McElroy	Thomas A. Cotter	James J. Cusick
Warwick	29	Albert P. Ruerat 1-47	Arthur S. Burlingame	G. Conrad Anderson T	Arthur McGuinness E	None	William C. Kindelan
W. Warwick t	18	John J. Flynn P 11-46	Fulda E. Geoffroy	Madeline F. Duffy T	William A. Rathbun	(five companies)	William Mailloux
Westerly t	11	A. M. Cottrell, Jr. P 11-45	Charles R. Oppy	Lewis Stanton T	Louis J. Rossi E	Columbus Pasetti	Leroy H. Norman
Woonsocket	49	Ernest E. Dupre 1-47	Ellen V. Roberge	John Piche, Jr. A	Aurius Precourt E	Augustine J. Cote	Edgar C. Turcotte

SOUTH CAROLINA—10

Anderson	19	J. L. Sherard 1-46	Max C. Byers	Max C. Byers T	V. B. Mullikin S	Jack D. Bone	W. I. Burden
Charleston	71	E. E. Wehman, Jr. 12-47	A. J. Tamsberg	L. M. Redd C	B. M. Thomson E	N. G. Olsen	C. H. Ortmann
Columbia	62	Fred D. Marshall 5-46	G. A. Pitts	G. A. Pitts T	W. S. Tomlinson E	A. McC. Marsh	L. J. Campbell
Florence*	16	R. F. Zeigler 5-47	Miles H. Anderson	Miles H. Anderson T	B. G. Grimsley S	Joe McKain	Julian A. Price
Greenville	35	C. F. McCullough 10-45	B. F. Dillard	B. F. Dillard T	J. H. Huff	F. E. Donnald	J. H. Jennings
Greenwood*	13	J. M. Marshall 4-45	E. H. Bowers	E. H. Bowers T	F. W. Chapman	C. B. Beaudrot	W. F. Hunter
Orangeburg	10	Arthur C. Walker 10-45	L. F. Theiling	L. F. Theiling T	J. F. Pearson	G. H. Fischer	T. E. Salley
Rock Hill*	15	Erwin Carothers 1-46	Ben R. Neely	Ben R. Neely T	J. Y. Scruggs	W. H. Hope	Fred Sealy
Spartanburg	32	J. L. Thompson 5-45	I. T. Williams	Jennings Thompson F	R. B. Simms	W. O. Blackwell	Lewis E. Jett
Sumter*	16	E. B. Boyle 8-48	S. K. Rowland	S. K. Rowland K	Joseph Palmer E	E. H. Lynam	W. C. Kirven

SOUTH DAKOTA—6

Aberdeen	17	O. M. Tiffany 5-46	Lydia W. Kohlhoff A	Theo Wosnuk F	John F. Buck S	Joseph LeMar	Vern Adkins

Table XX.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Huron 11	J. S. Tschatter 5-45	M. F. Walt A	William Olson T	H. M. Pierce E	E. B. Ulrich	Harvey R. Huntley
Mitchell 11	Walter J. Dixon 5-45	Chris Hirning A	Chris Hirning A	C. A. Trimmer E	Asa Wheeler	Leo Casey
Rapid City* 14	Stanton W. Neil 5-45	C. I. Leedy A	Victor Dreger T	Charles Tinant E	George A. Engler	Charles R. Arnold
Sioux Falls 41	C. M. Whitfield 5-49	G. W. Elmen A	E. M. Reiley T	R. E. Bragstad E	C. E. Hunt	F. J. Searls
Watertown 11	George Beier 5-46	F. J. Hubbard A	F. J. Hubbard A	M. J. Hoy S	O. B. Kinsman	M. R. Downs
TENNESSEE—12						
Bristol 14	Fred V. Vance 6-45	George W. Vance F	W. K. Carson R	R. J. Mottern	W. A. Buckles	W. J. Rogers
Chattanooga 128	E. D. Bass 4-47	Ross B. Daniels	F. K. Rosamond A	D. W. Moulton E	E. E. Coulter	H. D. Edmonson
Clarksville 12	William Kleeman 1-47	None	J. H. Marable F	John Cunningham E	John Roche	J. P. Balthrop
Cleveland 11	Willard H. Parks 10-48	Pat Randolph	B. C. Brown F	J. V. Dodd E	L. F. McDavis	A. M. Trotter
Columbia* 11	Eldridge Denham	Mrs. Raymond Due	R. U. Swann M	R. U. Swann M	J. P. White	J. W. Griffin
Dyersburg 10	L. D. Hamner 12-45	Page V. Hart	Page V. Hart T	L. O. Brayton E	Barney Hunter	Clarence Turner
Jackson 24	George Smith 7-47	B. F. Graves R	George Smith F	R. E. Franklin	Ben J. Warlick	Jack Bowers
Johnson City* 25	Welsford P. Artz 5-47	E. J. Quillen R	E. J. Quillen R	Murphy U. Snoderly M	L. L. Geisler	W. T. Wheelock
Kingsport* 14	Glen Bruce 7-45	J. R. Pecktal R	J. R. Pecktal T	W. L. Holyoke	J. Roy Pyle	(vacancy)
Knoxville* 112	E. E. Patton 1-46	W. H. Stapleton R	F. J. Burrows F	Oscar King	Calvin M. Johnson	Joe Kimsey
Memphis 293	Walter Chandler 12-46	F. T. Tobey	F. T. Tobey C	O. P. Williams	Connie O'Sullivan	C. B. Seabrook
Nashville 167	Thomas L. Cummings 6-47	Harold C. Wright	Harold Baird F	Eugene Bryan	H. D. Demonbreum	John Griffin
TEXAS—44						
Abilene 27	Will Hair 4-45	Lila Fern Martin	Otis Childress T	Tom Willis E	D. C. Musick	J. V. Waldrop
Amarillo* 52	Joe A. Jenkins 4-45	Katheryne Burwell	A. P. Hancock M	W. T. Hazlewood E	E. J. Curry	A. S. Harper
Austin* 88	Tom Miller 5-45	Hallie McKellar	J. D. Huffman, Jr. F	J. E. Motheral E	J. E. Woody	R. D. Thorp
Beaumont* 59	Fred C. Stone 4-46	Hugh Blevins	Hugh Blevins K	J. C. Reid E	S. D. O'Conor	Artie Pollock
Big Spring* 13	G. C. Dunham 4-45	C. R. McClenny S	C. R. McClenny S	S. C. Cooper E	H. V. Crocker	A. G. Mitchell
Borger* 10	V. H. Francis 4-45	Susan Board	Susan Board K	A. A. Meredith M	J. D. Miller	G. R. Julian
Brownsville* 22	Dean Porter 12-45	Mrs. E. Willman	Lionel Garze A	W. J. Ehlers E	E. Valent	Truett Jordan
Brownwood 13	Wendell Mayes	F. E. Scott S	F. E. Scott S	C. W. McClelland E	Charles Alford	W. E. Hallmark
Bryan* 12	E. E. Yeager 4-45	Guy P. Bittle S	Guy P. Bittle T	W. E. Wimpee S	C. E. Griesser	Joe A. Batson
Cleburne 11	T. S. Moon 5-47	Miss Johnnie Gordon S	Miss J. Gordon T	H. E. Doak S	D. V. Jiles	J. R. Junell
Corpus Christi 57	A. C. McCaughan 4-45	T. Ray Kring S	Herbert S. Lowery C	A. McCormick E	Hugh Brinkley	Roy W. Klett
Corsicana 15	J. C. Calhoun 4-45	J. P. Welch S	J. N. Garitty T	W. D. Williams	H. P. Bivins	O. B. Nutt
Dallas* 295	J. Woodall Rodgers 5-45	Earl Goforth S	V. R. Smitham M†	J. T. Conroy†	L. M. Funk	J. M. Welch
Del Rio 13	Frank Walton	Hugh V. Atkinson	Hugh V. Atkinson T	Sam Petty	Clifton Boies	R. C. Hawkins
Denison 16	W. L. Ashburn, Jr. 4-45	Harold Schmitzer S	Harold Schmitzer S	W. L. Ashburn, Jr.	Pat S. Lowe	Paul S. Borum
Denton 11	Lee Preston 5-46	O. C. Knight S	O. C. Knight T	L. R. Burrow E	Eugene Cook	Ray Powell
El Paso 97	John E. Anderson 4-45	William R. Collins	Glenn R. Daniels A	Dale Resler	Joseph H. Boone	Robert D. Drennan
Fort Worth* 178	I. N. McCrary 4-45	E. S. Birdsong S	S. H. Bothwell M	W. O. Jones	C. C. Killian	T. G. Curry
Galveston 61	George W. Fraser 5-45	Mildred M. Oser S	A. D. Dolson F	W. B. McGarvey E	Arthur J. O'Mara	Fred M. Ford
Greenville 14	Garnett S. Lee 4-46	Mrs. Oscar Long	B. R. Brown T	Roy Ward S	Harve Peyton	LeRoy Brigman
Harlingen 13	Hugh Ramsey 12-46	C. B. Wood S	C. B. Wood T	Alfred Tamm E	J. J. Dawson	E. W. Anglin
Highland Park 10	G. K. Weatherred 4-46	E. E. Crowell S	R. Hortenstine F	R. B. Thomas E	M. M. Gardner	M. M. Gardner
Houston* 385	Otis Massey 1-47	Mrs. M. H. Westerman S	W. H. Maunsell C	John G. Turney	Homer F. Lyles	Percy F. Heard

Laredo	39	Hugh S. Cluck 4-46	A. R. Garcia	R. J. Benavides T	F. C. Heins E	G. E. Renken	D. O. Gallagher
Longview*	14	G. A. McCreight C	L. Ellsworth	W. Morgan Works M	B. A. Crocker E	E. S. Scott	Albert Adams
Lubbock*	32	O. W. Ribble 4-46	Lavenia Williams S	R. B. Luker A	Arch L. King E	W. E. Twitty	Don Reeder
McAllen	12	Frank E. Osborn 4-45	A. Van Dresar	J. R. Glasscock T	E. M. Card E	A. S. Myers	N. L. Cannon
Marshall*	18	L. W. Kariel C 4-45	Joe McGilvray	Joe McGilvray C	H. J. Graeser M	Carl Bechtold	C. M. Ezell
Palestine	12	R. H. McLeod 4-45	J. G. Hardgrave	Tom Willison F	J. B. Early E	H. H. Padon	E. G. Tomkins
Pampa*	13	Farris Oden	Mabel Davis	Mabel Davis T	J. B. Massa	Ben White	Ray Dudley
Paris	19	John W. Barnes	Gus Binnion	S. M. Haislip T	Walter F. Hicks	Jodie Moss	Jack Reeves
Port Arthur*	46	Leland Lacy 4-45	Joyce Campbell	Bill N. Taylor M	H. H. Poole	D. P. Rachal	Claude Goldsmith
San Angelo*	26	Harvey H. Allen 4-46	Mamie Barfield	Tom J. Cody T	J. P. Burden E	A. R. Biggs	Clarence Lowe
San Antonio	254	G. B. Mauermann 5-45	Frank W. Brady	Alfred Callaghan F	Thomas H. Coghill E	C. A. Hart	Aubrey Hopkins
Sherman*	17	T. F. Aston 4-45	J. T. Long	Lee H. Powell M	Lee H. Powell M	Ed Capps	G. L. Tribble
Sweetwater*	10	A. R. Norred 4-45	W. H. Whaley	W. H. Whaley C	Roy Duckett	A. C. Forgay	J. A. Bland
Temple*	15	Guy W. Draper 4-46	Dennis Vannoy	Dennis Vannoy C	N. E. Trostle E	R. Q. Kollman	F. H. Bouldin
Terrell*	10	H. C. Barnes C	J. T. Riley	A. H. Boyd T	None	K. D. Orr, Jr.	G. T. Williams
Texarkana	17	William V. Brown 5-46	G. D. Garrett S	G. D. Garrett S	Lawrence Marple E	H. J. Schlink	Jack N. Runnels
Tyler*	28	Walter H. Knight C 4-45	G. V. McNallie	G. V. McNallie F	C. P. Stewart E†	Henry Ginn	J. J. Ray
University Park	14	A. L. Slaughter 4-46	Ralph E. Hamman T	Ralph E. Hamman T	John Kinsey	C. W. Trammell	C. W. Trammell
Victoria	12	Ben T. Jordan 4-45	J. P. Daly S	Helen Winkelman T	F. B. Lowry E	V. Firtz	John Vogt
Waco*	56	A. N. Denton 4-45	Otis W. DeHay S	J. E. Johnson, Jr. C	Coy W. Borders E†	J. R. Meers	C. C. Maxey
Wichita Falls*	45	W. B. Hamilton 4-46	George T. Henderson	George D. Fairtrace M	F. M. Rugeley	J. L. McClure	Chris W. Jensen

UTAH—4

Logan	12	William Evans, Jr. 1-46	H. R. Pedersen A	William Evans, Jr. F	Erwin U. Moser E	Elmer S. Laurence	Hyrum Weatherstone
Ogden	44	David S. Romney 1-46	Mrs. E. Tillotson R	Mark L. Critchlow A	Harold L. Welch	Clyde L. Peterson	T. R. Johnson
Provo	18	Maurice Harding 1-46	I. G. Bench	Iva J. Benson A	Blake D. Palfreyman	Earl T. Finlayson	J. D. Boyd
Salt Lake City	150	Earl J. Glade 1-48	Irma F. Bitner	Milton E. Lipman T	W. D. Beers E	J. K. Piercy	Reed E. Vetterli

VERMONT—3

Barre	11	C. M. Willey, Sr. 3-45	Ralph Olliver	Ralph Olliver T	Thurman W. Dix	Roy MacDonald	Dennis Donahue
Burlington	28	John J. Burns 6-45	W. T. Abell	E. F. Lynch T	G. C. Stanley E	C. N. Lavery	F. G. Raymond
Rutland	17	Wayne Temple	Henry Battles	Theodore Roberts T	Wilpus Kallio E	Alfred Koltonski	Harold Potter

VIRGINIA—15

Alexandria*	34	William T. Wilkins 9-46	Fred Pettitt	R. C. Sullivan T	C. L. Watkins E	J. M. Duncan, Jr.	Edgar Sims
Charlottesville*	19	R. S. Adams 9-46	James E. Bowen, Jr.	James E. Bowen, Jr. F	R. E. Hall, Jr. S	Charles H. Page	M. F. Greaver
Danville	33	W. E. Gardner, Sr. 9-48	R. L. Hall	R. L. Hall A	David Bowling E†	J. C. Long	Ural W. Watson
Fredericksburg*	10	W. Marshall King 9-45	Beverly Roberts	Kuszner Bauman T	J. L. Perry S	Ford Walker	A. G. Kendall
Lynchburg*	45	R. A. Carrington, Jr. 9-46	R. S. Harris	R. S. Harris C	James D. Wright †	M. K. Evans	J. H. Boice
Martinsville	10	J. W. Booker, Jr. 9-48	W. H. Yeaman	William R. Shumate T	J. S. Hackler	J. E. Minter	H. W. Stultz
Newport News*	37	R. Cowles Taylor 8-46	A. M. Hamilton	J. C. Biggins M	J. C. Biggins M	G. A. Powers	J. M. Peach
Norfolk*	144	J. W. Reed P	J. D. Corbell	A. Preston Breeden A	H. H. George, III E	Edward J. Cannon	J. F. Woods
Petersburg*	31	A. Hamilton, Jr. 9-46	W. F. Spotswood	W. F. Spotswood A	W. W. Cotten E	J. N. Farmer	C. A. Ryburn, Jr.
Portsmouth*	51	Leslie T. Fox 9-48	L. C. Brinson A	L. C. Brinson A	Forest J. Bergeron E	William B. Sykes	Otto B. Dunn
Richmond	193	W. C. Herbert 9-48	William T. Wells	J. Maurice Miller C	G. M. Bowers	John F. Finnegan	E. H. Organ
Roanoke*	69	Leo F. Henebry 9-46	L. D. James	H. R. Yates A	John L. Wentworth	W. M. Mullins	H. C. Ferguson†
Staunton*	13	William A. Grubert 9-46	C. H. Shelley	H. E. Baylor T	Earl H. Stockdon E	E. H. Dabney	E. L. Bragg
Suffolk*	11	B. O. Hill 10-47	Charles L. Hutchins	George S. Swain T	E. W. Richards E	J. H. Bangley	L. B. Butler
Winchester*	12	C. R. Anderson	P. J. Marshall	W. A. Baker T	J. R. Brandon E	E. W. Argenbright	C. W. Hollis

TABLE XX.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
WASHINGTON—14							
Aberdeen	19	Walter T. Foelkner 1-46	Victory Lindberg	James H. Fuller T	N. J. Salmon E	Charles A. Borum	W. Brice Shaw
Bellingham	29	A. H. Howard 1-46	Jack Mulhern	Jack Mulhern C	E. W. Gooch E	John Bull	C. L. Blodgett
Bremerton	15	L. Kean 12-45	E. J. McCall	Lulu D. Haddon F	Howard I. Gorst	Ernest F. Yett	Arthur N. Morken
Everett	30	H. Arends 1-48	John L. Sugars	H. Arends F	Louis H. Unzelman	F. F. Schroeder	G. H. Nelson
Hoquiam	11	McKinley Johnson†	Ola Hall	Mrs. Madge Peterson T	W. L. Lovejoy E	W. E. Crawford	Norman Foote
Longview	12	C. C. Tibbetts 1-49	D. Wiley Carpenter	D. Wiley Carpenter K	Jack Jones E	H. H. Clarke	B. S. Mullen
Olympia	13	J. T. Trullinger	B. F. Hume	M. Y. Haskett F	Otis G. Murray	Phil W. Lynch	Roy L. Kelly
Seattle	368	William F. Devin 6-46	W. C. Thomas	W. C. Thomas C	C. L. Wartelle E	William Fitzgerald	Herbert D. Kimsey
Spokane	122	Frank G. Sutherlin 6-45	Wallace N. Sproul	Otto A Dirkes F	Arthur Meehan	William P. Payne	James E. Adams
Tacoma	109	Harry P. Cain 6-46	Genevieve Martin	C. Val Fawcett F	A. R. Bergersen	Charles Eisenbacker	T. B. Ross
Vancouver	19	Fred W. Sinclair 1-46	Ronald G. Lovette	John T. Urquhart T	James L. Rasmussen	P. E. DuPaul	John Blaker
Walla Walla	18	Herbert G. West 1-48	Ray Appling	Phil M. Winans F	C. William Martin	Carl A. Gregory	Albert L. Jefferis
Wenatchee	12	J. V. Rogers 12-46	Dorothy E. Knapp	Dorothy E. Knapp K	James Dunstan E	H. W. Bryson	Carl H. Hansen
Yakima	27	A. W. Mogren 1-47	Pearl Benjamin	R. W. White F	A. B. Collins E	W. K. Moore	J. J. Bernath†
WEST VIRGINIA—12							
Beckley	13	Robert Wriston 12-45	William P. Larew R	William P. Larew T	Sterling See S	W. H. Weidensall	W. J. Trail
Bluefield*	21	W. C. Snyder 7-45	Eleanor B. Shupe	M. S. Stupalsky T	Fred Proffitt	E. L. McClure	Cecil C. Weddle†
Charleston	68	D. Boone Dawson 5-47	H. C. Walker	Roy H. Pierson T	H. L. Campbell E	J. L. McLane	L. L. Wilson
Clarksburg*	31	None	Lloyd D. Griffin	Lloyd D. Griffin T	Thomas S. Lang E	Joseph J. Martin	Jules A. Brasseur
Fairmont	23	Fred T. Wilson 6-47	Marchie M. Nutter	Paul E. Amos F	S. A. Shuttlesworth E	Ralph F. Doolittle	Felix Yangero
Huntington	79	Paul Fiedler 1-47	George R. Heffley	Charles D. Lewis A	Frank S. Whitney E	Brook McClure	W. B. Harris
Martinsburg	15	R. H. Stotler 7-46	Mrs. E. B. Foreman	Calvin H. Kibler T	C. J. Wever E	Ward M. Davis	Robert C. Stum
Morgantown*	17	Brindley Pugh 7-45	Edward Biern	Edward Biern K	J. E. Snyder M†	Harry Pickenpaugh	C. W. Smith
Moundsville	14	Wilbert Miner 7-45	O. S. Chambers	O. S. Chambers K	M. D. Bonar E	C. C. Cummingham	J. V. Underdonk
Parkersburg	30	Golden Underwood 4-47	Myrtle L. Hoffman	Charles W. Dressel F	Golden Underwood	Archie W. Cook†	C. W. Hylbert
S. Charleston t.	10	L. H. Oakes 4-46	J. W. Londeree R	Mrs. C. H. Johnson T	Monte C. Catlette E	Charles J. Schmidt	Arnold Brabban
Wheeling*	61	Russell B. Goodwin 6-47	Howard C. Lane	N. H. vonBerg A	Walter Stegman E	Edward T. Rose	A.onzo Hixenbaugh
WISCONSIN—33							
Appleton	28	John Goodland, Jr. 4-46	Edward E. Sager	Edward E. Sager C	Lloyd M. Schindler E	Emmery A. Greunke	Herbert W. Kapp
Ashland	11	Gus F. Johnson 5-45	Ralph H. Wiezorek	Martin Kansrud T	Jerod W. Day E	Harry Lundberg	Ernest J. Hennell
Beaver Dam	10	Clarence J. Keller 4-46	William Gergen	William Tomashek T	Roy Butler E†	C. J. Boothroyd†	Louis Zwieg
Beloit*	25	A. J. Wagner P	Myrtle Sturtevant	A. D. Telfer M	Ross D. Yost	Elmer H. Fairbert	Robert W. Blumer
Chippewa Falls	10	John Zesiger	Lee C. Millard	Louis C. Mandelert T	S. R. Cray E	H. W. Farnsworth	Ed Holtz
Cudahy	11	Vincent Totka 5-46	James F. Keller	James F. Keller C	Edwin Trzecyhsk S	Julius Seiy	John C. Medrow
Eau Claire	31	Orville Christianson 4-46	O. E. Oien	O. E. Oien C	A. R. Garnock E	Oliver T. Books	Chris Laursen
Fond du Lac	27	Leo J. Promen 5-45	G. J. Ondrasek	T. C. Rosenthal C	....	Harry Glaser	Elmer H. Kahn
Green Bay	46	Alex Biermeret 4-45	Clifford A. Centen	John Teaae C	F. J. Steeno E	R. H. Drum	Thomas E. Hawley
Janesville*	23	Robert Jacobs P 4-45	Harlan Bradford	Harlan Bradford K	Joseph Lustig E	Frank E. Murphy	Jasper Webb
Kenosha*	49	Claude Watkins P 5-45	A. E. Axtell	A. E. Axtell F	Robert M. Smith	William J. Brady	John T. Sullivan
La Crosse	43	Joseph J. Verchota 4-45	Fred L. Kramer	Lambert Kaiser C	John H. Barth E	George Hanson	Herman Rick
Madison	67	F. Halsey Kraege 4-46	Alfred W. Bareis	John M. Stein A†	Timothy Harrington E	Edward J. Page	William McCormick

Manitowoc	24	Martin Georgenson 4-45	Arthur Post	Arthur Post K	Earl F. Walter E	John Gaedke	J. J. Kuplic
Marinette	14	Arnold H. Schmitt	Anne Murphy	Anne Murphy K	A. L. Hillis E	George A. Murtha	Fred A. Schultz
Marshfield	10	George J. Leonhard	E. H. Olson	L. E. Buchmiller T	....	W. C. Mueller	William Paape
Menasha	10	William H. Jensen 5-46	W. J. Dougherty	Frank A. Beck T	Merritt Clinton E	Arthur Gutzman	George J. Resch†
Milwaukee	587	John L. Bohn 4-48	Walter A. Klein	William H. Wendt C	Walter M. Swietlik	Peter Steinkellner	Joseph T. Kluchesky
Neenah	11	Edwin A. Kalfahs 4-46	R. V. Hauser	R. V. Hauser K	E. W. Schultz	H. P. Heup	Irving Stilp
Oshkosh	39	George F. Oaks 4-45	Roger G. Kliss	Lester A. Kargus C	Carl Strey	George J. Revland	William A. Golz
Racine	67	Francis H. Wendt 4-45	Frank J. Becker	James C. Peterson C	Henry A. Nelson	Thomas Hartnett	Arthur J. Muhlke
Sheboygan	41	W. M. Sonnenburg 4-45	Joseph E. Leberman	Wilbur Brehm C	Henry Zehms	August Sokoll	Walter H. Wagner
Shorewood*	15	John J. Cary P 4-46	John L. Jones	Erhard G. Teschan M	Ray D. Sullivan	Emil F. Bartels	Emil F. Bartels
S. Milwaukee	11	Charles J. Plotz 5-46	Herman W. Daehling	Herman W. Daehling C	Henry Wink, Sr.	Raymond Gee	Frank J. Briesemeister
Stevens Point	16	G. F. Clayton 4-45	Clara C. Trierweiler	Alois L. Jacoboski C	B. E. Fieve E	Carl Maslowski	E. L. Zeaman
Superior*	35	A. D. Whealdon P 4-46	R. E. McKeague	Jarl W. Aho F	L. B. Bartlett	Olaf Sorenson	Arthur Buchanan
Two Rivers*	10	Frederick Krueger P 4-45	Alfred O. Allie	Alfred O. Allie K	Jack D. Markham E	Arthur J. Rahn	Edward Pazdera
Watertown	11	W. A. Nack 5-46	A. W. Duffy	A. W. Duffy C†	R. S. Podolske E	Harry Schlueter	Theo C. Voight
Waukesha	19	George Coutts 5-45	Nonie Crowley	Elmer Brickson T	Walter Dick	Peter Wild	T. R. Kolster
Wausau	27	Herbert A. Giese 5-46	Jay L. Brown	W. D. Merrill A	Archie E. Becher E	Arthur Buss	Everett Gleason
Wauwatosa	28	William Runese 5-46	W. T. Whipp	Ted Kunz C	M. F. Luman E	Fred Hartel	Louise Wrasse
West Allis	36	Arnold H. Klentz 4-48	Fred A. Sanlader	Irvin F. Knoebel C	Arthur L. Wichner	Edwin Bryant	Thomas Kastello
Wisconsin Rapids	11	William T. Nobles 4-46	Nels M. Justeson	Joe Norton T	Carl A. Cajnaus	A. C. Miller	R. J. Exner

WYOMING—4

Casper	18	George W. Earle 1-46	George Hicks	E. A. Grant T	Maurice Kelliher	W. C. Miller	....
Cheyenne	22	Bruce S. Jones 1-46	S. D. Markley	George L. Kemp F	H. G. Watson E	Ralph Garnett	F. B. McVicar
Laramie*	11	William C. Erickson	D. N. Hitchcock	Ernest Carter T	Joe Banner	Blake Fanning	B. A. Deti
Sheridan	11	L. C. Booth 1-46	M. F. Ryan	M. F. Ryan T	James MacLennan	Guy Webb	John C. Hendrickson

TABLE XXI

DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council or Board
P—President of Council or Village President

Code for Clerk:
A—Auditor
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
M—City Manager

These data were reported by municipal officials early in 1945. An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city. A dagger (†) indicates acting official. Letter "t" indicates town.

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
ALABAMA—16		
Alexander City	T. C. Russell 10-48	Jack Nolen
Andalusia	J. G. Scherf, Sr. 10-48	Mrs. H. H. Ellis
Cullman	J. A. Dunlap 10-48	J. G. Kramer
Eufaula	M. M. Mouthrop 10-48	Mrs. Ruby D. McEachern
Greenville	J. H. Dunklin 10-48	J. L. Grant
Homewood	H. C. Crelly 10-48	Ward Bracken
Jasper	J. G. Burton 10-48	E. E. Evins
Lanett	C. E. De Loach, Sr. 9-48	C. H. Hill
Opelika	John L. Whatley P10-49	T. C. Tollison
Prichard	G. V. Dismukes 9-48	Mrs. Berniece Centanne
Sheffield	J. K. Johnson P10-48	Mrs. Annie Aycock
Sylacauga*	Miles Males 10-48	W. F. Pearson
Talladega	W. L. Baker P10-47	A. R. Decatur
Tarrant City	Felix E. Erwin 10-48	Z. D. McCuen
Troy	J. A. Thompson 10-48	G. J. Hubbard
Tuscumbia	Sam Leggett 10-48	L. E. Hamlet
ARIZONA—8		
Bisbee	Nathan Bertrand	W. H. Miescher
Douglas	Everett J. Jones 5-46	Henry M. Beard
Flagstaff	R. A. Bledsoe 6-46	Chas. W. Dryden
Globe	Guy V. McGowen 6-46	Joe F. Mayer
Mesa	Zeb Pearce 6-46	J. Edwin Miller
Nogales	Louis Hudgin 5-45	Alex L. Durazo
Prescott	James Whetstone 2-47	P. H. Miller
Yuma	W. S. Ingalls 1-47	J. T. Hodges R
ARKANSAS—13		
Arkadelphia	H. G. Elms 5-46	K. C. Crawford R
Batesville	Jared E. Trevathan 4-46	N. A. Longley R
Camden	W. J. Risinger 4-45	F. P. Benson
Conway		J. Wendell Henry
Fayetteville	G. T. Sanders	J. W. Mc Gehee
Forrest City	J. R. Porter 3-45	T. E. Christopher
Helena	D. T. Hargraves 4-45	R. G. Howard

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
CALIFORNIA—Continued		
Santa Clara	James R. Gacigalupi 5-45	A. J. Cronin
Santa Maria	Marion B. Rice 4-46	Clarence E. Winter
Santa Paula	J. T. Gilbertson 4-46	Hersel J. Hopkins
South San Francisco	George W. Holston 4-48	Dan McSweeney
Torrance	William H. Tolson 4-48	A. H. Bartlett
Tulare*	George W. Peterson 4-47	C. A. Paulden
Upland*	Eugene E. G. Nisbert 4-46	Ray C. Norton
Visalia*	Leroy McCormick 4-45	Beatrice Thut
Watsonville	C. H. Baker 5-45	F. J. O'Brien
Woodland	Henry F. Anderson 4-47	Mrs. Rose Bloom
COLORADO—9		
Alamosa	Frank Winters 4-45	S. D. Henson
Canon City	L. R. Short 4-45	E. R. Bancroft
Durango*	John Fankhauser 4-45	J. G. Mair
Englewood		John F. Cameron
La Juntz	Henry G. Klein 4-45	Hazel Best Girch
Longmont	Fred Ferguson 4-45	P. K. Spangler
Loveland	Geo. Van Schoiack 4-45	O. M. Vandapool
Sterling	E. A. Elliff 4-45	H. M. Krull
Walsenburg	Herman Massone 4-45	T. M. Wilson
CONNECTICUT—4		
Putnam	Harvey J. Grinsell 1-46	Thomas P. Ryan
Rockville	Raymond E. Hunt 1-46	F. LeRoy Elliott
Southington	Edward G. Butler 5-45	Mrs. Avis Tassie
Winsted	Joseph W. Darcey 10-45	C. W. Winslow
DELAWARE—1		
Dover*	J. Wallace Woodford 1-46	J. O. Willis
FLORIDA—15		
Bartow*	C. E. Williams 1-46	Geo. J. McNamee
Bradenton	A. R. Jones 1-46	Harold F. Siver
Coral Gables*	Thomas C. Mayes 4-45	H. B. Jackson

Hope	Albert Graves 4-45	T. R. Billingsley
Malvern		J. R. Brewer
Paragould	G. W. Hammond 4-45	W. G. Cannon
Russellville	Chas M. Howell 5-46	Jno. T. Little
Stuttgart	H. S. Neel 4-45	Mrs. L. G. Cole
Van Buren	J. M. Scott 4-45	B. C. Burkert

CALIFORNIA—51

Antioch	Grover C. Donovan 4-46	C. W. Hornback
Arcadia	M. H. Ormsby 4-46	W. H. Nesbitt
Azusa	Raymond J. Lamm 4-48	Mae A. Hynes
Calexico	F. L. Young	Richard S. Emerson
Chico*	E. R. Bevins 4-45	H. H. Hume M
Chula Vista	Ralph Keithley 4-48	Herbert V. Bryant
Coalinga	Chas. L. Kaiser	W. C. Wallace
Colton	W. J. Nolan 4-46	Elizabeth Davis
Corona	W. M. Colbern 4-46	Marian T. Crandell
Coronado*	C. L. Anderson 4-45	Arthur Matthewson
Culver City	Robert C. La Comb 4-48	Earl Noack
Daly City	A. J. Gaggero 4-46	B. C. Ross
El Cerrito	L. E. Davis 4-45	Maryellen Foley
Gardena	James L. Rush 4-46	Lucille W. Randolph
Grass Valley	R. H. Trathen 7-45	Everett Deward
Hanford	M. G. Odenheimer 4-46	Arthur E. Hird
Hawthorne	William P. Jones 4-46	Emily Riley
Hayward	George A. Mays 4-46	Irene T. Jamieson
Hermosa Beach	William W. Mathews 4-46	Frances C. Wendell
Madera	John B. Gordon 4-46	Geo. M. Shedd
Manhattan Beach	Charles K. Blech 4-48	Rudolph F. Wedler
Martinez	Jack O. Fries	Raymond B. Johnson
Marysville	Alvin W. Devon	Chester O. Gates
Montebello	Milo V. Chapin 4-46	Elsie D. Smith
Monterey Park	James T. Bradshaw 4-48	Arthur W. Langley
Napa	Chas. F. Moffitt 6-45	Charles E. Martin
Orange	George N. Weimer 4-46	T. H. Elijah
Oxnard	Edwin L. Carty 4-46	Mrs. Ethel Dale
Pacific Grove*	E. K. Bramblen 4-45	John D. Irwin
Petaluma	Jasper S. Woodson 7-45	Gladys R. Wallin
Piedmont	Lawrence F. Moore 4-48	W. C. Little
Pittsburg*	H. C. Chapin 4-46	Frank R. Taormina
Porterville*	Chas. J. Cummings 4-45	Jap Elledge
Redding	Ivan A. Dunlap 4-48	Bernard E. Gilmore
Roseville	H. Johnson	R. W. Terry
San Anselmo	A. Von Rotz 4-46	Ray M. Overdick
San Bruno	E. J. McGuire 4-46	Ralph E. Woodman
San Fernando	Joseph D. Moffett 4-46	I. A. Swartout
San Luis Obispo	F. C. Kimball 5-45	J. E. Brown
San Marino	H. Stanley Bent 4-48	E. R. Kerr
San Rafael	Wm. S. Nock 4-45	Eugene W. Smith

De Land*	Leo E. Fugle 5-45	Theo C. Brooks
Fort Pierce*	O. G. Nanney 12-45	H. M. Horton
Hollywood*	L. C. Boggs 5-45	Mrs. Blanche E. Mann
Lake City	H. G. Cochran 5-45	R. C. Mansfield
Lake Wales	R. E. Bradley 6-46	J. B. Petrey
Lake Worth*	G. H. Brantley 4-45	E. C. Ewing
Marianna	R. L. Hinson 1-47	Evelyn Davis
Ocala*	C. C. Fraser 6-46	H. C. Sistrunk
Palatka*	Ralph K. Tavel 1-46	G. D. Bogue M
Plant City*	J. Arden Mays 1-46	J. B. Peeples
River Junction	E. H. Boykin 10-45	R. H. Hatcher
Winter Haven*	E. S. Horton 10-45	O. R. Way

GEORGIA—19

Americus	H. O. Jones 1-47	A. D. Gatewood, Jr.
Bainbridge	C. A. Miller, Jr. 1-46	H. B. Funderburk
Carrollton	T. J. Lawler 10-45	G. T. Spence
Cartersville*	Robert W. Knight 1-46	Thos. A. Upshaw
Cedartown*	M. M. Cornelius C1-46	Richard Gammon, Sr.
College Park	W. E. Sitton 1-47	S. D. Johnson
Cordele*	A. E. Walton C1-48	S. E. Cox
Douglas*	R. W. Griffin C7-45	R. W. Woodruff
Dublin	M. A. Chapman 1-46	M. A. Rogers
Elberton	Frank Herndon 12-46	Woodfin Rampley
Fitzgerald	J. H. Mayes 1-46	J. E. Bailey
Hapeville	Eugene F. King 12-45	Barbara Lee
Marietta	L. M. Blair 1-46	Mrs. Odene L. Johnson
Milledgeville	Wister L. Ritchie 1-46	Lamar F. Ham
Newnan	C. J. Smith 1-46	A. W. Power
Statesboro	Alfred Dorman 12-46	J. G. Watson
Thomaston	H. A. Barron 1-46	Robt. Bethel
Tifton*	S. B. Lassiter C1-47	B. A. Golden, Sr.
Toccoa*	Ray Trogdon 1-46	Mrs. Mary B. Smith

IDAHO—3

Burley	Charles F. McDonald 5-45	Thomas D. Foster
Caldwell	Thurlow Byant 5-45	O. E. Fritts
Moscow	W. L. Anderson 5-45	Ray Carter

ILLINOIS—61

Arlington Heights	Albert W. Goedke P5-45	Helene Busse
Batavia	T. E. Daves 4-45	LaVerne Woodard
Beardstown	Fred I. Cline 5-45	R. B. Maslin
Bellwood	Wm. J. Mink P4-45	Wm. Miller
Belvidere	Harry M. Perkins 5-45	F. L. Shattuck
Benton	C. Edwin Hair 5-47	Ted Bauer
Carbondale	Charles Johnson 5-47	H. A. Grater
Charleston	Ed. Wimmer 5-45	Thomas E. Walton
Chester	Charles L. Oetting 4-45	Frank P. Hight

Table XXI.—Directory of Mayors and Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
ILLINOIS—Continued		
Clinton	Bernard M. Pugh	Harry L. Bean
Collinsville	Gilbert W. Killinger 4-47	Vernon Lucas
De Kalb	H. J. Hakala 5-45	Bertha Schropell
Des Plaines	Chas. Garland 5-45	Otto W. J. Henrich
Downers Grove	Newell H. Fishel 5-47	Chas. M. Hitch
Du Quoin	Arthur F. Angel 5-45	S. R. Clark
East Peoria	W. O. Sommerfield 4-47	Wm. E. Carroll
Edwardsville	Oscar Schmidt 5-45	Edw. H. Poos
Effingham	J. R. Raney 5-47	W. R. Humes
Flora	Leo R. Allen 5-47	R. D. Lewis
Glencoe*	Kenneth L. Fox P4-48	John C. Harkness
Glen Ellyn	Arthur L. Wanner P5-45	J. R. Stewart
Herrin	Fred A. Henderson 5-45	Charles W. Campbell
Hinsdale	F. H. McElhone P5-45	R. A. Peet
Hoopeston	G. C. Trego 4-45	Jack Goodwine
Johnston City	J. L. Cox 5-45	E. B. Nolen
Lake Forest	Charles F. Clarke 5-45	Katherine R. Beauchamp
Lawrenceville		H. E. Talbot
Litchfield	John Taylor 5-45	Roy E. Brashear
Lombard	H. D. Fleege P4-45	H. E. Mogle
Macomb	G. Wilburg Wetzel 4-45	Harry R. Sapp
Madison	Stephen Maera 5-45	Percy Lux
Marion	Harry L. Crisp 4-47	W. S. Burkhart
Metropolis	Barney N. Beane 4-45	Wm. E. Wetherington
Monmouth	G. W. Pearson 5-45	Mildred Wilford
Morris	Tony Anderson 5-45	Arthur Stinchcomb
Mount Carmel	Charles A. Martin 5-47	L. N. Wirth
Murphysboro	C. A. Hart 5-45	James E. McCoskey
Naperville	James L. Nichols 5-47	Claud T. Grimes
Normal	C. W. Hudelsorn 4-46	E. K. Parret
North Chicago	John P. Dromey 5-45	Michael Opeka
Olney	C. P. Porter 5-45	T. C. Colvin
Pana		Harry Stanton
Paris	George A. Bridgman 5-47	F. L. Mc Cord
Peru	Albert Hasse 4-45	Frank D. Flaherty
Pontiac	W. J. Miller 5-45	Maude Kirchoff
Princeton	Floyd Newton Avery 5-47	A. Clarence Anderson
River Forest	John L. Brink P5-45	P. W. Hazelton
Riverside*	Phil C. Huntly P4-45	E. P. Eckmann
St. Charles	L. G. Langum 5-45	A. F. Pearson
Salem	C. A. McGraw 5-47	Conrad W. Garner
Skokie	George E. Blameusen P5-45	Harold W. Klehm

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
IOWA—Continued		
Charles City	W. F. McRobert 4-45	J. W. McGeeney
Cherokee	George R. Hicks 4-45	J. A. Cary
Creston	C. C. Clayton 4-45	C. D. Stapleton
Decorah	Geo. A. Baker 4-45	Chas. Anderson
Estherville	Fred Ehlers 4-45	Vermain Sidles
Fairfield	E. W. Fritz 4-45	R. H. Spence
Grinnell	L. G. Chrysler 4-45	H. B. Lowrey
Knoxville	N. D. Shinn 4-45	Frank Crawford
Le Mars		Frank Stamp
Oelwein	M. F. Gunderson 4-45	H. J. Finders
Perry	M. E. Jenkins 4-45	Donald Kanealy
Red Oak	W. S. Reiley 4-45	F. H. McLaughlin
Shenandoah	Paul C. Ambler 4-45	Nellie Mygatt
Spencer	Dell S. Blake 4-45	M. M. Moulton
Storm Lake	Fred Meier 4-45	W. H. Kaufman
Washington	R. L. Leytle 4-45	John K. Sowash
Webster City*	A. W. Van Diest 4-46	L. L. Doolittle
KANSAS—12		
Abilene*	Theo Nusz 4-45	M. E. Calkins
Concordia	S. I. Erickson 5-45	G. O. Yandell
Dodge City	Z. A. Nevins 5-45	Merle E. Smith
Garden City	A. M. Fleming 4-45	Ovid Harman
Great Bend	Don C. McIlrath 5-45	Logan Brown
Hays*	A. A. Herman 4-46	V. A. Basgall
Iola	Thomas O. Waugh	T. E. Shanahan
Junction City	Roy More 5-46	T. A. Heck
McPherson	C. E. Booz 4-45	Olive Oakley
Pratt	G. W. Sitton 4-45	F. J. Ball
Wellington	E. J. Mitchell	Bernice S. Lindberg
Winfield*	L. P. Ravenscroft 5-45	H. H. Hanlen
KENTUCKY—17		
Bellevue	Robert P. Hummel 1-46	Frank X. Braun
Corbin	Bert Rowland 1-46	A. Campbell
Danville	Henry L. Nichols 12-45	J. H. Letcher
Dayton	Alfred H. Reekers 1-46	Frank J. Staab
Glasgow	Winn Davis 1-46	R. L. Beatty
Harland	Merle H. Middleton 1-46	D. C. Wilson
Hazard*	J. J. Moran 1-46	Jessie Horn
Jenkins	J. B. Boggs C1-46	O. M. Bolling
Ludlow	J. E. Crowe 1-46	E. H. Martin

Taylorville	J. W. Spresser 5-45	Bennie F. Jones
Vandalia	Fred A. Meyers 5-45	Irene B. Moore
Venice	J. E. Lee 5-45	Walter R. Cavner
Villa Park	Otto W. Armspach P5-45	Marion G. Noble
Wheaton	William A. Gamon 4-47	C. O. Freedlund
Wood River		George J. Schillinger, Jr.
Woodstock	Raymond C. Johnson 4-45	George E. Sullivan
Zion	Richard F. Hire 5-47	John D. Luce

INDIANA—32

Auburn	Lodie E. Potter 1-47	Forrest A. Potter
Bicknell	L. G. Jones 1-47	Myrtle Hollingsworth
Bluffton	John H. Waid 1-47	C. B. Arnold
Brazil	Clinton M. Wilson 1-47	Elmer S. Cox
Clinton	Clarence D. Wright 1-47	William M. Gilmour
Decatur	John B. Stults 1-47	H. Vernon Aurand
Franklin	William V. Hemphill 1-47	Mrs. Pearl Moore
Greensburg	Creth J. Loyd 1-47	Evert W. Konzelman
Hartford City	Wm. H. Gardiner 12-46	William J. Anderson, Jr.
Hobart	Fred Rose 1-47	Laura R. Bracken
Jasper	Charles H. Bartley 1-47	Louis Rees
Kendallville	Eugene V. Carteaux 1-47	Robert C. Moses
Lebanon	Louis S. Sterling 12-46	A. E. Lewis
Linton	Wm. B. Carlton 1-47	L. B. Fleetwood
Madison	O. L. Head 1-47	Mrs. Leona K. Drake
Martinsville	Ed. C. Collier 12-46	Ray Thomas
Mount Vernon	Frank J. Fessenden 1-47	James M. Bennett
Noblesville	Emmet R. Fertig 1-47	Louis Decker
Plymouth	J. Abner Broman 1-47	Mearl D. Strombeck
Portland	Luther Hammitt 1-47	Clem Wilson
Princeton	J. G. People 1-47	Chas. C. Paul
Rushville	Manley Abercrombie 1-47	Chas. R. Berry
Seymour	C. W. Burkart 1-47	Arthur Foster
Sullivan	A. G. McGuire 1-47	Emil Muehler
Tell City	Wendell Werner 1-47	Nickolas Beumel, Jr.
Tipton	A. D. Bryan, 12-46	Edyth Fouch
Valparaiso	Garrett D. Conover 1-47	C. Lee Nelson
Wabash	Homer T. Showalter 1-47	Murrel Rife
Warsaw	Frank O. Rarick 12-46	Earl T. Foster
Washington	Sam'l. H. Smith 1-47	Maud G. Miners
Winchester	John P. Clark 1-47	D. M. Simmons

IOWA—23

Albia	C. B. Dearinger 4-45	James W. Wetherstone
Atlanta	Joseph Burnea 4-45	Hawley Lynch
Carroll	A. N. Neu 4-46	Louis G. Holley
Cedar Falls	R. F. Merner 4-46	H. B. Philpot
Centerville	Albert Fleming 4-45	A. M. Winter
Charlton	Mack Young 4-45	John A. Olson

Maysville	James M. Collins, Jr. 1-46	Hazel Larkin
Paris	Geo. L. Doyle 1-46	Boone Baldwin
Princeton	W. L. Cash 1-46	Garland Quisenberry
Richmond	Wm. O'Neil	Gayle Browne
Somerset	W. C. Norfleet 1-46	W. A. Moore
Winchester	J. A. Snowden 1-46	Lindsey Faulkner

LOUISIANA—18

Abbeville	Emile Dutel 6-46	Theophile Baudoin S
Bastrop	A. B. Andrews 7-45	Viola Carpenter
Bossier City	Hoffman L. Fuller 7-45	E. L. Reding
Crowley	J. Matt Buatt 7-46	I. B. Broussard
Eunice	C. J. Derbest† 7-45	Wade J. Guillet
Hammond	W. B. Jordan 6-45	H. W. Carroll
Houma	Elward Wright	William J. Drott
Jackson	O. W. McGraw 9-48	T. J. Fore S
Jennings	O. Gauthier 7-45	A. T. Maund
Minden	J. F. Colbert 6-46	E. V. Almond
Morgan City	M. D. Shannon, Sr.	A. B. O'Brien
Natchitoches	Edwin L. McClung Jr. 6-48	Geo. C. Sutton S
Opelousas	T. W. Huntington 7-46	Charles L. Clay
Plaquemine	Irwin J. Wilbert 7-48	Mrs. Clydelle DeJean
Ruston	H. T. Richardson 7-46	Moreland Lewis
Tallulah	R. N. Ware, Jr. 6-46	Mary M. Holt
Thibodaux	Charles E. Delas 12-46	Chas. J. Coulon
West Monroe	D. C. Golson 7-46	L. L. Wood

MAINE—8

Belfast*	Copeland E. Lang 3-46	Leslie Fallet
Brewer*	Henry E. Chute 1-46	Paul E. Clish
Brunswick	(Unincorporated)	
Calais	Ernest A. Woodman 4-45	Albert B. English
Gardiner	Philip Henry Hubbard 1-47	Donald S. Stewart
Old Town	Edgar F. Cousins 4-45	Inez I. Priest
Presque Isle*	R. A. Graves C1-46	Helen B. Kimball
Rockland	Edward R. Veazie 1-46	E. R. Keene
Rumford Falls	(Unincorporated)	
Saco	Gerry B. Nutting	Frank Whitehead

MARYLAND—3

Frostburg	Marshall C. Skidmore 5-46	Alex G. Close
Hyattsville	E. M. Gover 5-47	W. Carroll Geatty
Takoma Park	Oliver W. Youngblood 6-46	J. Wilson Dodd

MASSACHUSETTS—35

Abington t	Howard W. Belcher Ĉ3-45	Kathaleen R. Coughlan
Amherst t	F. Civille Pray C2-46	Elizabeth W. Hooker
Auburn t	Frank H. Allen C2-45	John E. Riley
Barnstable t	Chester A. Crocker Ĉ3-47	Clarence M. Chase

Table XXI.—Directory of Mayors and Clerks in All Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
MASSACHUSETTS—Continued		
Bridgewater t	Leo F. Nourse C3-45	Edwin Keith
Canton t	Joseph F. Kessler	Daniel J. Flood
Concord t	William A. Buttrick C2-45	Elsie E. Rose
Dartmouth t	Manuel V. Medeires C3-45	Thomas B. Hawes
Dracut t	Leo C. Roth C2-45	Harry M. Fox
Franklin t	John B. Cataldo C2-45	George W. Dana
Great Barrington t	James O. McCarty C2-45	Joseph M. Casey
Hingham t		William L. Howard
Hudson t	Royal F. Curley	G. Woodbury Parker
Ipswich t	John F. Conley C3-46	Edward S. Cogswell
Longmeadow t	Edwin S. Munson C2-45	Frank E. Smith
Ludlow t	Aldie J. Letourneau C3-45	David B. Miller
Mansfield t*	Everett Grant C1-47	Harrison A. Morse
Maynard t	Joseph P. Dineen	Frank E. Sanderson
Middleborough t*	William J. MacDougall C1-47	Waldo S. Thomas
Millbury t	Oscar A. Lacahpelle 2-45	Ruth H. Lagerholm
Montague t	Arthur Beaubien C3-45	Lawrence M. Killelea
North Andover t	Harry C. Foster C3-45	Joseph Duncan
Orange t	Henry A. Carey C3-45	Robert H. Anderson
Palmer t	Daniel W. O'Connor C2-45	John T. Brown
Randolph t	Charles F. Blakely C	Marion L. Bailey S
Rockland t	Arthur H. Marks C3-45	Ralph L. Belcher
Somerset t		H. J. Regan
South Hadley t		Margaret E. Sullivan
Spencer t	Frerick B. Traill C3-45	William A. Thibault
Stoughton t*	Fred C. Phillips C3-45	Jennie F. McNamara
Uxbridge t	Lester J. Cook C	Noreen Howlett
Walpole t	Willis D. McLean C1-46	Katherine Higgins A
Ware t	Frank E. Cebula C2-45	Peter J. Rzeznikiewicz
Whitman t	George J. Heddericg C3-45	Fred E. Sharp
Winchendon t		Arthur F. Evans
MICHIGAN—35		
Albion	W. Clark Dean 1-47	P. P. Nagle
Alma*	T. J. Carney 4-45	L. H. Hannig
Berkley*	Mahlon MacGregor 12-46	Edwin J. Johnston
Cadillac*	George G. Brown 1-46	W. A. Phillips
Charlotte	Merle H. Fielder	Fred S. Morey
Cheboygan	William F. Ripley 5-45	I. N. Couture
Coldwater	F. Leslie Treat 4-45	Ethel M. Tillotson
Dowagiac	George L. Boyce 4-45	A. R. Tread
East Detroit	Richard Maxwell 4-45	Stephen R. Henderson

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
MINNESOTA—Continued		
St. Peter	John R. Faust 4-45	Agneta E. Kohl
Stillwater	R. G. Brodeen 1-46	Lester R. Brower
Thief River Falls	W. J. Deuville 1-46	R. G. Pederson
West St. Paul	Rocco L. Verderoja 1-47	Thomas A. Thrift
Willmar	Martin Leaf 4-45	Einar H. Grogren
Worthington	Alvin E. Graf 4-45	G. S. Thompson
MISSISSIPPI—11		
Brookhaven	A. E. Moreton 1-49	E. M. Bee
Canton	C. N. Harris 1-49	W. F. Prosser
Columbia	Thomas Carter Griffith 1-49	Mrs. H. W. Hargrove
Corinth	B. F. Worsham 1-46	E. J. East
Grenada	L. C. Proby 5-48	Clara B. Criss
McComb	A. B. Williams 1-47	E. J. Triche
Pascagoula	J. R. Watts 1-49	V. P. DeJean
Picayune	Barney Whitfield 1-49	A. J. Read
Tupelo	J. P. Nanney 1-49	J. H. Merritt
West Point	R. C. Davis 11-46	H. L. Murphy
Yazoo City	N. L. Swayze 4-46	J. B. Cobb
MISSOURI—24		
Boonville	Wm. J. Brownsberger 4-46	Mrs. Ida Skinner
Brookfield	F. A. Burke 4-46	Geo. P. Carpenter
Caruthersville	W. D. Byrd 4-46	Charles E. Watson
Charleston	W. R. McCracken 5-46	T. A. Silafro
Chillicothe	J. Rex Donovan 5-45	Mrs. Hazel McWhirter
Clinton	Arthur J. Mann 4-46	Vance Julian
De Soto	W. E. Gibson 4-45	C. F. Seemel
Ferguson	Fred B. Jeske 4-45	Ralph B. Becker
Flat River	Edgar G. Hill 4-45	Marvin Becker
Fulton	J. F. Hensley 4-46	B. Alexander
Kennett	J. W. Karsten 4-47	Sam Fisher
Lebanon	Frank Ashmore 5-46	Ralph Shafer
Lexington	R. L. Brett 4-46	W. R. Eckle
Marshall	J. W. Twilling 4-46	Philip Land
Maryville	L. B. Campbell 4-45	J. B. French
Mexico	G. L. Tomlinson	Howard Summers
Neosho*	Russell Johnson 4-45	Mrs. William Garner
Nevada	Lynn M. Ewing 4-46	E. D. Gray
Rolla	W. D. Jones 4-45	A. E. Long
Sikeston	G. W. H. Presnell 4-46	A. C. Barrett
Trenton		

Greenville	O. A. Rasmussen	Margaret Callaghan
Grosse Point	Hugh L. Dill 11-45	Norbert P. Neff
Grosse Pointe Farms	James K. Watkins P3-45	Harry A. Furton
Hancock	Jay B. Coon 5-45	John L. West
Hastings	Charles H. Leonard 4-46	W. L. Wallace
Hillsdale	Harry B. Kelley 4-45	Ralph L. Hughes
Inkster	Edward J. Wangbichler P4-45	Freda K. DePlanck
Ionia	Clarence S. Johnson 4-45	Raymond F. Coon
Ishpeming*	Carl Corneliuson	Wilfred J. Brewer
Kingsford*	Ludwig Evenson P3-46	Henry L. Wagner M
Lapeer*	W. E. Rowden 4-45	F. J. Stephenson
Ludington*	A. W. Hamel 5-46	Dean Thompson
Manistee*	John S. Olson 5-45	Jno. S. Watson
Manistique*	Walter Burns 4-46	Alex Robertson
Marshall	Hewitt L. Coleman 4-45	Norman Holt R
Mount Pleasant*	Noel D. Gover 1-46	Leo J. Mulholland M
Negaunee	Alvin C. Hampton 4-45	Jacob H. Anderson R
Petoskey*	John W. Perry 4-45	Joseph B. Seward
Plymouth*	Stanley T. Corbett 4-45	C. H. Elliott M
Roseville	William Harper P3-45	Wm. E. Utt
St. Joseph*	Waldo V. Tiscornia 4-45	Ira D. Wagner
Sturgis*	F. C. Miller 4-45	S. F. Weatherwax
Three Rivers*	S. F. Beatty 4-45	John F. Linsner
Trenton	Gordon L. Strohm P3-45	Leonard Frebes

MINNESOTA—29

Alexandria	R. M. Towner 4-45	H. S. Campbell
Anoka*	R. B. Ehlen 4-45	C. R. Johnson M
Bemidji	Earl W. Bucklen 3-45	Belle Denley
Chisholm	John Gornick, Jr. 1-46	Frank L. Paksvan
Cloquet	Carl J. Lind 1-46	J. A. Parks
Columbia Heights*	L. W. Bassett 6-45	H. A. Trucker
Crookston	W. J. Kirkwood 1-46	Loren Skogness
Detroit Lakes	H. N. Jenson 3-45	E. J. Bestick
Edina	T. L. Todd 12-45	Bower Hawthorne
Ely	Joseph Koschak 1-47	A. O. Knutson
Eveleth	John E. Aho 1-46	A. L. Muhich
Fairmont	Ed. Duffey 4-45	S. M. Strom
Hastings	Mrs. Vernon Truax 5-46	E. G. Sontag
International Falls	P. T. Krogseng 4-46	F. E. Patterson
Little Falls	H. E. Hultkrans 4-46	C. E. McPherson
Montevideo	Roland Aaker 1-47	A. E. Swenson
Moorhead	R. B. Bergland 3-45	R. G. Price
New Ulm	Albert D. Flor 4-46	A. C. Sannwald
Owatonna	E. W. Hammel 3-46	Mrs. Gladys Phelps
Red Wing	William A. Mossberg 5-45	H. E. Nordholm
Richfield	Gordon Bowen P1-46	Geo. Soberg
Robbinsdale	Henry Uglem 1-47	Chas. O. Wallace
St. Louis Park	O. B. Erickson P1-47	Joseph Justad

Webb City	Don O. Adamson 4-46	E. R. Justin

MONTANA—6

Bozeman*	Hjalmar B. Landoe 1-46	Lawrence G. Shadoan
Havre		G. W. Patterson
Kalispell	D. S. Cameron 5-45	C. H. Brewer
Lewistown	E. R. Roehl 5-45	M. B. Nottorf
Livingston	W. C. House 5-45	A. T. Petersen
Miles City	L. S. Keye 5-45	Ray Addington

NEBRASKA—8

Alliance*	W. J. Jones 5-45	R. W. Laing
Columbus	Harry Lohr 4-45	Beverly Gloor
Fairbury	J. H. Bond 4-45	Florence Becker
Falls City	J. H. Lyon 5-46	Russell Pollard
Kearney	J. C. Tye 4-45	Harriette J. Nelson
McCook	L. Kleven 4-45	Chas. Skalla
Nebraska City	W. E. Niemann 4-46	Mrs. Ethel Gaskill
York	J. G. Alden 4-45	Flossie C. Hassler

NEVADA—2

Las Vegas*	E. W. Cragin 5-46	Helen Scott Reed
Sparks	D. J. Fodrin 5-47	Claude Cauble

NEW HAMPSHIRE—6

Derry t	L. W. Bailey C	W. W. Warren
Exeter t		Willard K. Toziek
Franklin t	Henry J. Proux 12-45	Mrs. Mildred S. Gilman
Lebanon t	Joseph B. Perley C3-46	J. C. Smith
Newport t	M. J. Downing C3-45	L. F. Dudley
Somersworth	Napoleon A. Habel 1-46	Paul R. St. Laurent

NEW JERSEY—53

Audubon	Andrew F. Ganser 5-45	Chas. R. Dietz
Bogota	John D. Lynn 1-46	Melville W. Smith, Jr.
Boonton	Thomas J. Hillery 1-46	Albert P. Smith
Bound Brook	Charles H. Fetterly 1-46	Everest L. Belli
Carlstadt	William Huneke 12-45	Olga Felesina†
Dumont	Charles F. Maine 1-46	Henry Bersch
Dunellen	Joseph Morecraft, Jr. 1-46	George J. Bache
East Rutherford	John W. Petrie 1-46	Wm. E. Denike
Fair Lawn	Theodore K. Ferry 1-47	Ralph M. Bryant
Fairview	Francis E. Munley 1-46	George Ebel, Jr.
Fort Lee	Chas. A. Heft 1-46	W. S. Corker
Freehold	Peter F. Runyon 1-46	C. H. Wilbur
Glen Ridge	George T. Minasian 1-46	A. F. Eschenfelder†
Glen Rock	W. T. Ludlum 1-46	Chas. P. Van Allen
Guttenberg	Andrew Johnstone 1-46	Peter Heinz
Haddonfield	Robert B. Chew 5-45	J. Ross Logan

TABLE XXI.—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
NEW JERSEY—Continued		
Haddon Heights	William J. Dallas	Frank W. Du Bree
Haledon	J. Irving Watson 1-47	Andrew A. Heller
Hammonton	John Machise 12-45	Dominic Ciano
Hasbrouck Heights	John F. Knowlan 12-45	Joseph P. Breeze
Highland Park	Harold W. Drake 1-46	J. Ford Flagg
Keyport	Peter O. Weigand, Jr. 1-47	Adelaide B. Crammer
Leonia	Harry E. A. Forsthoff 1-46	C. J. Kirkland
Madison	Samuel A. Gruver 1-46	John H. Talmadge
Manville	Alexander Batcho 1-46	Peter Menzak
Metuchen	Charles Taylor 1-46	William E. Schultz
Newton	William J. Washer C1-46	Harold R. Smith
North Arlington	John R. Manson 1-47	Robert B. Galloway
Palisades Park	John J. Dickerson 1-47	Mary E. McGee
Palmyra	John F. Ward 1-46	George J. Spencer
Paulsboro	Neil Dempsey 1-46	Walter C. Thomson
Penns Grove	Charles E. Rinda 1-46	William R. Cochran
Pitman	Melvin C. Webb 1-46	Carl A. Renner
Princeton	Charles R. Erdman, Jr. 1-46	Edgar C. Warren
Prospect Park	Peter Hook 1-47	John Pruiksma
Ridgefield	Fred W. Meuter 1-46	Otto Ehrlich
Roselle Park	Louis V. Ebert 1-47	Chas. E. Renton
Salem	Walter I. Bacon 12-45	W. B. Dunn
Sayreville	Philip McCutcheon 12-45	Frank P. Kolb
Secaucus	John J. Kane 1-46	Adrian Post
Somerville	Howard S. Lyon 1-46	Edith A. Varley
South Amboy	Joseph P. McKeon 12-47	G. F. Disbrow
South Plainfield	Thomas H. Lee 1-47	Charles Carone
Tenafly	Robert Van Iderstine 1-46	N. M. F. Dennis
Totowa		Sidney J. Turner
Ventnor City	Harry S. Hodson 1-47	Charles E. Reppetto
Verona	William A. Hugget 1-46	Thomas E. Brooks
Vineland	John C. Gittone 5-45	Leon R. Harkin
Wallington	Anthony Gayo Gajewski 1-46	Jacob Van Hook
Westwood	Gustave Meyer 1-46	Wm. L. Best
Wildwood	Benjamin C. Ingersoll, Jr. 5-48	C. A. Heil, Jr.
Woodbury	Robert Lee 1-47	Albert J. Riggins, Jr.
Wood-Ridge	William Staubach 1-46	Cornelius J. Gwinn
NEW MEXICO—9		
Carlsbad	Milton R. Smith 4-46	E. A. Roberts
Gallup	George Bubany 5-46	C. M. Sabin
Las Cruces	Edwin Mechem 5-46	Bernice K. Jackson
Las Vegas	Ivan J. Hilton 4-46	Nathan Jaffa
Las Vegas †	Fred E. Wildenstein 4-46	Frank Rubio

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
NEW YORK—Continued		
Tuckahoe	Joseph J. Creamer 4-45	John C. McDonnell
Tupper Lake	T. J. Collinson 3-45	B. N. Sparks
Waverly	Fred D. Gillan 4-45	Lewis N. Coleman
Wellsville	Thomas C. Martin 3-45	Otto P. Engelder
Williston Park	Walter E. Smith 4-46	Robert Kent
NORTH CAROLINA—19		
Asheboro*	O. L. Presnell 5-45	A. R. Winningham
Canton	S. M. Robinson 5-45	E. M. Geier
Dunn	Earl McD. Westbrook 6-45	J. P. Keel
Forest City	J. Worth Morgan 5-45	J. E. Caldwell
Hamlet	B. W. Williamson	J. J. Gray
Henderson	Henry T. Powell 6-45	W. G. Royster
Hendersonville	A. V. Edwards 5-45	Lillian Perkins
Kings Mountain*	J. H. Thomson 5-45	S. A. Crouse
Laurinburg	D. J. Sinclair 7-45	C. M. Fetter
Lenoir	Earl H. Tate 7-45	Carroll E. Rabb
Lumberton	Harold A. Collins 5-45	Katherine W. Lee†
Monroe	V. D. Sikes 7-45	E. H. Broom
Mooresville	E. C. Beatty 6-45	T. Frank Young
Morganton*	R. E. Kobler 4-45	Robt. L. Bristol
Mount Airy	John D. Thompson 7-45	J. C. Hill
Newton	H. C. Gabriel 5-45	Loy E. Sigman
Roanoke Rapids	Kelly Jenkins 6-45	Mrs. Ruby W. Mincher
Tarboro	Rawls Howard 5-45	Geo. N. Earnhart
Washington	R. P. Mackenzie 5-45	James W. Bowen
NORTH DAKOTA—6		
Devils Lake	W. E. Hocking 4-46	F. J. Burckhard A
Dickinson	W. K. Johnson P5-46	D. D. Mars A
Jamestown	John F. Olson 4-46	A. R. Thompson A
Mandan		S. E. Arthur A
Valley City	Curtis Olson 4-46	F. K. Shearer A
Willistown	G. C. Epler 4-46	Wm. Robinson
OHIO—57		
Athens	Frank Woodworth 1-46	C. H. Harris
Barnesville	Walter V. Smith 1-46	J. C. Wells
Bedford*	Edwin J. Profant 1-46	F. B. Morris
Bellefontaine	John A. Sugrue 1-46	Harry E. Travis A
Bellevue	J. F. Shannon 1-46	Mrs. Algie H. Arnholt A
Berea	John J. Baesel 12-45	William H. Parshall A
Bexley	William A. Schneider 1-48	Samuel W. Roderick A
Bowling Green	Edward J. Frowine 1-46	Wayne R. Coller A
Bryan	O. W. Gleason 1-46	C. F. Hester

Portales	Floyd T. Kennedy 5-46	Mrs. Helen Turner
Raton	J. R. Kastler 4-46	Eli Burch
Silver City	E. W. Ward 5-45	R. P. Noble
Tucumcari	H. R. Priddy 4-46	Cleo Jackson

NEW YORK—48

Amityville	Charles R. Duryea, Jr. 4-45	Louis W. Ferris
Bronxville	Ralph B. Maltby	Jerry C. Leary
Canandaigua	George McG. Hayes 1-46	Guy M. Raines
Catskill	Everett Woodruff P4-45	Wm. K. Hagginbothom
Cedarhurst	Ernest E. Elderd 4-45	John C. Jack
Depew	Walter Szyperski 4-45	Albert Simbritz
Dobbs Ferry	Anthony Paino 4-45	Margaret R. Kelly
East Aurora	A. E. Frantz 4-46	G. M. Houliston
East Rochester	George H. Scheib 4-45	Roland M. Furman
East Rockaway	Edward A. Talfor 4-45	Guy E. Thompson
Fredonia	Charles F. Wilson 3-45	Samuel L. Drayo
Great Neck	Willis H. Bryant 7-45	Thomas H. Meade, Jr.
Hamburg	Raymond J. Emerling 3-45	Ray F. Ueblacker
Hastings-on-Hudson	William Steinschneider 4-45	William J. Neely
Haverstraw		James P. McCabe
Herkimer	Wm. Greiner 4-45	Mrs. Helen F. Gillette
Hudson Falls	Donald B. Wheeler 4-45	John J. Etu
Ilion	Oliver S. Coleman 3-45	Roy W. Bennett
Lancaster	Walter F. Braun 4-46	Theo. W. Loecher
Larchmont	Frank S. Washburn 4-46	Margaret Lord
Long Beach*	Theodore Ornstein 1-46	Maurice J. Fleischman
Malone	Henry W. Badore 4-45	Karl H. Walbridge
Malverne	William T. Harris 4-45	Albert J. Brown
Mechanicville	Homer Eckerson 1-46	John S. Moore
Medina	George H. Spears 3-46	S. T. Pratt
Mount Kisco	D. W. Ticknor 4-45	F. Rockwell Mathews
Newark	John B. Keane 4-45	J. Elbert Fisk
North Pelham	Dominic Amcito 4-45	Walter H. McIlroy
North Tarrytown	Harry D. Haring 4-45	Beatrice Reilly
Norwich	James W. Flanagan	Stuart C. Nelson
Nyack	S. J. Ciancimino 4-45	John Bartels, Jr.
Owego		F. J. Davis
Patchogue	Leslie H. Mac Robbie 4-46	Francis L. Brophy
Pelham Manor	C. Furnald Smith 4-45	Clyde Howes
Penn Yan	Roy E. Wheeler 4-45	William B. Manley
Port Jervis	Lester M. Warner	John F. Cleary
Rye	Grenville S. Sewall 1-46	William H. Selzer
Salamanca	Thomas Wilson 1-46	Clair C. Winship
Saranac Lake*	George J. Carson 4-45	Albert H. Breier
Scotia	John F. Sible 3-45	F. H. Robinson
Seneca Falls	Paul B. Fredenburgh 4-45	John C. Humphrey
Solvay		Frank V. Craig
Tarrytown	H. Stuart Green 4-45	Catherine P. McCaul

Bucyrus	R. L. Hertzer 1-46	H. A. Barth
Cheviot	Edward C. Gingerich 12-45	Anthony J. Seiwert
Circleville	Ben H. Gordon 1-46	Fred R. Nicholas
Conneaut	Edw. T. Kane 1-46	Charlotte Atwood
Defiance	Robert W. Galliers 1-46	Floyd S. Morris
Delaware	Patrick J. Foley 1-46	R. E. King A
Delphos	D. L. Baringer 1-46	Art. O. Wulfhorst A
Dover	Harry Stucky 1-46	Treva H. Wallick
East Palestine	W. A. Hunston 1-46	Geo. Archibald
Galion	William Amann 1-46	Ben Romine
Gallipolis*	Raymon T. Allison P1-46	Earl L. McCormick
Girard	Alex. Whitford 1-46	Paul J. Wilson
Grandview Heights	John C. Martin 1-48	Wm. J. Grubbs A
Greenville	E. R. Randall 1-46	John E. Vance A
Jackson	Frank Pritchett 1-46	David Armstrong
Kent	Alf. C. Lovell 1-46	Francis J. Kerwin A
Kenton	Leroy Hoppe 1-46	Mrs. Gladys M. Wilson
Lockland	Frank Reed 1-46	Ray Miley
Logan	W. Denzil Weltner 12-46	Ward Chase
Maple Heights	Fred E. Frehmeyer 1-46	Gerald Mansell A
Miamisburg	Carl E. Cole 1-46	R. M. Hetzel A
Mingo Junction	Stephen J. Hamrock 1-46	John Valuska A
Nelsonville	Miles H. Howe 1-46	Ellsworth Devore A
New Boston	Ted W. Stratton 1-46	James E. McCoy A
North College Hill	John J. Tomkins 1-46	John Sena
Norwalk	R. R. Robertson 1-46	Helen Lippert A
Oakwood*	Earl E. Storms C1-48	Alfred C. Bergman
Ravenna	Walter N. Miller 1-46	P. W. Jones
Reading	Charles Gertz 1-46	Harry E. Veddern
Rocky River	A. R. Thomas 1-46	Frank Mitchell
St. Bernard	Jos. A. Schottelkotte 1-46	John J. Drees A
St. Marys	Albert M. Koch 1-46	George W. Hale
Shelby	F. C. Long 1-46	Chester P. Monn
Sidney	John A. Sexauer 1-46	Wilson Stockstill
South Euclid	Douglas G. Oviatt 1-46	Lester L. Askue A
Toronto		Edward Shane A
Troy	J. D. Boak 1-46	C. N. Peters
Uhrichsville	W. Paul Wilcoxon 1-46	W. R. Treadway
University Heights	Earl W. Aurelius 1-46	Roy J. Madden
Upper Arlington	Harold Elford 12-45	Chas. W. Corbin A
Urbana	Warren G. Grimes 1-46	Joe. W. Hitt
Van Wert	J. H. Morrison 1-46	J. A. Jones A
Wadsworth	B. G. Brirkbeck 1-46	Mrs. Susie L. Reimer A
Wapakoneta	Wilbur R. Fleming 1-46	Rue P. Melching
Washington Court House*	Robert H. Sites C	Vera V. Veail A
Wellston	John E. Sylvester 12-45	M. C. Abele
Wellsville	Clarence H. Peters 1-46	Elmer Evans
Wilmington	C. C. Nichols 1-46	D. R. Winn

Table XXI.—Directory of Mayors and Clerks in All Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
OKLAHOMA—22		
Altus		Ethel Williams
Alva		Thomas W. Keltch
Anadarko	F. J. Callahan 5-45	Daisy Campbell
Blackwell	W. W. Rodgers 5-45	Carl Randall
Bristow	John T. Sullivan 5-45	Fred Myers
Clinton	McLain Rogers 4-46	W. A. Shouse
Cushing*	Andrew W. Little C5-45	Loren Crook
Duncan*	R. K. Arnold 5-45	John L. Davis
Elk City	V. C. Tisdal 4-45	Helen Lester
Frederick	Robert O. Cull 5-45	Allen R. Byrn
Henryetta	Wilson Fisher 5-45	Mrs. Faye S. Stephenson
Hobart	J. J. Hunter 4-45	Clyde C. Pastor
Holdenville	J. E. Davis 5-45	J. I. Givens
Hugo	E. M. Deweese 5-45	F. M. Caldwell
Miami	F. E. Millner 5-45	W. C. Glenn
Pauls Valley	Minor Stephens 7-45	W. J. Harris
Pawhuska*	Ray E. Bivins 5-45	Chas. M. Hirt
Perry	G. A. Ley 5-45	Rob't W. Wilson
Picher	Bill Edwards 5-45	Mrs. Jack Fisher
Sand Springs	T. P. Nelson 5-45	C. H. Benton
Vinita	G. H. Martin 5-45	Slater McClure
Woodward*	R. H. Johnson 5-45	Mrs. Mary Clift
OREGON—9		
Albany	G. C. Knodell 1-47	C. R. Ashton R
Baker	Henry McKinney 12-46	Mable Nelson
Coos Bay*	E. E. Fitzwalter 1-47	H. Oscar Gulovsen R
Corvallis	C. H. Woodcock 1-47	Ralph P. Schindler
Grants Pass	J. A. Wharton 1-47	K. Hammerbacher
La Grande*	J. L. Sinden P1-47	B. W. Hibbits
Marshfield	(Changed to Coos Bay)	
Oregon City*	W. G. H. Krueger 1-49	Mary E. Brady R
Pendleton	Sprague H. Carter 1-47	Charles E. Burnett R
The Dalles	George P. Stadelman 1-47	J. H. Steers R
PENNSYLVANIA—112		
Archbald	William F. Durkin B	Paul McHale S
Ashland*	Chas. Yeager 1-46	E. K. Lessig
Ashley	Walter Greyskiewicz B12-45	Stanley E. Christman S
Avalon*	P. L. Jarrett 1-46	William Oakley
Bangor	Allen Frederick B1-46	Wm. J. Sleeman S
Beaver	D. A. Moore B1-46	James W. Baker S
Bellefonte	H. P. Harris B1-46	Marie Doll S
Blairsville*	William C. McKee B1-46	John A. Fatora
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued		
Midland	W. T. McQuerney B1-46	Mrs. C. K. O'Hara S
Millvale	E. B. W. Pfischner B1-46	Harry J. Diller S
Milton*	Enos T. Kerr 11-46	Mary Ellen Reice M†
Minersville	Edgar Lewis 1-46	Clarence A. Ritzel S
Monaca	John H. Bell 1-46	Guy Grater S
Monongahela	C. B. Lamp 1-47	M. G. Borland
Morrisville	William Burgess, Jr. B1-46	Wm. H. Howell S
Mount Oliver	John A. Wagner B9-45	P. A. Erny S
Mount Pleasant	A. R. Gearhart B1-46	Frank L. Overly S
Nanty-Glo	Charles L. Davies 1-46	John J. Gustin
Narberth	Richard T. Miller B1-46	Ruth W. Grace
Nazareth	Conrad C. Miller B1-46	Clarence F. Fehnel S
New Brighton*	Thomas G. Bishop 1-47	Leona Patterson
Northampton*	George M. Berg B1-46	Claude C. Fogelman
Oakmont	W. R. Stopp B12-45	R. T. Roche S
Olyphant	Edward J. Burke B1-46	Samuel Smakula
Palmerton	F. S. Longsdorf B1-47	A. C. Schaefer S
Palmyra	H. U. Landis B1-46	T. E. Lerch S
Pitcairn	William B. Rhodes B 12-45	William M. Hicks S
Prospect Park	Walter B. Krause B1-46	Ralph Homiller S
Punxsutawney	George Hughes B1-46	A. F. McCall S
Quakertown	Oliver A. Jarrett B1-46	Willard M. Moyer S†
Rankin	John M. Hardy B1-46	Joseph L. Sabino S
Ridgway	James H. Mast 1-46	George F. Greiner S
Rochester	A. F. Pearson B1-46	Ben F. Ellis S
St. Clair		John S. Zelinsky S
St. Marys	Gilbert Robacker B1-46	Bernard E. Willard
Sayre	Howard J. Ricketts B1-46	George D. Bonfoey S
Schuylkill Haven	Paul F. Haldeman B1-46	Edwin J. Gerhard S
Scottdale*	Thomas H. Rutherford B1-46	Howard C. Frank M
Sewickley*	Chas. A. Woods B1-46	Edward Ellerton
Sharpsburg	Dennis J. Casper B1-46	H. J. Hohman, Jr.
Sharpsville	George Mahaney B1-46	Margaret Buckley
Shippensburg	Elmer E. Zinn B1-46	W. Bruce Weaver S
Somerset	H. Everett Musser B1-46	Richard Pile S
South Williamsport	Geo. L. Schneider B	Chas. V. N. Sherwood S
State College	Albert E. Yougel B1-46	Pauline J. Williams S
Stroudsburg	H. H. Harris B12-45	Harold E. Snyder S
Summit Hill	Joseph F. Johnson B1-46	William J. Watkins S
Swoyerville	Mrs. Josephine Brominski B1-46	John Marcin S
Tarentum	V. L. Henry B1-46	H. H. Girt S
Taylor	Michael Kippick B1-46	James Powell
Throop	John Genitsky B1-46	Thomas Ashman S
Titusville	P. J. Hoenig 1-48	George W. Becker

Blakely	John W. Taylor B	P. J. Matthews S
Bloomsburg	E. R. Beers P1-46	Paul Jacobs
Brackenridge	Wm. A. Fisher B1-46	J. W. Nolf S
Brentwood	Edward Gear B1-46	Wm. Mulroy
Bridgeport		Aloysius J. Brady
Brownsville	W. J. Long B1-46	M. R. Kuhns S
Centerville	Harry H. Hatch B	Harry Fielding
Clearfield	Robert E. Lucas B1-46	Roy C. Kindig S
Coaldale	D. P. Shubeck B	John E. Gewehr
Collingdale	Samuel L. Neville B12-45	E. C. Robland S
Corry	Frank E. Hepler 1-46	Don D. Williams
Crafton	Tim F. Dunn B1-46	Wm. A. England S
Danville	Harry Trumbown B1-46	W. G. Ruse S
Dupont	Albert Strucke B1-47	Frank Timinski S
Duryea	Felix Pawloski B1-46	William Maziarz S
East Pittsburgh	Emil A. Stritmatter B12-45	James L. Oakes S
East Stroudsburg	Kennard Lewis B1-46	Sterling Cramer S
Edwardsville	Micheal Walko B	William Salensky
Emmaus	Howard K. Deischer B1-46	Oscar T. Iobst S
Ephrata*	John M. Royer B1-46	Carl W. Fuehrer M
Etna	J. J. Arenth B1-46	S. L. Marshall
Exeter	Stephen Skrinak B1-46	Patrick A. Mackin S
Ford City	Ferd Reisgen B1-47	Teresa D. Cowdrey S
Forest Hills	A. L. Koch B1-46	F. V. Kovalovsky S
Forty Fort	Frank T. Hughes B1-46	Thos. H. Richards S
Frackville	George W. Miller B1-46	Earl Fennelly S
Franklin	J. G. Bohlender 1-46	J. G. Crawford
Freeland	Thomas J. Lewis B1-47	Paul Tucker S
Gettysburg	Fred G. Pfeffer 1-46	Anna Dracka S
Glassport	Robert H. Shaw B1-46	Regina Witkowski S
Greenville	C. V. Homer B1-47	Geo. E. Smith S
Grove City*	Harvey A. Young B	H. F. Smith
Hollidaysburg	Frank Fleisher B1-46	John E. Shrum
Honesdale	L. William Wagner B1-46	A. Emerson Howell S
Huntingdon	Chalender H. Lesher B1-46	H. E. Robb S
Jenkinton	Earl S. McFeeter B1-46	A. C. J. Schabacker
Jersey Shore	B. F. Francis B1-46	W. G. Price S
Kane	H. J. McGhee B1-46	T. M. Paisley S
Kittanning	Jacob J. Maxeiner B1-46	George W. L. Starr S
Kulpmont	James J. Hanlon B1-46	Stephen C. Olsheski S
Lansdale	E. Leonard Garland B1-46	Harry Stickler S
Lansford	Elwood K. Bean B1-46	Nelson C. B. Kriebel M
Larksville	Andrew P. Suppon B12-45	Stephen J. Zifchak S
Lehighton*	William F. Hummel B1-46	Walter E. Nussbaum M
Luzerne	W. J. Brookes B1-46	E. Baltruchitis S
McAdoo	Davis Feist 1-46	(Vacancy)
Mechanicsburg	Ray E. Hutter B1-46	G. Z. Fishel S
Media	Francis B. Kaeslin B1-46	James N. Moon S
Middletown	Harold V. McNair B1-46	Charles Force S
Turtle Creek	W. R. Cunningham B	Charles McClintock S
Tyrone	Raymond A. Hagerman B1-48	J. Scott Hommer S
West Hazleton	William H. Berger B1-46	J. Walter Tosh
West Pittston	A. B. Jones B1-46	O. H. Phillips S
West View*	J. L. Gahring B1-46	Naomi Guckert S
West York	Chester G. Patterson B1-46	P. R. Kraber S
Wilmerding	John W. Carthew B1-46	Earl M. Morrison S
Wilson	D. Miller Early B1-46	James B. Acton S
Windber	B. B. Barefoot B1-46	Joseph H. Aldstadt S
Winton	William White B12-46	Beatrice Carey S
Yeadon	Frederick K. Hartley B1-46	Frank R. Culp S

RHODE ISLAND—3

Barrington t	Ernest A. Saywell P11-46	Henry E. Fowler
Burrillville t	Albert E. Dart P11-46	Theodore Tessier
Warren t	Howard I. Martin P3-45	Charles C. Bliss

SOUTH CAROLINA—14

Aiken	E. H. Wyman 12-46	Mrs. Sarah H. Busch
Camden		Louise W. Boykin
Chester	Fred J. Powell 5-45	J. H. McLure
Clinton	P. S. Bailey 9-46	D. C. Heustess
Conway	L. D. Magrath 1-47	Mrs. R. G. Ambrose
Darlington	F. B. Stem 1-46	Jno. H. Peterson
Easley	W. J. Vanadore 4-45	C. B. Kirkley
Gaffney	C. L. Chandler 3-46	I. Clyde Peeler
Georgetown	H. L. Smith 1-46	M. M. Thomas
Hartsville	G. J. Lawhon 2-47	L. W. Wilkerson
Laurens		F. H. Caine
Marion	T. L. Stackhouse 2-45	Emerson Scott
Newberry	E. G. Purcell 1-46	D. L. Nance
Union	Paul E. Wilburn 6-46	Jean Arthur

SOUTH DAKOTA—4

Brookings	H. Dwiggins 5-45	C. B. Herreman A
Lead	A. J. M. Ross 5-47	Effie Lagg A
Madison	P. M. Rensvold 5-47	Geo. H. Simpson, Jr. A
Yankton	Carl G. Wallbaum	Anna M. Goetz

TENNESSEE—15

Alcoa*	O. W. Brumfield 7-45	A. B. Smith R
Athens	Paul J. Walker 7-45	Wm. L. Pope
Elizabethton*	J. C. Bowers	R. B. Moreland
Greeneville	J. S. Bernard 7-46	G. S. Mason R
Harriman	Hy M. Carr 6-45	W. M. Giles
Humboldt	H. J. Foltz 1-46	Mrs. J. P. Pruett
Lebanon	Frank Buchanan 1-46	J. S. McClain
Maryville	A. M. Gable 9-45	C. R. Birchfield R
Morristown	W. E. Hodges 1-47	Gay Clark R

Table XXI.—Directory of Mayors and Clerks in All Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
TENNESSEE—Continued		
Murfreesboro*	W. A. Miles P5-46	W. M. Draper
Paris	John W. Moody 6-45	I. H. Dale R
Pulaski	Erskine Sharp 1-46	Mrs. Evelyn T. Rainey
Shelbyville	Eustace Williams 9-45	J. B. Frierson S
Springfield	John C. Browder 7-45	C. Wells Burr
Union City	W. M. Miles 1-46	D. A. Box
TEXAS—58		
Alamo Heights	C. E. Hoff 4-45	Clarence R. Boatwright
Alice	B. O. Goldthron 4-46	P. S. Anderson
Bay City		Myrtle Smith S
Beeville	J. D. Hermes 4-45	E. M. Quinn
Bonham	R. Abernathy 4-45	W. A. Boyd
Brady	G. C. Kirk	W. R. Mayse
Breckenridge	James R. Brewster 4-46	E. R. McCathren
Brenham	Reese B. Lockett 4-46	G. H. Zeiss S
Cameron	Chas C. Smith 4-46	Dan Tyson
Childress	C. A. Jones 4-46	J. D. Michie
Coleman	Chas. R. Wilson 4-46	H. M. Collins
Colorado	J. A. Sanler 4-45	J. F. Merritt
Crystal City*	B. H. Holsomback 4-45	June Broadhurst
Cuero	J. T. Newman 4-46	T. O. Buchel
Eagle Pass		D. E. Wueste S
Edinburg	M. C. Harris 4-45	L. H. Manning S
Electra	Theo Moore 4-46	W. R. Skinner
Ennis	R. F. Brumback 4-45	M. B. Moseley S
Gainesville*	H. A. Latham 4-45	Joe N. Boozer
Goose Creek*	J. H. Meek 4-45	Jewell Edwards
Graham	J. M. Graham 4-45	F. F. Parrish
Henderson	Fred C. Culp 4-46	W. E. DeLamar S
Hillsboro	S. L. Robertson 4-45	A. M. James S
Huntsville	R. C. Stiernberg	Kate Barr Ross
Jacksonville*	T. E. Acker 4-45	J. B. McKnight
Kerrville*	J. F. Stallings 4-46	E. W. Marlowe
Kilgore	Roy H. Laird 4-45	U. W. Prater S
Kingsville	Jno. A. Cypher 5-46	Carrie B. Sims
Lamesa	Charnell Jobe 4-46	B. D. Wiggins S
Lockhart	S. H. Tabor 4-46	A. J. Storey S
Lufkin*		J. W. Lewis M†
McKinney	J. H. Snapp 4-45	G. Frank Wolford S
Marlin	E. M. Dodson 4-45	C. S. Cousins
Mercedes	D. L. Heidrick 4-46	H. E. Hager S
Mexia*	J. Sandford Smith 4-45	J. R. Truett
Midland	A. N. Hendrickson 4-45	J. C. Hudman S
VERMONT—6		
Bennington*	Francis E. Morrissey P3-45	Mary Hodeck
Brattleboro*	(Unincorporated)	
Montpelier	William F. Corry 3-45	William H. Dyer
St. Albans	Benjamin W. Fisher 3-45	Farrington D. Post
St. Johnsbury*	James A. Cannon C	William A. Bemis
Springfield*	H. C. Billings C3-45	J. L. Giddings M
Winooski	Leo H. Contois 3-45	Eugene H. Manseau
VIRGINIA—13		
Bristol*	Thos. W. Preston 9-45	Bland E. Ballard
Clifton Forge*	W. J. Enos 9-46	H. B. Meeks
Covington*	John A. McDonald 9-45	J. G. Kyle
Hampton*	J. V. Bickford 9-46	J. B. Sinclair, Jr.† M
Harrisonburg*	B. T. Denton 9-48	R. H. Heneberger
Hopewell*	Walter B. Wood 9-46	Mrs. Eloise W. Broaddus
Marion	B. L. Dickinson 8-46	H. P. Gills R
Pulaski	A. T. Eskridge 9-46	Mrs. Lottie R. Runion
Radford*	R. S. Dower 9-46	John C. Turner
Salem*	J. F. Morton 9-46	W. Frank Chapman M
South Boston	R. O. Harrell 9-45	J. L. Hardy
South Norfolk	J. James Davis	C. Edward Meginley
Waynesboro*	A. R. Harding 9-46	I. G. Vass M
WASHINGTON—6		
Anacortes	Joe L. Hagan 1-49	John G. Dorcy
Centralia	Ray W. Sprague 11-45	Frances Laurila
Ellensburg	T. J. Howell 1-49	Fred T. Hofmann
Kelso	Harry Kling 1-49	Mrs. Lora Blackstone
Port Angeles	Vernon J. Robinson 1-46	N. M. Hawkins
Puyallup	S. A. Stoner 6-47	Chas. Hollis
WEST VIRGINIA—13		
Dunbar	D. L. Salisbury 7-45	C. F. Stewart
Elkins	Clay B. Whetsell 4-45	Mrs. Ruth A. Wilson
Grafton	C. O. King 4-47	John A. Newcome
Hinton	R. Cleve Haynes 7-45	Neta A. Jordan
Hollidays Cove	Samuel V. Wright 7-48	Bernice C. Trushel
Keyser	John C. Freeland 7-45	A. A. Jordan
Logan	R. H. Casto 5-45	Mrs. Dale Wiley
Princeton	J. C. Ridenour 7-45	W. W. Rogers R
Richwood	H. J. Smith 7-46	V. C. Stockwell R
Welch	Gail T. Carter 7-46	Hobart E. Payne
Wellsburg	Harry Fryer 7-45	Thomas W. Barnes
Weston	John B. Perkey 7-45	Mrs. Joe Kaffer

Mineral Wells	John C. Miller 5-45	C. P. Scudder, Jr. S
Mission	Logan Duncan 4-46	R. J. Rome S
Nacogdoches*	A. J. Thompson C4-45	Parish Palmer
Navasota*	L. N. Yeager 4-46	R. J. Brule M
New Braunfels	A. D. Nuhn 5-46	Marcus J. Adams
Odessa	A. J. Burks 4-46	L. L. Anthony S
Orange	Homer E. Stephenson 8-46	Chas. Cottle S
Plainview	J. N. Jordan 4-46	J. L. Galloway S
Robstown	Jno. W. Kellam 4-46	R. E. Cooke S
Rusk	M. M. Guinn 4-45	Tom Frazer
San Benito	J. W. Spradley 4-46	Elizabeth Kientz S
San Marcos	Earl C. McGee 4-45	Woods Dobbins
Seguin	Roger W. Moore 4-46	Bettie Harrington S
Sulphur Springs	W. Z. Kitts 4-45	R. C. McKinney S
Taylor*	W. R. Arrington C4-45	H. G. Richards M
Texas City	E. A. Johnson 4-46	Mrs. Alma L. Vidrine S
Uvalde	H. H. Butler 1-47	R. W. Evans S
Vernon	W. N. Martin 4-46	S. H. Hall S
Waxahachie	O. E. Clift 4-45	R. A. Watson S
Weatherford	Conrad F. Russell 4-46	C. E. Canafax S
Weslaco*	G. W. Richardson 4-45	V. C. Thompson M
WestUniversityPlace	A. L. Kerbow 1-47	R. B. Allen S

UTAH—5

Brigham	Carl Wold 1-46	Guenivere T. Limb
Murray	J. Clifford Hansen 1-46	R. R. Rasmussen R
Price	J. Bracken Lee 1-46	Ben Ward R
South Salt Lake	Earl J. Glade 1-49	Mrs. Irma F. Bitner R
Tooele*	N. Howard Jensen 1-46	John T. Adams

Williamson	J. M. Smith 7-46	B. C. Roach

WISCONSIN—19

Antigo	H. Olsen 4-50	S. B. Byrne
Baraboo	C. R. Hornung 5-46	P. L. Stewart
DePere	A. Voelker 5-46	Harry J. Danen
Fort Atkinson*	Orvin Frisch P4-45	Wesley W. Wetzel
Kaukauna	L. F. Nelson 5-46	Karl E. Marzahl
Menomonie	S. A. Bakken 4-45	Alice Kenney
Merrill	W. H. Aubuchon 5-46	Einar Seger
Monroe	Frank A. Buehler 4-46	C. A. Roderick
Oconto	Ernest Bourassa 5-46	E. C. Krueger
Portage	H. B. Stowers 5-46	James Wright
Rhinelander*	Barton S. Howard P4-46	Mabel Carr
Rice Lake	R. E. Finsterwalder 5-46	G. M. Bailey
Shawano	H. H. Meyer 5-46	Arnold Krohn
Sparta	Hugh Williams, Jr. 4-46	Harry L. Beckman
Sturgeon Bay	D. W. Reynolds 4-46	E. S. Ackerman
Waupun	William Lothes 4-45	Albert E. Haett
West Bend	Clyde J. Schloemer 4-46	Kenneth H. Weiss
West Milwaukee	Thomas Kattnig P4-46	Walter F. Krieger
Whitefish Bay*	Grover F. Knoernschild P4-45	William H. Volkmann

WYOMING—2

Rawlins	C. A. Conyers 1-47	Mary Ellen Sullins
Rock Springs	T. H. Roe 1-46	Carl F. Astala

Table XXII

DIRECTORY OF PURCHASING AGENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1945

Code

A—City Manager
C—Controller
E—City Engineer
F—Finance Director
K—City Clerk
M—Mayor
P—Public Works Director
T—City Treasurer

An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city. A dagger (†) indicates acting official.

City	Purchasing Agent
Over 1,000,000	
Chicago, Ill.	John A. Cervenka
Detroit, Mich.	Ernest Jones
Los Angeles, Calif.	A. J. Holm
New York, N. Y.	Albert Pleydell
Philadelphia, Pa.	Charles H. Grakelow
500,000 to 1,000,000	
Baltimore, Md.	J. H. Gaston
Boston, Mass.	Francis P. Butler
Buffalo, N. Y.	Elmo V. Rast
Cleveland, Ohio	Frank M. Foy
Milwaukee, Wis.	Joseph W. Nicholson
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Harold F. Butterworth
St. Louis, Mo.	William R. Orthwein
San Francisco, Calif.	William C. Hubner
Washington, D. C.	Roland M. Brennan
250,000 to 500,000	
Atlanta, Ga.	L. A. Walker
Birmingham, Ala.	D. H. Marbury
Cincinnati, Ohio*	H. F. Wagner
Columbus, Ohio	Charles D. Reimold
Dallas, Tex.*	D. P. Dysart
Denver, Colo.	Frank D. Patton
Houston, Tex.*	Roy B. Oakes
Indianapolis, Ind.	Edward G. Hereth
Jersey City, N. J.	Thomas Hopkins
Kansas City, Mo.*	William Hornbuckle
Louisville, Ky.	Charles G. Klapheke
Memphis, Tenn.	V. M. Finch
Minneapolis, Minn.	George R. Arneson
100,000 to 250,000—continued	
Wichita, Kan.*	John M. Pierce
Yonkers, N. Y.*	Frank Van Blarcom
Youngstown, Ohio	Forrest Cavalier, F
50,000 to 100,000	
Amarillo, Tex.*	J. L. Pate
Asheville, N. C.*	R. E. Currence
Atlantic City, N. J.	Alfred C. Patterson
Augusta, Ga.	J. W. Westmoreland, K
Austin, Tex.*	Roy Barbisch
Bayonne, N. J.	Clarence J. Wall
Berkeley, Calif.*	Harry L. Davisson
Bethlehem, Pa.	Edward Meglathery
Binghamton, N. Y.	Clarence A. Talbott
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	L. D. Burgus
Charleston, S. C.	H. M. Lilienthal
Charleston, W. Va.*	Carl B. Early, A
Chester, Pa.	John Kane
Cicero, Ill.	John C. Stoffel, K
Cleveland Heights, Ohio*	H. H. Canfield, A
Columbus, Ga.*	Marshall Morton, A
Corpus Christi, Tex.	Clyde R. Simpson
Covington, Ky.*	F. A. Gillespie, K
Davenport, Iowa	Hans P. Nelson
Dearborn, Mich.	Harold DeWyk
Durham, N. C.*	A. T. Crutchfield
East St. Louis, Ill.	Bert Allison
El Paso, Tex.	Malcolm T. Johnson†
Evanston, Ill.	Joseph L. Rose, P
Evansville, Ind.	J. F. Ritter, C
Fresno, Calif.	A. L. Hilderbrand, F
50,000 to 100,000—continued	
Troy, N. Y.	Martin B. Stack
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	J. E. Malone, K
Waco, Tex.*	J. E. Johnson, Jr., C
Waterbury, Conn.	Henry J. Dowling
Waterloo, Iowa	Knapp F. Matthews, K
Wheeling, W. Va.*	George J. Stein
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Russell Daubert
Winston-Salem, N. C.	Ralph L. Dixon
25,000 to 50,000	
Alameda, Calif.*	Don C. McMillan, A
Albuquerque, N. M.*	J. E. Manton
Alexandria, La.	Randolph Broussard
Alexandria, Va.*	Carl Budwesky, A
Alhambra, Calif.*	Charles W. Johnson
Aliquippa, Pa.	E. W. Devitt, K
Alton, Ill.	C. E. Langham, C
Amsterdam, N. Y.	Richard A. Brumagim
Anderson, Ind.	Dan Timmons
Anniston, Ala.	J. F. King
Arlington t, Mass.	S. Alfred Benson
Ashland, Ky.	Charles Kelly
Auburn, N. Y.*	George F. Train, A
Aurora, Ill.	William Given, K
Bakersfield, Calif.*	Claude E. Peavy, A
Bangor, Me.*	Horace S. Estey, A
Baton Rouge, La.	Julian Fourrier
Battle Creek, Mich.	Allan G. Manby
Bay City, Mich.*	Herbert S. Locks
Beloit, Wis.*	A. D. Telfer, A
Bloomington, Ill.	John A. Cleary, C

New Orleans, La.	Rene Borne
Newark, N. J.	Albert Prioletta
Oakland, Calif.*	Harry Hintz
Portland, Ore.	Gentry W, Yates
Providence, R. I.	Francis X. McKinnon
Rochester, N. Y.*	Fred W. Ereth
St. Paul, Minn.	H. W. Austin
San Antonio, Tex.	Ed. G. Siebrecht
Seattle, Wash.	W. V. Pape
Toledo, Ohio*	Ronald T. Anderson, F

100,000 to 250,000

Akron, Ohio	Genevieve McQuiggan
Albany, N. Y.	Frank Grady
Bridgeport, Conn.	Donald Meath
Cambridge, Mass.*	William H. McGinness
Charlotte, N. C.*	G. P. Fort
Dayton, Ohio*	Homer A. Maltby
Des Moines, Iowa	Mrs. Lillian Clemons
Duluth, Minn.	R. E. Gottchald
Flint, Mich.*	Ned J. Vermilya, K
Fort Worth, Tex.*	G. L. Cline
Gary, Ind.	Rocco V. Schiralli
Grand Rapids, Mich.*	James E. Baker
Hartford, Conn.	John W. Turley
Jacksonville, Fla.	Gus M. Gordon
Kansas City, Kan.	Ben M. Smith
Knoxville, Tenn.*	Wiley Thomas
Long Beach, Calif.*	Amy H. Dutcher
Lowell, Mass.*	Martin D. Sullivan†
Miami, Fla.*	A. H. Patten
Nashville, Tenn.	Verner Tolmie
Norfolk, Va.*	W. H. C. Ransone
Omaha, Neb.	Frank Welty
Reading, Pa.	Norman S. Balthaser
Richmond, Va.	J. W. Huffman
Sacramento, Calif.*	W. J. Robbins
Salt Lake City, Utah	L. P. Broberg
San Diego, Calif.*	Samuel M. Roberts†
Scranton, Pa.	Sanford Phillips
Spokane, Wash.	I. S. Fetterman
Springfield, Mass.	Charles M. Healey
Syracuse, N. Y.	George F. Waite
Tacoma, Wash.	B. R. Nichols
Tampa, Fla.	W. Miller McLeod
Trenton, N. J.	H. Carl Schlicher
Tulsa, Okla.	Homer D. Wilson
Galveston, Tex.	Thomas B. Niland
Glendale, Calif.*	Don A. Magill
Greensboro, N. C.*	Herbert Winston
Hamilton, Ohio*	William J. Welsh, Sr.
Hammond, Ind.	Keller H. Cochran, C
Highland Park, Mich.	William E. Dexter
Huntington, W. Va.	Paul O. Fielder, M
Irvington, N. J.	D. Clyde Goode
Jackson, Miss.	J. J. Halbert†
Kalamazoo, Mich.*	Lawrence L. Newland
Lawrence, Mass.	Thomas A. Barry
Lincoln, Neb.	F. W. Moeller
Little Rock, Ark.	W. S. Rogers
Lynn, Mass.	Arthur J. Frawley, M
Macon, Ga.	Mrs. Annie M. Oliphant
Madison, Wis.	Bernard L. Gill
Manchester, N. H.	Robert H. Letendre
Medford, Mass.	Cyril N. Buckley
Mobile, Ala.	R. Laffre
Montgomery, Ala.	D. M. Englehart
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	John Lynn, C
New Rochelle, N. Y.*	Robert J. Cooper, A
Niagara Falls, N. Y.*	Edward T. Arnold
Oak Park, Ill.	M. S. Dutton, P
Pasadena, Calif.*	Charles H. Harvey
Passaic, N. J.	Aaron J. Troast
Pawtucket, R. I.	Grover C. Haberlin
Phoenix, Ariz.*	C. I. Smith
Pontiac, Mich.*	Frank Reed
Portland, Me.*	Lester F. Wallace
Portsmouth, Va.*	Arthur S. Owens, A
Quincy, Mass.	Orrie D. Williams
Racine, Wis.	George Quinn
Roanoke, Va.*	R. B. Moss
Saginaw, Mich.*	Roy A. Benway
St. Joseph, Mo.	J. D. Roberts
St. Petersburg, Fla.*	J. T. Andrews
San Jose, Calif.*	John J. Lynch, A
Santa Monica, Calif.	Emily Gruber
Savannah, Ga.	W. G. Logan
Schenectady, N. Y.*	Ward Alexander
Shreveport, La.	William M. Redditt, Jr.
Sioux City, Iowa	Frank Bennett
Springfield, Mo.	Chris R. Wachtel
Springfield, Ohio*	C. B. Thomas
Stockton, Calif.*	Van L. Shaljain
Terre Haute, Ind.	Ray Shively
Boise City, Idaho	D. F. Banks, T
Bristol, Conn.	Allen W. Hall, C
Brookline, Mass.	Arthur A. O'Shea
Burbank, Calif.*	Howard I. Stites, A
Butte, Mont.	Beryl Wilson, K
Central Falls, R. I.	John J. Healey
Clarksburg, W. Va.*	Roy F. Ash, A
Clifton, N. J.*	William A. Miller, A
Clinton, Iowa	Verne Ketelsen
Colorado Springs, Colo.*	E. L. Mosley, A
Council Bluffs, Iowa	J. Ed. Anderson†
Cranston, R. I.	J. M. Stuart
Danville, Va.	B. A. Pollok
Dubuque, Iowa*	G. Demkier
East Cleveland, Ohio*	Mrs. Kathleen C. Harris†
Elmira, N. Y.*	Ralph D. Klebes, A
Elyria, Ohio	I. D. Faxon, P
Everett, Wash.	John L. Sugars
Gadsden, Ala.	P. M. McCall, K
Great Falls, Mont.	William P. Harrison, K
Greenville, S. C.	B. F. Dillard, K
Hackensack, N. J.*	Carl W. Wright, A
Hagerstown, Md.	Roy N. Knight
Hamtramck, Mich.	Walter J. Serement
Haverford tp, Pa.	H. A. Fritschman, K
Haverhill, Mass.	Mary L. Arnold
High Point, N. C.*	J. V. Wilson, Jr.
Huntington Park, Calif.	Thomas N. Lord
Johnson City, Tenn.*	Murphy U. Snoderly, A
Joliet, Ill.	George Comerford
Joplin, Mo.	Harry A. Richardson, F
Kearny, N. J.	William Small
Kenosha, Wis.*	J. V. Duffy
Laredo, Tex.	J. E. Haynes
Lebanon, Pa.	George H. Biely, K
Lewiston, Me.	Albert A. Parent, C
Lexington, Ky.*	James J. Wilder, K
Lima, Ohio	W. L. Ferguson, M
Lower Merion tp., Pa.	John F. Scull, Jr.
Lubbock, Tex.	B. C. McCasland
Lynchburg, Va.*	Karl V. Ogden
Maywood, Ill.	Harry M. Staup, C
Miami Beach, Fla.*	Claude A. Renshaw, A
Mishawaka, Ind.	Verne N. Daniels, C
Moline, Ill.	Ellen Edstrom
Montclair, N. J.	Arlene McClelland
Muncie, Ind.	Willard Brock

Table XXII.—Directory of Purchasing Agents in Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Purchasing Agent
25,000 to 50,000—continued	
Muskegon, Mich.*	Roy S. Winters, A
Muskogee, Okla.*	Hale Bicknell
New Brunswick, N. J.	Frank Eick
New Castle, Pa.	J. D. Alexander
New London, Conn.*	William J. Ruddy
Newark, Ohio	Royal Keyes
Newburgh, N. Y.*	Joseph A. Fogarty, A
Newport, Ky.*	F. L. McLane, K
Newport News, Va.*	A. M. Hamilton, K
Norristown, Pa.	William S. Bowen, K
North Bergen tp, N. J.	Robert Drew
Norwood, Ohio	F. G. Reisinger
Ogden, Utah	Mark L. Critchlow
Orlando, Fla.	L. B. Matthews
Parkersburg, W. Va.	Charles W. Dressel
Pensacola, Fla.*	George J. Roark, M
Perth Amboy, N. J.	Albert J. Waters
Petersburg, Va.*	I. C. Chandler
Plainfield, N. J.	Ross R. Deardorff, F
Port Arthur, Tex.*	Willa McDade
Port Huron, Mich.*	Bert J. Wellman
Portsmouth, Ohio*	Lloyd Craden
Raleigh, N. C.	Graham H. Andrews, M
Revere, Mass.	John Picardi
Rocky Mount, N. C.*	A. D. Dozier
Rome, Ga.*	S. S. King, A
Rome, N. Y.	James D. Spellicy
Royal Oak, Mich.*	E. M. Shafter, A
Salem, Mass.	David W. Hamilton
Salem, Ore.	Alfred Mundt
San Angelo, Tex.*	Sam O. Lawhon, A
San Bernardino, Calif.	C. C. Wood, C
Santa Ana, Calif.	William C. Jerome
Santa Barbara, Calif.	C. L. Hickman
Sharon, Pa.	Harry M. Sample
South Gate, Calif.	Winn O. Parks
Stamford, Conn.	Frank C. Langley
Superior, Wis.*	Jarl W. Aho, F
Teaneck tp, N. J.*	John W. Stucke
Torrington, Conn.	Mary Phalen†
Tucson, Ariz.*	Philip J. Martin, Jr.†A
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	F. G. Hocutt, K
10,000 to 25,000—continued	
Bismarck, N. D.	Myron H. Atkinson, A
Bluefield, W. Va.*	E. P. Mitchell, A
Bogalusa, La.	K. I. Bean, K
Borger, Tex.*	A. A. Meredith, A
Boulder, Colo.*	H. C. McClintock
Brawley, Calif.	Walter K. Hopkins
Bremerton, Wash.	Frank Wilkes
Bristol, Tenn.	R. J. Mottern, P
Brownsville, Tex.*	Leonel Garza
Brownwood, Tex.	F. E. Scott, A
Brunswick, Ga.*	F. J. Torras, A
Bryan, Tex.*	J. E. Tatum
Burlingame, Calif.	Cecil L. Longson
Burlington, N. C.	J. A. Baynes, K
Butler, Pa.	Paul E. Eisler, F
Cambridge, Md.	C. L. Dail, K
Campbell, Ohio	Michael Szenborn, P
Canonsburg, Pa.	Sarah F. Hopper, K
Carlisle, Pa.*	H. W. Bollinger, A
Carnegie, Pa.	T. L. Latimer, T
Chanute, Kan.	Ross Cooper, K
Charlottesville, Va.*	Seth Burnley, A
Chillicothe, Ohio	Gertrude Hatfield
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	Lee C. Millard, K
Clairton, Pa.	John Watko, F
Clayton, Mo.	Mrs. Lucille O. Bange, K
Clearwater, Fla.*	F. L. Hendrix, A
Coatesville, Pa.	Frank P. Pennegar, K
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	J. R. Wilcox, K
Coffeyville, Kan.	J. D. Beyers, M
Columbia, Mo.	V. G. Caldwell, K
Columbia, Tenn.*	R. U. Swann, A
Compton, Calif.*	J. H. Park, A
Concord, N. C.	Walter D. Brown, K
Connellsville, Pa.	S. T. Benford, K
Connersville, Ind.	Forrest G. Coats
Conshohocken, Pa.	Joseph J. Quinn, K
Corsicana, Tex.	John C. Calhoun, M
Coshocton, Ohio	A. N. Sahling, P
Cranford tp, N. J.	J. Walter Coffee, K
Cudahy, Wis.	Vincent Totka, M
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	Henry Graham
10,000 to 25,000—continued	
Grand Junction, Colo.*	Bruce Brownson, A
Granite City, Ill.	Carroll Bright, F
Greeley, Colo.	Wm. A. Hamnett, A
Greenfield t, Mass.	Helen C. Finnie
Greenville, N. C.	B. B. Sugg, M
Greenwood, S. C.*	E. H. Bowers, K
Grosse Pte. Park, Mich.*	Everett B. Lane, A
Griffin, Ga.*	R. A. Drake, A
Hannibal, Mo.	W. C. Fisher, K
Hanover, Pa.*	C. A. Eckbert, A
Harlingen, Tex.	Hugh Ramsey
Harvey, Ill.	Wm. E. Powers, F
Hattiesburg, Miss.	S. W. Pickel, K
Hickory, N. C.*	R. E. Smyre, A
Highland Park, Ill.	V. C. Musser, K
Highland Park, Tex.	E. E. Crowell, K
Homestead, Pa.	H. C. Lewis, K
Hornell, N. Y.	Claude F. Babcock, K
Hot Springs, Ark.	Emmett Jackson, K
Huntsville, Ala.	N. M. Payne, K
Idaho Falls, Idaho	T. R. Peters
Independence, Kan.	G. H. Krienhagen, K
Iron Mountain, Mich.	Jos. A. Michela
Ironton, Ohio*	Ralph Mittendorf, A
Ironwood, Mich.*	William S. Johnson, A
Janesville, Wis.*	Henry Traxler, A
Jeannette, Pa.	J. Clair Manson, K
Jonesboro, Ark.	Herbert J. Bosler, M
Kenmore, N. Y.	Walter Ducker
Keokuk, Iowa	Carl L. Mundy, K
Kewanee, Ill.	Edwin F. Peterson
Kingsport, Tenn.*	Frank L. Cloud, A
Kirkwood, Mo.	L. Akard
Klamath Falls, Ore.	H. T. Franey, K
La Grange, Ga.	C. H. Day
La Grange, Ill.	Byron I. Greenlee, P
Lackawanna, N. Y.	George R. Avery, K
Lafayette, La.	P. J. LeBlanc, F
Lakeland, Fla.*	Charles Larsen, A
Laramie, Wyo.*	D. B. Willett, A
Latrobe, Pa.	E. M. Eaton, K
Laurel, Miss.	J. C. Miller, M

Tyler, Tex.*	G. V. McNallie, K
University City, Mo.	Arthur J. Schopp, K
Waltham, Mass.	Henry G. Saumsiegle
Warwick, R. I.	Harry H. Tinker
Washington, Pa.	Horace Beatty
Watertown, N. Y.*	C. Monroe Dailey
Waukegan, Ill.	John Bowers
Wauwatosa, Wis.	Edward R. Boeck
West Allis, Wis.	Carl E. Peters
West Hartford t, Conn.*	Rodney L. Loomis, A
West New York, N. J.	Charles F. Boniface
West Orange, N. J.	Ronald C. Alford, K
White Plains, N. Y.	Eugene Halpin, Jr., P
Wichita Falls, Tex.*	George A. Mobley
Wilmington, N. C.*	J. R. Benson, K
Wyandotte, Mich.	Wilfred J. Kane
Yakima, Wash.	R. W. White, F
Zanesville, Ohio	B. Z. German

10,000 to 25,000

Abington tp, Pa.	E. Raymond Ambler, K
Ada, Okla.	Bill Bevers, K
Albany, Calif.	U. R. Grey, E
Albany, Ga.*	C. Q. Wright, A
Albert Lea, Minn.*	C. V. Jones, A
Alpena, Mich.*	Herbert M. Howe, K
Ambridge, Pa.	Walter Wuycik, K
Ames, Iowa*	A. A. Magill
Anaheim, Calif.	Leo J. Sheridan, F
Ardmore, Okla.*	Clarence Harris, A
Arkansas City, Kan.*	Clyde B. King, A
Asbury Park, N. J.*	Walter P. Haight
Ashland, Ohio	Glenn B. Haller, M
Ashtabula, Ohio*	F. R. Hogue† A
Astoria, Ore.*	Brewer A. Billie, A
Athens, Ga.	J. G. Beachom, P
Auburn, Me.*	Ira B. Safford, A
Austin, Minn.	A. K. Anhorn, F
Bartlesville, Okla.*	Ross Taylor, A
Beacon, N. Y.	E. F. Cummings, K
Beckley, W. Va.	William P. Larew, K
Bell, Calif.	Adolph Treder
Bend, Ore.*	C. G. Reiter, A
Benton Harbor, Mich.*	John F. Null, A
Bessemer, Ala.	Jap Bryant, M
Big Spring, Tex.*	Boyd J. McDaniel, A
Birmingham, Mich.*	H. H. Corson, A
Dalton, Ga.	L. H. Elkins
Danbury, Conn.	Frank W. Belmar, K
Daytona Beach, Fla.*	James M. Titus, A
Decatur, Ga.*	Albert F. Newman, A
Denison, Tex.	Harold Schmitzer, K
Denton, Tex.	O. C. Knight, K
Dickson City, Pa.	Frank Remich
Dormont, Pa.	T. J. Landis
Dothan, Ala.	J. L. Vaughn, F
Dover, N. J.	Harry A. Armitage, T
Du Bois, Pa.	B. L. Shobert, F
Dyersburg, Tenn.	L. D. Hamner
East Hartford t, Conn.	John A. Murphy, P
East Point, Ga.	E. A. Sims
Ecorse, Mich.	Phillip L. Allison, C
El Centro, Calif.	Clyde F. Lee
El Dorado, Ark.	R. C. Bodenhamer, M
El Dorado, Kan.*	H. E. McMillen, A
Ellwood City, Pa.*	Lowell W. Monroe, A
El Reno, Okla.*	J. N. Roberson, A
Emporia, Kan.	Fred L. Nevins, K
Escanaba, Mich.*	George E. Bean, A
Eugene, Ore.*	M. Dean Seeger, A
Fairfield, Ala.	C. D. Sallade, K
Farrell, Pa.	Roy De Brakeleer, F
Ferndale, Mich.*	Jay F. Gibbs, A
Floral Park, N. Y.	Jordan L. Klahn
Forest Park, Ill.	Charles J. Campagna, K
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.*	A. J. Merrill, A
Fort Myers, Fla.	Harold Moreland, Act.
Fort Thomas, Ky.	Charles H. Kuhn, P
Fostoria, Ohio	Harry Wanzer, P
Fredericksburg, Va.*	L. J. Houston, Jr., A
Freeport, Ill.	Earl E. Miller, M
Freeport, N. Y.	George F. Hasbrouck, K
Fremont, Neb.	Lloyd R. Haven
Fremont, Ohio	John D. Baughman, P
Fullerton, Calif.	Carrie D. Adams, K
Gainesville, Fla.*	J. B. Mobley, Jr., A
Gainesville, Ga.*	Fred Roark, A
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	Harry Benson
Gastonia, N. C.*	H. Rutter, A
Geneva, N. Y.	Charles F. Nieder, M
Glen Cove, N. Y.	Charles Vernon
Glens Falls, N. Y.	Daniel J. Hickey
Gloucester City, N. J.	Daniel J. Lane, K
Goldsboro, N. C.*	A. B. Sansbury, A
Lawrence, Kan.	H. C. Fisher, K
Lewistown, Pa.	Henry D. Harral, A
Lexington, N. C.*	J. L. Gordon, A
Lincoln Park, Mich.	William McGathen, C
Linden, N. J.	Harold Powers
Longview, Tex.*	W. Morgan Works, A
McAllen, Tex.	A. Van Dresar, T
Mamaroneck, N. Y.*	William H. Johnson, A
Manhattan, Kan.	A. L. Hjort, K
Manitowoc, Wis.	Arthur Post, K
Mankato, Minn.	A. M. Kircher, P
Maplewood, Mo.	John P. Usher, K
Maplewood tp, N. J.	Edward R. Arcularius, K
Marquette, Mich.	William E. Miller
Marshall, Tex.*	L. V. Denton
Martinsburg, W. Va.	J. Frank Siebert
Martinsville, Va.	J. S. Hackler
Massena, N. Y.	Walter D. Clark, K
Medford, Ore.	Frank H. Rogers
Melrose Pk., Ill.	Michael J. Laraia, K
Menominee, Mich.	B. W. Delgoffe, K
Middlesborough, Ky.	H. R. Giles, M
Midland, Mich.	Weyant Pangborn
Mitchell, S. D.	Chris Hirning
Moberly, Mo.*	Dean Van Ness, A
Monessen, Pa.	Dr. Jos. D'Alessio, F
Monroe, Mich.	Arthur J. Jennings
Monrovia, Calif.	Laura D. Kilburn
Monterey, Calif.*	William E. Hansen, A
Morgantown, W. Va.*	J. E. Snyder† A
Moultrie, Ga.*	G. A. Shaver, A
Mount Carmel, Pa.	Harry W. Jones, E
Mount Vernon, Ill.	John M. Ayers, K
Muskegon Heights, Mich.*	Roy J. Miles, M
Nampa, Idaho	G. H. Shellaberger, K
Natchez, Miss.	O. N. Stewart, K
National City, Calif.	Mrs. Helen G. Lamb
Neenah, Wis.	R. V. Hauser, K
New Bern, N. C.	C. T. Hellinger, K
New Iberia, La.	P. Armand Viator, M
Newton, Kan.*	W. O. Cuthbertson, A
Norman, Okla.*	R. M. McCool, A
Norwood t, Mass.*	Francis W. Smith, A
Nutley, N. J.	John W. Janvier
Oil City, Pa.	Richard R. Van Kirk, F
Olympia, Wash.	O. G. Murray, P
Ontario, Calif.	Neal D. Smith, A

TABLE XXII.—DIRECTORY OF PURCHASING AGENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Purchasing Agent
10,000 to 25,000—continued	
Oswego, N. Y.	Gertrude A. Thompson† C
Painesville, Ohio*	W. D. Toyne, A
Palestine, Tex.	J. B. Early
Palo Alto, Calif.	J. D. Brodie
Pampa, Tex.*	J. B. Massa, K
Panama City, Fla.*	C. E. Swank, A
Paris, Tex.	John W. Barnes, M
Park Ridge, Ill.	L. E. Fleissner, K
Parma, Ohio	Albert L. Schuster, E
Parsons, Kan.	D. M. Raymond, K
Peabody, Mass.	Martin P. Doyle
Phenix City, Ala.	I. C. Wheelis, K
Phillipsburg, N. J.	Harry W. Mixell, E
Phoenixville, Pa.*	Norman G. Young, A
Piqua, Ohio*	W. J. Baldwin, A
Pittston, Pa.	John D. McNulty, K
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	Merritt Spear
Pomona, Calif.	Robert J. Hopver
Ponca City, Okla.	L. A. Cann, A
Port Chester, N. Y.	Daniel A. O'Connell, K
Pottstown, Pa.	Josephine Boyer, K
Rapid City, S. D.*	J. H. Lake, A
Redlands, Calif.	Edward T. Fletcher
Redondo Beach, Calif.	Eli J. Dessery
Redwood City, Calif.*	Robert W. Mead, A
Reidsville, N. C.*	J. L. Womack, A
Reno, Nev.	Frank Lockman
Richmond, Calif.*	J. A. McVittie, A
Richmond Heights, Mo.	Lee M. Duggan, K
Rock Hill, S. C.*	J. J. Rauch, A
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	William Galpin Monroe
Roselle, N. J.	J. F. Ostrander, K
Roswell, N. Mex.*	Lea Rowland, A
Rutland, Vt.	Henry P. Battles, K
St. Augustine, Fla.*	H. C. Gooch, A
10,000 to 25,000—continued	
St. Charles, Mo.	Paula Wendt
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	Edward R. Brown, K
St. Cloud, Minn.	Ralph Borrowman, E
Salina, Kan.*	E. J. Allison, A
Salisbury, N. C.*	H. C. Holmes, A
San Buenaventuro, Calif.*	Richard H. Smith, A
San Gabriel, Calif.	Carl E. Gruendler, K
San Leandro, Calif.*	Ray L. Billings, A
San Mateo, Calif.*	W. D. Soule, A
Sandusky, Ohio*	A. J. Lauber, A
Sanford, Fla.*	H. N. Sayer, A
Santa Cruz, Calif.	C. M. Aldrich, F
Santa Fe, N. M.	Lawrence Tamme, K
Sapulpa, Okla.*	Fred M. Boone, A
Sarasota, Fla.	J. Fred Chapman, P
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Jerome V. Pitney, K
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.*	R. R. Reinhart
Scottsbluff, Neb.	H. E. Brown, K
Selma, Ala.	L. P. Burns, M
Seminole, Okla.	Homer M. Montgomery
Shaker Heights, Ohio	Thomas E. Cook
Shamokin, Pa.	John C. Wary, K
Shelby, N. C.	H. S. Woodson, M
Sherman, Tex.*	Lee H. Powell, A
Shorewood, Wis.*	Erhard G. Teschan, A
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	L. H. Oakes, M
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	H. W. Daehling, K
South Orange, N. J.	Howard S. Watkins, T
South Pasadena, Calif.*	Frank H. Clough, A
South Portland, Me.*	J. Harold Webster, A
South River, N. J.	Guy Gilbert
South St. Paul, Minn.	Clarence W. Anderson
Statesville, N. C.	A. E. Guy, K
Staunton, Va.*	W. L. Hall, A
Steelton, Pa.	Charles E. Newbaker, K
10,000 to 25,000—continued	
Sterling, Ill.	D. L. Metzger
Stevens Point, Wis.	Alois L. Jacobski, C
Stillwater, Okla.	William Ray
Stratford, Conn.*	William H. Shea, A
Struthers, Ohio	Stephen Ondra
Suffolk, Va.*	J. W. Holton
Summit, N. J.	Fred Mort
Sumter, S. C.*	J. A. Raffield, A
Sweetwater, Tex.*	R. C. Hoppe, A
Tallahassee, Fla.*	M. N. Yancey, A
Temple, Tex.*	A. E. Taylor, A
Terrell, Tex.*	E. E. Boyd, A
Texarkana, Ark.	H. H. Clements, K
Thomasville, Ga.*	C. E. Layton, A
Thomasville, N. C.*	R. M. Cooksey, A
Traverse City, Mich.*	C. A. Miller, A
Two Rivers, Wis.*	John P. Hoffman, K
Uniontown, Pa.	I. W. Rider, F
University Park, Tex.	Ralph E. Hamman, A
Valley Stream, N. Y.	F. G. Chalmers, K
Vancouver, Wash.	Henry Rasmussen, F
Victoria, Tex.	Ben T. Jordan
Virginia, Minn.	J. G. Milroy, Jr., K
Watervliet, N. Y.*	Frank T. Mahar, A
Waycross, Ga.*	L. V. Bean, A
Westfield, N. J.	Dennis N. Lever, T
West Frankfort, Ill.	George I. Cotter, K
Wewoka, Okla.	M. M. Sebastian, K
Willimantic, Conn.	Russell W. Hinman, M
Wilmette, Ill.*	Edmond H. Kerr
Wilson, N. C.*	W. M. Wiggins, A
Winchester, Va *	S. L. Grant, A
Winnetka, Ill.*	C. R. Miller
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	Carl C. Cajanus, E

TABLE XXIII

DIRECTORY OF CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICERS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1945

For Code used in this table, see beginning of Table XXII

City	Chief Personnel Officer
Over 1,000,000	
Chicago, Ill.	Walter Gregory
Detroit, Mich.	Donald J. Sublette
Los Angeles, Calif.	Joseph W. Hawthorne
New York, N. Y.	Esther Bromley
Philadelphia, Pa.	Charles S. Shaughnessy
500,000 to 1,000,000	
Baltimore, Md.	J. C. Opper
Cleveland, Ohio	Laurence J. Young
Milwaukee, Wis.	Herbert W. Cornell
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Marion H. McKay
St. Louis, Mo.	R. Elliott Scearce
San Francisco, Calif.	Mrs. Kathleen Dolen
250,000 to 500,000	
Atlanta, Ga.	S. W. Graydon
Cincinnati, Ohio*	Walter V. Majoewsky
Columbus, Ohio	Anthony Melfi
Dallas, Tex.*	Frank Owens
Houston, Tex.*	Francis Gilbert, T
Indianapolis, Ind.	Lawrence P. Parsons
Kansas City, Mo.*	Thomas J. Patten
Louisville, Ky.	Prentiss Terry
New Orleans, La.	William W. Shaw
Oakland, Calif.*	T. G. Stahlberg
Providence, R. I.	Walter H. Reynolds
Rochester, N.Y.*	Robert H. Link
St. Paul, Minn.	Joseph J. Mitchell, C
Seattle, Wash.	Roy A. Palm
Toledo, Ohio*	George I. Brown
100,000 to 250,000	
Akron, Ohio	Charles F. Ream
Bridgeport, Conn.	Ellsworth Wolfsperger
Cambridge, Mass.*	Owen F. McCall
Canton, Ohio	Huber J. Snyder
Dayton, Ohio*	Clarence A. Koch
Duluth, Minn.	H. R. Tinkham
100,000 to 250,000—Continued	
Flint, Mich.*	Foster B. Roser
Grand Rapids, Mich.*	Frank J. Schulte
Hartford, Conn.	Robert L. Duffy, F
Jacksonville, Fla.	Alma Price
Long Beach, Calif.*	Henry H. Davies
Miami, Fla.*	B. H. Hadley
Nashville, Tenn.	R. H. Worke, Jr.
Norfolk, Va.*	Armistead Borland
Oklahoma City, Okla.*	H. E. Bailey, A
Omaha, Neb.	W. H. Thompson
Reading, Pa.	Daniel F. McKenna
Sacramento, Calif.*	S. C. Dittmar
San Diego, Calif.*	Willis R. McCabe
Springfield, Mass.	William P. Forrest
Tacoma, Wash.	G. R. Anderson
Tampa, Fla.	Frances A. Stearns
Wichita, Kan.*	Elder Gunter
Youngstown, Ohio	Forrest J. Cavalier
50,000 to 100,000	
Altoona, Pa.	L. W. F. Haberstron
Amarillo, Tex.*	A. Petersen
Austin, Tex.*	Mona Jarrell
Dearborn, Mich.	Leo Dougher
Durham, N. C.*	Sterry J. Mahaffey, A
El Paso, Tex.	Malcolm T. Johnson
Fresno, Calif.	E. E. Bullard
Glendale, Calif.*	F. E. Emery†
Greensboro, N. C.*	Henry A. Yancey, A
Hamilton, Ohio*	E. M. Ladley
Kalamazoo, Mich.*	Robert Cornell
Lincoln, Neb.	Carl H. Worley
Little Rock, Ark.	Geo. F. McElroy
Madison, Wis.	Mrs. Hazel C. Patterson†
Mobile, Ala.	H. T. Pillans
Niagara Falls, N. Y.*	Frank O. Trigg
Pawtucket, R. I.	Varnum T. Barber
Phoenix, Ariz.*	Leroy J. Brenneman
50,000 to 100,000—continued	
Saginaw, Mich.*	Mrs. J. A. Leach
Santa Monica, Calif.	James Allen
Schenectady, N. Y.*	Charles Fischer
Springfield, Ohio*	Arnold J. Dillon, A
Stockton, Calif.*	W. B. Hogan, A
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	August Niemeyer
25,000 to 50,000	
Alameda, Calif.*	Howard Richards
Aliquippa, Pa.	Andy Orsag, P
Auburn, N. Y.*	George F. Train, A
Battle Creek, Mich.	Russell C. Pratt
Beverly Hills, Calif.	B. J. Firminger, K
Brookline t, Mass.	Arthur A. O'Shea
Burbank, Calif.*	Howard I. Stites, A
Clarksburg, W. Va.*	Roy F. Ash, A
Colorado Springs, Colo.*	E. L. Mosley, A
Columbia, Tenn.	R. U. Swann
East Cleveland, Ohio*	William H. Anderson
Gadsden, Ala.	P. M. McCall
Greenville, S. C.	B. F. Dillard
Hackensack, N. J.*	Carl W. Wright, A
Hamtramck, Mich.	Peter J. Walker
Inglewood, Calif.	Otto H. Duelke, K
Jackson, Mich.*	A. J. Koenig, A
Johnson City, Tenn.*	M. U. Snoderley, A
Kenosha, Wis.*	James G. Wallace, A
Lower Merion tp., Pa.*	Evans L. James, A
Miami Beach, Fla.*	Harry M. Hice
Muskegon, Mich.*	Roy S. Winters
Muskogee, Okla.*	Roger Tucker, A
Newburgh, N. Y.*	Joseph A. Fogarty, A
Newport News, Va.*	J. C. Biggins, A
Norwood, Ohio	Theodore Bruckner
Owensboro, Ky.	Fred L. Wier
Pensacola, Fla.*	J. E. Frenkel
Port Arthur, Tex.*	Bill N. Taylor, A

Table XXIII.—Directory of Chief Personnel Officers in Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Chief Personnel Officer
25,000 to 50,000—continued	
Port Huron, Mich.*	Leonard G. Howell, A
Portsmouth, Ohio*	J. F. Parkinson, A
Raleigh, N. C.	Graham H. Andrews, M
Revere, Mass.	Daniel Dillon
Royal Oak, Mich.*	E. M. Shafter, A
San Angelo, Tex.*	Sam. O. Lawhon, A
San Bernardino, Calif.	J. Hobart Clark
Santa Ana, Calif.	William C. Jerome
Spartanburg, S. C.	W. W. Boyd
Tucson, Ariz.*	Albert S. Hesselberg
Tyler, Tex.*	G. D. Fairtrace, A
University City, Mo.	Arthur J. Schopp, K
Watertown, N. Y.*	C. Leland Wood, A
West Allis, Wis	Irvin F. Knoebel, C
White Plains, N. Y.	F. B. Van Kleek, Jr.
Wichita Falls, Tex.*	Garland P. Franks, A
Yakima, Wash.	Anna B. Hull
10,000 to 25,000	
Alpena, Mich.*	Donald M. Oakes, A
Anaheim, Calif.	Charles E. Griffith, K
Arkansas City, Kan.*	Clyde B. King, A
Astoria, Ore.*	Brewer A. Billie, A
Beckley, W. Va.	William P. Larew, T
Bell, Calif.	E. P. Folsom, K
Benton Harbor, Mich.*	John F. Null, A
Bessemer, Ala.	Ray Mullins
Big Spring, Tex.*	B. J. McDaniel, A
Bismarck, N. D.*	Myron H. Atkinson, A
Borger, Tex.*	A. A. Meredith, A
Brawley, Calif.	Walter K. Hopkins, P
Bremerton, Wash.	John J. McPherson
Brownsville, Tex.*	Vera Harnsley
Brunswick, Ga.*	F. J. Torras, A
Butler, Pa.	Philip O. Miller
Cambridge, Ohio	E. M. Dilley
Carlisle, Pa.*	H. W. Bollinger, A
Chaute, Kan.	Ross Cooper, K
Clayton, Mo.	Lucille O. Bange, K
Clearwater, Fla.*	Helen Padgett
Columbia, Tenn.*	R. U. Swann, A
Compton, Calif.*	J. H. Park, A
Connersville, Ind.	Ross W. Castle
10,000 to 25,000—continued	
Conshohocken, Pa.	Joseph J. Quinn, K
Coshocton, Ohio	Adolph N. Sahling
Daytona Beach, Fla.*	James M. Titus, A
Decatur, Ga.*	Albert F. Newman, A
Denison, Tex.	W. L. Ashburn, Jr., M
East Point, Ga.	E. L. Cole, K
El Dorado, Kan.*	H. E. McMillen, A
Emporia, Kan.	Ora G. Rindom, M
Eugene, Ore.*	M. Dean Seeger, A
Ferndale, Mich.*	Jay F. Gibbs, A
Forest Park, Ill.	Charles J. Campagna, K
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.*	Dorothea Lofstedt
Fort Scott, Kan.	Wallace Buck, M
Fort Thomas, Ky.	Chas. R. Kuhn, E
Fostoria, Ohio	Harry Wanzer, P
Goldsboro, N. C.*	A. B. Sansbury, A
Greenwood, S. C.	M. G. Collins
Griffin, Ga.*	R. A. Drake, A
Grosse Point Park, Mich.*	Everitt B. Lane, A
Huntington, Ind.	Roy Howell
Ironwood, Mich.*	Leo Adriansen
Janesville, Wis.*	Henry Traxler, A
Jeffersonville, Ind.	Samuel Shannon, P
Kingsport, Tenn.*	Frank L. Cloud, A
Lakeland, Fla.*	Emory E. Walker
Laramie, Wyo.*	D. B. Willett, A
Lexington, N. C.*	J. L. Gordon, A
Lodi, Calif.	William F. Meeske
Longview, Tex.*	W. Morgan Works, A
Mamaroneck, N. Y.*	William H. Johnson, A
Manhattan, Kan	A. L. Hjort, K
Mankato, Minn.	A. M. Kircher, E
Marquette, Mich.*	Stephen L. Garber, M
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